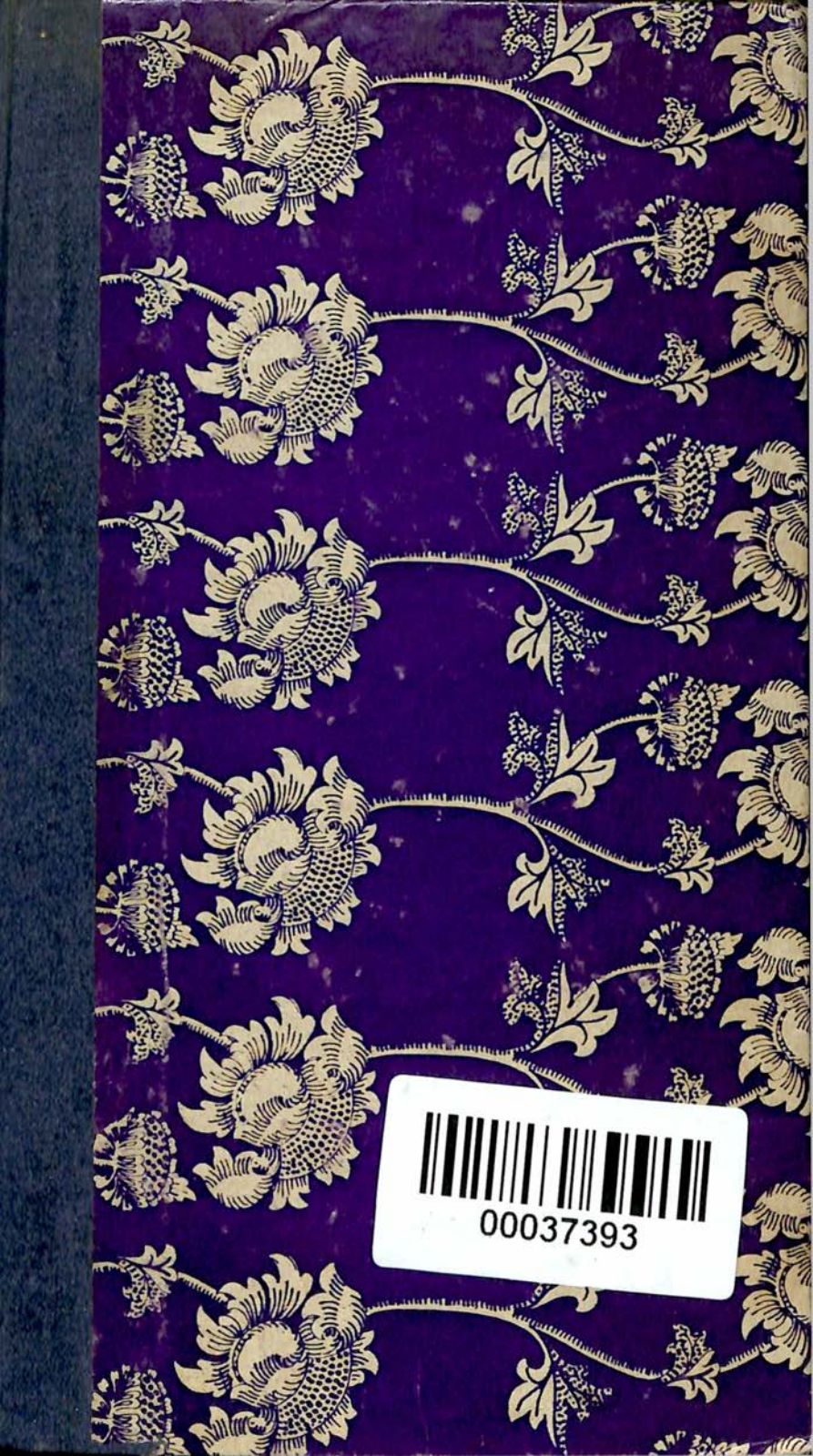
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THE

LIFE

OF

JOHN,

ke of Marlborough,

'rince of the *Roman* Empire;

Illuſtrated with

MAPS, Plans of BATTLES, SIEGES, and MEDALS,

And a great Number of 37393 *al*

ORIGINAL LETTERS and PAPERS

Never before Publiſhed.

By THOMAS LEDIARD, Gent.

VOLUME III.

Unbounded Courage and Compaſſion join'd,
Temp'ring each other in the VICTOR'S *Mind,*
Alternately proclaim HIM GOOD *and* GREAT,
And make the HERO *and the* MAN COMPLEAT.
Such eaſy Greatneſs, ſuch a graceful Port,
So turn'd and finiſh'd for the Camp or Court!

ADDISON.

LONDON.

rinted for J. WILCOX, againſt the New Church in th *Strand*.

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BOOK VI.

TRANSACTIONS during the Years 1710, and 1711.

CHAP. I.

The State of Affairs in England; *The Negociation for a Peace at* Gertruydenberg; *and the Change of the Miniſtry in* England.

I SHALL begin my Relation of the Tranſactions of this Year, with ſome farther Account of Occurences at Home, and eſpecially in *Parliament*, as far as they had any Regard to the Duke of *Marlborough*. AN. 1710.

THE *Houſe of Commons* having been informed, by Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, a Member of

AN° 1710. their *Houſe*, of the Advances made by *France* towards the renewing a Negociation of Peace, and that the *States General* were inclin'd to grant Paſſes to *French Plenipotentiaries*, to come to *Holland*; for that Purpoſe, they reſolved to preſent an Addreſs to Her Majeſty, *That ſhe would be pleaſed to ſend the Duke of* Marlborough *forthwith into* Holland. This Addreſs having been drawn by a Committee, reported to the *Houſe*, and agreed to, was ſent to the *Lords*, for Their Concurrence; and Their Lordſhips having readily join'd in it, *both Houſes*, on the 18th of *February*, preſented the ſaid Addreſs to Her Majeſty, being as follows:

Addreſs of both Houſes, deſiring that the Duke of Marlborough *be ſent into* Holland.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

" WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal " Subjects, the *Lords Spiritual* and *Temporal*, " and *Commons* in *Parliament* aſſembled, hav- " ing Reaſons to believe, that the Negociations " of Peace will ſuddenly be renewed in *Hol-* " *land*, and being juſtly apprehenſive of the " crafty and inſinuating Deſigns of our Enemy, " to create Diviſions among your *Allies*, or by " amuſing them with deceitful Expectations of " Peace, to retard their Preparations of War, " do think ourſelves bound in Duty, moſt hum- " bly to repreſent to Your Majeſty, of how " great Importance, we conceive, it is, to the " Intereſt of the *Common Cauſe*, that the Duke " of *Marlborough* ſhould be abroad at this Junc- " ture.

" WE cannot but take this Opportunity, to " expreſs *our Senſe of the great and unparallel'd* " *Services of the Duke of* Marlborough, and " with all imaginable Duty, to applaud Your " Majeſty's great Wiſdom, in having honoured

" the

" the ſame Perſon with the *Great Characters* AN' 1710.
" *of General and Plenipotentiary*, who, in our
" humble Opinion, *is moſt capable of diſcharg-*
" *ing two ſuch important Truſts.*

" WE therefore make it our humble Re-
" queſt to Your Majeſty, that You would be
" pleaſed to order the Duke of *Marlborough*'s
" immediate Departure for *Holland*, where his
" Preſence will be equally neceſſary, to aſſiſt
" at the Negociations of Peace, and to haſten
" the Preparations for an early Campaign,
" which will moſt effectually diſappoint the
" Artifices of our Enemies, and procure a ſafe
" and honourable PEACE for Your Majeſty and
" Your *Allies*.

To this Addreſs the Queen returned the following Anſwer:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

" *I am ſo ſenſible of the Neceſſity of the Duke of*
" Marlborough's *Preſence in* Holland, *at this*
" *critical Juncture, that I have already given*
" *the neceſſary Directions for his immediate De-*
" *parture, and I am very glad to find, by this*
" *Addreſs, that you concur with me in a juſt*
" *Senſe of the Duke of* Marlborough's *eminent*
" *Services.*

AGREABLE to Her Majeſty's Promiſe, as well to the *States*, as Her *Parliament*, his Grace ſet out, the very next Day, for *Harwich*, and landed in *Holland*, the Seventh of *March*, N. S. after a difficult Paſſage, having been three Days at Sea, and lain rolling about three Leagues from Shore, from Seven in the Morning, till Two in the Afternoon. But as this

The Duke of Marlborough *departs for the* Hague.

AN. 1710. great Man (among other Virtues) was more especially famed for his Serenity of Mind; ſo, on this Occaſion, he was obſerv'd not to be, in the leaſt, uneaſy. Before I proceed to give an Account of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Proceedings at the *Hague*, I ſhall continue to give ſome farther Account of Tranſactions at home, as they were prefatory to the great Change in the Miniſtry, which ſoon after enſued.

SOME Days before the Addreſs I have mentioned above was drawn up, when probably the Nation was in Expectation of ſome ſuch Thing, and perhaps the Change of the Miniſtry, which ſoon after enſued, ſuſpected, the Author of the TATLER, ſpeaking of the Glory of the Times, in Relation to *England*, has the following memorable Paragraph.

A remarkable Paſſage in the Tatler.

" IF I ſee a General commanding the Forces " of his Country, whoſe Victories are not to be " paralleld in Story, and who is as famous for " his Negociations as his Victories; and, at " the ſame Time, ſee the Management of a " Nation's Treaſury in the Hands of one, who " has always diſtinguiſhed himſelf by a generous " Contempt of his own private Wealth, and " an exact Frugality of that which belongs to " the Publick; I cannot but think a People, " under ſuch an Adminiſtration, may promiſe " themſelves Conqueſt abroad, and Plenty at " Home. If I were to wiſh for a proper Perſon to preſide over the publick Councils, it " ſhould certainly be one as much admired for " his univerſal Knowledge of Men and Things, " as for his Eloquence, Courage, and Integrity " in the exerting of ſuch extraordinary Talents.

THE

THE Fifth of *April*, the *Parliament* was prorogu'd, and, ſoon after, the Queen made a Step which gave Occaſion to ſevere Reflections: The Duke of *Shrewsbury* had left *England*, towards the Concluſion of the foregoing Reign, as it was ſaid, becauſe a warmer Climate was neceſſary for his Health. He ſtaid ſeveral Years at *Rome*, where he became acquainted with a *Roman* Lady; who, upon his Return to *England*, followed him to *Augsburg*, where ſhe overtook him, and declared herſelf a Proteſtant; upon which he married her there, and came back with her to *England*, in 1706. A late Author ſays, it was thought (by the Party he moſt favoured) that his leaving *England*, and living ſo long out of it, while we were in ſo much Danger at Home, added to his Marriage, gave juſt Cauſe of Suſpicion; (*of his Principles, I preſume he means.*) The Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Lord *Godolphin*, lived ſtill in Friendſhip with him, and ſtudied to overcome the Jealouſies ſome had of him. He ſeem'd not to be concerned at the Diſtance, in which he was kept from Buſineſs: But a few Days after the *Parliament* was prorogu'd, the Queen, without communicating the Matter to any of Her Miniſters, took the Chamberlain's White Staff from the Earl of *Kent* (whom, in Recompence, ſhe advanc'd to be a Duke) and gave it the Duke of *Shrewsbury*. This occaſioned no ſmall Uneaſineſs; it being from thence concluded, that a total Change of the Miniſtry would quickly follow; and it was believed (ſays the ſame Author) there was a ſecret Management between him, and Mr. *Harley*, with the new *Favourite*. The Queen's Inclination to the latter, and her Alienation from the Ducheſs of *Marlboro'*, began

AN. 1710.

The Duke of Shrewſbury made Lord Chamberlain

AN' 1710. began now to appear more and more, and broke out upon many, tho' trivial, Occaſions. The Ducheſs retir'd, hereupon, from Court, and was ſeen no more at it, in this Reign. The Duke of *Shrewsbury (continues our Author)* gave the Miniſters very poſitive Aſſurances, that his Principles were the ſame they had been, during the laſt Reign, and were in no Reſpect altered; upon which, he deſired to enter into Conferences with them; but there was now too much Ground given for Suſpicion.

The Ducheſs of Marlborough retires from Court.

Negociations for a Peace.

IT will be Time now to take a View of what was doing all this While in *Holland*, with Regard to the Negociations for a Peace. Tho' all Thoughts of a Treaty ſeem'd to be at a Stand, towards the Concluſion of the foregoing Year; yet, upon the vigorous Reſolutions taken in *Great Britain* and *Holland*, for the Continuance of the War, the Court of *France* thought fit to make farther Overtures of Peace. In order to this, the Marquis *de Torcy* ſent, on the Second of *January*, another Project to Monſieur *Pettecum*, which conſiſted of five Articles, importing in Subſtance:

Farther Overtures made by France.

I. "THAT immediately after the Signing of "the Peace, his moſt *Chriſtian* Majeſty would "acknowledge King *Charles* III, as King of "the whole Monarchy of *Spain*. And not on-"ly withdraw all the Succours he had given "His Grandſon, but alſo not ſend Him any "Aſſiſtance, for the future, and forbid His "Subjects to liſt among His Troops; as alſo "conſent, that no Part of the Monarchy of "*Spain* ſhould ever be united to *France*.

II. "THAT, as for the *Emperor* and the "*Empire*, the King of *France* would reſtore the

"Town

" Town and Citadel of *Strasburg*, and the AN' 1710.
" Town of *Briſac*; content Himſelf with the
" Poſſeſſion of *Alſace*, according to the literal
" Senſe of the Treaty of *Munſter*; leave the
" *Empire* the Town of *Landau*; raze the For-
" tifications He had cauſed to be built on the
" *Rhine*, from *Baſil* to *Philipsburg*; and ac-
" knowledge both the King of *Pruſſia*, and the
" *Elector* of *Hanover*.

III. " THAT, as to *England*, He would ac-
" knowledge Queen *Anne*, and the Succeſſion in
" the Proteſtant Line; reſtore *Newfoundland*,
" and agree to a mutual Reſtitution of all that
" had been taken in the *Weſt-Indies*, on both
" Sides; demoliſh the Fortifications of *Dun-*
" *kirk*, and ruin the Harbour thereof; and
" conſent to the *Pretender*'s leaving *France*.

IV. " THAT, as to the *States General*, He
" would yield to Them, for a Barrier, all the
" Places ſpecified in the twenty-ſecond Article
" of the *Preliminaries*; and confirm what he
" had offered to Them with Reſpect to Their
" Trade: And,

V. " As for the Duke of *Savoy*, that He
" was willing to grant the Demands for him,
" by the *Allies*; but that He, likewiſe, de-
" manded, that the *Electors* of *Cologn* and *Ba-*
" *varia*, ſhould be reſtored to their Eſtates and
" Dignities.

THIS Project being rejected by the *Allies*, the *French* reſolved to make farther Overtures, and diſpatch'd a Cabinet-Courier to the *Hague*, with a Letter from the Marquis *de Torcy*, to Monſieur *Petkecum*, importing: *Rejected by the Allies.*

" THAT the *French* King conſented, that " the *Preliminaries*, which were concerted the *Others pro poſed.*

AN. 1710. " Year before, ſhould be the Foundation of the " future Treaty; and had appointed the Mar- " ſhal *d'Uxelles*, and the Abbot *de Polignac*, his " *Plenipotentiaries*, to treat with the *Allies* of an " *Equivalent*, for the Seven and Thirtieth Ar- " ticle, relating to the Evacuation of *Spain*; " and that the ſaid Miniſters would be ready " to meet thoſe of the *Allies*, at *Antwerp*, or " any other Place, if the *Allies* would but ſend " them the neceſſary Paſſes.

THIS Courier arriv'd, the Second of *February*, N. S. at the *Hague*, and his Diſpatches were communicated, the ſame Day, by Monſieur *Pettecum*, to the *Grand Penſionary*, who communicated them, likewiſe, the next Day, to the *Plenipotentiaries* of the *Emperor*, and the the Queen of *Great Britain*. Several Conferences being hereupon held, between theſe Miniſters, and the Deputies of the *States General*, in which Meſſieurs *Buys* and *Vanderduſſen* aſſiſted; the *French* Courier was ſent back, the Thirteenth of the ſame Month, with an Anſwer from Monſieur *Pettecum*, to the Marquis *de Torcy*'s Letter, importing:

Reſolution of the Allies.

" THAT, the laſt Declaration of the Court of " *France* being in uncertain and ambiguous " Terms, the *Allies* requir'd, His moſt *Chriſtian* " Majeſty ſhould declare, in plain and expreſ- " ſive Words, that he conſented to all the *Pre-* " *liminaries*, except the Seven and Thirtieth " Article; which done, the *Allies* would ſend " Paſſes to His Miniſters, to treat of an Equi- " valent for the ſaid Article.

THE *French* Court was not long in reſolving; ſo earneſtly did they, at leaſt, appear, at that Time, inclineable to a Peace; for, on the Twentieth, another Courier came to the *Hague*, with

with a ſatisfactory Anſwer; and, on the twenty-third, was ſent back, with the Paſſes for the *French* Plenipotentiaries. There now ſeemed to be ſome Hopes, that the *French* were in earneſt; however, as the *States* foreſaw the ill Effects of ſuffering the *French* Miniſters, to come into their Country, who, by their Agents, were every where ſtirring up the People againſt the Government, as if they were prolonging the War, without a Neceſſity, they, therefore, appointed *Gertruydenburg*, to be the Place, to which the *French* Miniſters were to come, to treat with the Deputies, whom they ſhould ſend to meet them. *Antwerp* was, indeed, the Place firſt propoſed; but the *French* ſhew'd an Unwillingneſs to treat there, or in any other Town belonging to the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, without Doubt, out of Compliment to King *Philip*.

AN' 1710.

Paſſes granted for the French *Plenipotentiaries.*

THE Ninth of *March*, N. S. the *French* Plenipotentiaries came to *Antwerp*, where they deſired that Monſieur *Pettecum* ſhould meet them, before they entered into Conference; but this was refuſed them: They, therefore, went on board a Yacht prepared for them at *Moerdyke*; where Meſſieurs *Buys* and *Vanderduſſen*, the Deputies of the States for this Treaty, ſoon after met them, and had a Conference with them. The next Day, they had another, for ſeveral Hours, after which the Deputies ſet out for the *Hague*, to make their Report to Their *High Mightineſſes*, and the *French* Plenipotentiaries went to *Gertruydenberg*.

They arrive at Gertruydenberg.

MESSIEURS *Buys* and *Vanderduſſen*, being return'd to the *Hague*, on the Eleventh of *March*, where the Duke of *Marlborough* was arrived ſome Days before, had a Conference,

A Report made of the firſt Conferences.

the

An. 1710. the next Morning, with his Grace, in the Preſence of the Lord *Townſhend*, Count *Zinzendorff*, the *Grand Penſionary*, and the Deputies of the *States*, where they reported what had paſs'd between them and the *French Plenipotentiaries*; which, however gave them very little Satisfaction. The ſame Day, to prevent any Jealouſies among the other Miniſters of the *Allies*, the Deputies of the *States* communicated to the *Pruſſian Plenipotentiaries* what had been tranſacted at *Moerdyk*. And, the next Day, the ſame was made known, in a more ſolemn Manner, to all the Miniſters of the *Allies*. They were all deſir'd, at the ſame Time, as there was no great Proſpect of the Treaty coming to any Thing, to uſe their Intereſt with their reſpective Maſters, that their Troops might be in a Readineſs, to begin the Campaign, as early as poſſible, as the moſt effectual Means to force the common Enemy to accept ſuch Conditions, as might ſecure a ſafe and laſting Peace.

To give a particular Account of the Subject Matter of Debate, in every Day's Conference, from the Twenty-firſt of *March*, the Time they began again, till the latter End of *July*, when they entirely broke off, would be too tedious, and keep me too long from Matters of more Importance, and more eſſentially belonging to this Hiſtory, whereas this may be ſaid to be only relative ſo. I ſhall, therefore, only give my Readers a ſummary Account of what was propoſed and inſiſted on by the Plenipotentiaries on one Side, and the Deputies on the other, without any Regard to Time or Order.

A ſummary Account of the enſuing Conferences.

THE *French* propoſed, that the Dominions in *Italy*, with the *Iſlands*, ſhould be given to one of the Competitors for the *Spaniſh* Monarchy,

chy, without naming which: Tho' it was un- AN. 1710.
derſtood, that they meant King *Philip*: The
Deputies did not abſolutely reject this; but
ſhew'd, that the *Emperor* would never conſent
to part with *Naples*, nor give the *French* ſuch
Footing in *Italy*; and of this the *French* ſeem'd
to be ſenſible. The firſt Conference ended up-
on Return of the Courier, whom they ſent to
Verſailles. They moved for another Confe-
rence. And upon ſeveral Propoſitions, there
were ſeveral Conferences renew'd. The *French*
King deſiſted from his Demand of *Naples*, but
inſiſted on that of the Places on the Coaſt of
Tuſcany. However, at length, they went off
from that too, and inſiſted only on *Sicily* and
Sardinia. The Partition ſeeming now to be
ſettled, the Deputies preſs'd the *French* Plenipo-
tentiaries to give them ſolid Aſſurances of King
Philip's quitting *Spain*, and the *Weſt-Indies*; To
this (upon Notice firſt given to the Court of
France) they anſwer'd, that his moſt *Chriſtian*
Majeſty would enter into Meaſures, with the
Allies, to force him to it. Many Difficulties
were ſtarted, about the Troops to be employ'd,
what their Number ſhould be, and who ſhould
command them; but, after all, it appear'd
that the Execution would be impracticable. It
was then propoſed, that the *French* ſhould pay
a Sum of Money annually, during the War
with *Spain*; but there, again, new Difficulties
aroſe, both in ſettling the Sum, and ſecuring
the Payment: The *French* offer'd, for the
latter, the Bankers of *Paris*; but theſe were no
Security; becauſe they would all be oblig'd to
break, whenever their King might have a Mind
they ſhould. In ſhort, it was evident, by all
their Proceedings, that they deſigned only to
divide

AN. 1710. divide the *Allies*, by this Offer of a Partition, to which the *States* conſented; and for which the *French* hoped, the Houſe of *Auſtria* would have been enraged againſt them. The *French* demanded an Aſſurance of the Deputies, that no other Articles ſhould be inſiſted on, but thoſe in the *Preliminaries*; this the Deputies abſolutely refuſed; for they had reſerved a Power, by one of the *Preliminaries*, to all the *Allies*, to make farther Demands, when a general Treaty ſhould be open'd: They ſaid, indeed, that they themſelves would demand no more; but they could not pretend to limit the reſt of the *Allies* from their juſt Demands. This was another Artifice, to provoke the *Emperor* and the Duke of *Savoy*; as if the *States* intended to force them to accept of ſuch a Peace as they ſhould preſcribe. In another Conference, the *States* rejected the Offer of a Sum of Money, for carrying on the War in *Spain*, and, therefore, inſiſted on it, that the *French* ſhould explain themſelves on the Subject of evacuating *Spain* and the *Weſt-Indies*, in Favour of King *Charles* III, before they could declare their Intentions, with Relation to the Partition; and added, that all farther Conferences would be to no Purpoſe till that was done.

THE *French* were now reſolved to break off the Negociation; and, therefore, thought proper to call this Demand of the *States*, a formal Rupture of the Treaty; and, upon Return of an Expreſs, which they had ſent to *Verſailles*, after ſeveral Letters had paſs'd between them and Monſieur *Pettecum*, for Decency's Sake, they wrote a long Letter to the *Grand Penſionary*, in the Form of a *Manifeſto*; and ſo returned back to *France*, in the End of *July*.

This

This is an Abridgment of the Account publiſhed of this Affair, as well by our Miniſters as by thoſe of the *States:* The *French*, on their Side, publiſhed nothing; for they were unwilling to let the *Spaniards* know that they ever entered upon any Treaty, for a Partition of their Monarchy, much leſs for evacuating *Spain*. Whether *France* ever deſigned any Thing, by all this Negociation, farther than to quiet their own People, and to amuſe and divide the *Allies*, is yet a Secret; "But if they really intended a "Peace, the Reaſon of their going off from it "(ſays a late Author) muſt have been the Ac- "count they then had of our Diſtractions in "*England*; which might make them conclude, "that we could not be in a Condition to carry "on the War." By theſe Diſtractions, I preſume, that Author means the Diſputes which happen'd, that Winter, upon the Trial of Doctor *Sacheverel*, whether the Church was in Danger; and the Change of the Miniſtry. AN. 1710.

THUS much, at leaſt, I have thought it neceſſary to ſay of this Matter; becauſe the Miſcarriage of this Treaty was, among other Things, afterwards unjuſtly laid at the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Door, as if broke off by his Influence, that he might protract the War, for his own private Intereſt: But how unreaſonable it was, even but to ſuggeſt, and much more ſo, to aver this, I ſhall have Occaſion to ſhew more particularly below. In the mean Time, as this Treaty ſpun out to ſo great a Length, and at laſt came to nothing, I ſhall add a few Remarks upon it. This Treaty was managed, as I have ſhewn above, By the Marſhal *d'Uxelles*, and the Abbot *de Polignac*, on the Part of *France*, and the Deputies of the *States*, Meſſieurs *Some Remarks on this Treaty, and the ill Succeſs of it.*

Buys

AN' 1710. *Buys* and *Vanderduſſen*, on the Part of the *Allies*, without the Intervention of any other Miniſters; and the Count *de Zinzendorff*, the *Imperial* Miniſter, having twice deſired to aſſiſt, and be preſent at the Conferences, it was refuſed by the *Dutch*; whereupon, he ſent an Expreſs to Prince *Eugene*, who was then in the Army, to know his Opinion therein; who adviſed him to follow the Example of the *Britiſh* Miniſters, whoſe Miſtreſs was ſatisfied to leave it wholly to the Wiſdom and Integrity of the *States General:* But for what Reaſon this was done, and whether the *Dutch* dealt unfairly by their *Allies*, in this Negociation, as many, in *England*, then had a Jealouſy they did (tho' I hope without a Cauſe) I ſhall not pretend to determine. The laſt Conference, which the *French* Plenipotentiaries, and the Deputies of the *States*, had on this Matter, broke off with Heats and Unkindneſs; and Monſieur *Vanderduſſen* having us'd ſome warm Expoſtulations about it, the Abbot *de Polignac* replied, in very high Terms, reproaching the *Dutch* with Ingratitude towards the Crown of *France*, which had been their main Support, upon their Defection from *Spain*.

THAT I may not be thought partial, I ſhall add a Line or two, what has been ſaid, on the other Side of the Queſtion.

THOSE who think the *Dutch* dealt unfairly by us, in this Treaty, and broke it off, when it was upon the Point of being concluded, are apt to aſk; "How long would *Spain* have "been able to have reſiſted the united Force of "the *Allies*, without the Aſſiſtance of *France*; "if it could be ſuppoſed that King *Philip* would "have refuſed to comply with what his Grand-

"father

[redacted]r had ſtipulated for him, and thereby AN' 1710.
[redacted]ded loſing even *Sicily* and *Sardinia*, as
[redacted]s his other Dominions? Beſides, the
[redacted] Towns, which were agreed to be de-
liver'd up to the *Emperor* and the *Dutch*,
" would have requir'd ſome Years to conquer;
" and had the *French* been never ſo inſincere, as
" was pretended, the *Allies* would have gained
" ſuch an Addition of Strength by them, as
" would have render'd *France* much leſs formi-
" dable than it had been. Had it been our Caſe,
" and the Fortune of War had reduced us to a
" Neceſſity of abandoning King *Charles*, and
" the *French* had inſiſted, that the *Allies* ſhould
" not only not aſſiſt him, but turn their Arms
" againſt the Prince they had ſet up, would it
" not have been thought a moſt extravagant De-
" mand? and if it would, was it not much
" more unreaſonable to deſire the *French* King,
" to enter into a War with King *Philip*, to
" whom he was ſo nearly ally'd, by the Ties
" of Blood, as well as all other Engagements?

" WE had, indeed, (ſay they) ſo long talk'd
" of the *boundleſs Ambition* and exorbitant Power
" of *France*, that we affected to have a Dread
" of it, even after that Kingdom was reduced
" ſo low, that our own General gave out, they
" could not make head againſt us another
" Year.

" EVERY Propoſal, that was ſaid to come
" from *France*, was ſtill condemned, as unrea-
" ſonable, before it was examin'd; and if the
" Reaſonableneſs was ſo conſpicuous, that it
" could not be denied, then we were taught to
" exclaim againſt their Inſincerity.

" IN ſhort (*continue they*) ſome of the Powers
" engaged in the Grand Alliance, were ſuch

" Gainers

AN. 1710. "Gainers by the War, the Charge w
"was born by their Neighbours, th
"whatever muſt have been to their
"tage; And, therefore, it is not to be
"ſtrange, if they talk loudly of the Enemy's
"Inſincerity, and rejected all their Propoſals:
"The daily Acquiſition of new Dominions, at
"the Expence of others, poſſibly put ſuch a
"Bias upon their Judgments, that they might,
"in ſome Meaſure, believe what they af-
"firmed."

Remarks made by the French. THE *French*, who retort the Inſincerity they are charg'd with upon the *Dutch*, ſay, it was evident they did not act ingenuouſly, becauſe they would not ſuffer the Conferences to be held at the *Hague*. They knew the Populace, who were impatient for a Peace, would there have diſcovered the Inſincerity of their Rulers; who yet remember'd the Diſſatisfaction, which appeared in them, upon Monſieur *de Torcy*'s leaving the *Hague*, the foregoing Years, and that they then aſſembled, in a tumultuous Manner, to preſs him not to depart, till a Peace was concluded. For this Reaſon (ſay they) the *Dutch* inſiſted, that the *French Plenipotentiaries* ſhould not come farther than *Gertruydenburg*, till the *Preliminaries* were concluded, which, they very well knew, *France* could never accept of; and then, they could inſinuate to the People, that it was *France* refus'd a Peace, tho' very reaſonable Conditions were offered. Till now the Courts of *Vienna* and *London* were accuſed of having raiſed Difficulties to obſtruct the Peace; but now the Publick began to be undeceived, and it plainly appear'd, that thoſe who were at the Head of the Government in *Holland*, were not ſo weary of the War as their Subjects.

Their

Their Diſingenuity was likewiſe viſible, when they propoſed to hold Conferences, which they had not ſo much at Heart, as they would have had it believed. The Intereſt of the Houſe of *Auſtria* ſerved to countenance the Ambition they had of encreaſing their own Power. They were for taking Advantage of the Troubles of *Europe*, and the Misfortunes of *France*, to appropriate to themſelves the reſt of the *Low-Countries*, and the whole Trade of the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*, that they might thereby be enabled to give Laws to *Europe*. This was the View of the *Dutch*, and they ſhewed it plain enough, by their Conduct, in the Conferences at the *Hague* and *Gertruydenburg*. They opened the Eyes of all the Powers concerned, and even of their own *Allies*. Theſe, and the like, I ſay, were the Reaſonings of the Partiſans of *France*. AN° 1710.

IT was, however, obſerved, that, from this Time, the *French* were no more deſirous of a Peace, and that they talk'd of it with more Indifference: Whether it was, that they flattered themſelves with a Diverſion from the *North*; or whether it was, as a late Author obſerves, the Diviſions which began to break out at the Court of *Great Britain*, that made them hope ſome happy Revolution in their Favour. It is certain (as Father *Daniel* intimates) that, as Matters went afterwards, the *Allies* had Cauſe to repent of their not accepting the Offers made them at *Gertruydenburg*; but there is, on the contrary, (as *le Clerc* remarks) all the Reaſon in the World to believe, that they had not repented, if it had not been for ſome unforeſeen Events, which produced a ſtrange Change in the Face of Things; and, by raiſing the forlorn

AN' 1710. Hopes of the *French*, was the Occaſion of the *Allies* loſing the principal Advantages, which they had Grounds to promiſe themſelves, from the glorious Succeſſes of the War.

THAT the *French* had ſome Reaſon to flatter themſelves with a Diverſion from the *North*, the Reader will ſee by the following Piece:

Extract of a Letter from the Lord Stairs *to the Duke of* Marlborough.

EXTRACT *of a Letter from the Lord* Stairs *to the Duke of* Marlborough, *from* Warſaw, March 29, 1710.

"IN my Opinion, our chief Attention ſhould "be, on the Body of *Swediſh* Troops, "which is in *Pomerania*, and to take effectual "Meaſures, that they remain in a State of In-"action: For if the King of *Sweden* ſhould "return, ſhould happen to reinforce that Body, "and, ſetting aſide every other Conſideration, "ſhould take it in his Head, to place himſelf, "with this reinforced Body, in the very Heart "of the *Empire*; he would not want Mony, "and having Mony, he would find Means to "raiſe as many Men as he ſhould deſire; of "which we have already had Experience. It "would be unneceſſary to ſay any Thing, what "would be the Conſequences of ſuch a March. "In my Opinion, it would require little more "than a Reſolution; which ſeems, itſelf, to "agree pretty well with the Humour of the "King of *Sweden*."

BEFORE I enter into a Relation of the Tranſactions of this Campaign, I ſhall juſt take a farther View of the great Change in the Face of Affairs at Home, that I may afterwards continue the Affairs of War, in one Connexion, to the End of the Year.

THE

THE Queen's Intention to make a Change in Her Miniſtry began now to break out: The Fourteenth of *June*, ſhe diſmiſſed the Earl of *Sunderland* from the Office of Secretary of State, without aſſigning any Malverſation on his Part, and gave the Seals to the Lord *Dartmouth*. This began to cauſe ſome Uneaſineſs both at Home and Abroad; but Her Majeſty, to put a Stop to, or, at leaſt, to leſſen it, told Her Subjects here (particularly the Governor of the Bank) and gave Orders to her Miniſters abroad, to aſſure Her *Allies*, that *She would make no other Changes*: So the Matter has been repreſented on one Side; but on the other Part, it is ſaid, particularly with Regard to the Bank, that Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, Governor, *Nathaniel Gould*, Eſq; Deputy-Governor, *Francis Eyles*, Eſq; and Sir *William Scawen*, two of the Directors, thought fit to make their Application to the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, Lord Privy Seal, to whom, having repreſented the Dangers likely to attend the Change of the Miniſtry, his Grace introduced them to the Queen. Her Majeſty, having given them a gracious Hearing, was pleaſed to tell them, That ſhe, ſome Time before, reſolv'd to remove the Earl of *Sunderland*, for particular Reaſons of *State*; but *that ſhe had not yet determined to make any other Changes*; *and that, whenever ſhe ſhould, ſhe would take Care, that the publick Credit might not be injured thereby*: And this (ſay they) gave Occaſion to the Report, that Her Majeſty aſſured them ſhe deſigned to make no other Alteration. She likewiſe, ſay the former, ſaid the ſame Thing herſelf, to the Miniſters of the *Emperor* and the *States*, reſiding here: Theſe concurr'd to expreſs their Joy in this Reſolution of the Queen's,

AN' 1710.

A Change of the Miniſtry in England *begun.*

An. 1710. *not to make any farther Change*, and added to it their Advice, that She would not diſſolve the Parliament, as it began to be ſurmiſed She would. This (ſays a late Author) was repreſented by thoſe, who had never been vers'd in the Negociations of Princes in an Alliance, as a bold intruding into the Queen's Councils; tho' nothing (adds he) is more common, than for Princes to offer mutual Advices, in ſuch Caſes.

Some Reaſons alledg'd for the Removal of the Earl of Sunderland.

BUT to be more particular in this Matter; with Regard to the Removal of the Earl of *Sunderland*, a co-temporary Author obſerves; that, at leaſt, ſome colourable Pretences were not wanting for it; among which (adds he) the the moſt plauſible was this.

"SOME Time after the Death of the late "Earl of *Eſſex*, the Queen deſigned to have "beſtowed the Regiment of Dragoons, lately "commanded by his Lordſhip, on Colonel "*Hall*, a Gentleman, who, beſides the Inte- "reſt of Mrs. *Maſham*, his Siſter, had a far- "ther Recommendation to Her Majeſty's Fa- "vour, as having been Page of Honour to "Her: And yet more, upon Account of his "gallant Behaviour and good Conduct, at the "Battle of *Almanza*, where he contributed very "much to the Rallying and Preſerving the "broken Remains of the *Confederate* Infantry. "On the other Hand, the Duke of *Marlbo-* "*rough* having promiſed that Regiment to "Lieutenant-General *Meredith*; and it being "ſuppoſed, that this was a Trial of Power, "between his Ducheſs, and the growing Fa- "vourite, his Grace, with his Lady, abſented "himſelf from Court, and retired for ſome "Days, to his Lodge in *Windſor* Park. It

"being

" being given out, that his Grace was ſo diſ- AN. 1710.
" guſted, that he deſign'd to lay down his
" Command, the chief Lords then in the Mi-
" niſtry, conſidering what a vaſt Prejudice the
" Loſs of ſo great a General and Politician would
" be to the common Cauſe, made their Appli-
" cation to the Queen, to incline Her to alter
" Her Reſolution about the Diſpoſal of the
" Regiment beforementioned; But Her Ma-
" jeſty remained fix'd in Her firſt Choice, and
" inſiſted on Her Prerogative. Mrs. *Maſham*
" *(continues my Author)* being looked upon as
" the ſecret Oppoſer of the old Miniſtry, a
" Deſign was laid to procure a Vote from the
" *Houſe of Commons* to have her removed from
" Her Majeſty's Bed-chamber, which was to
" have been moved the Twenty-third of *Ja-*
" *nuary*; But upon a Hint thereof, it was
" timely prevented, by Colonel *Hill*'s throwing
" himſelf at Her Majeſty's Feet, and begging
" he might not be the Occaſion of any Un-
" eaſineſs to her Majeſty; but that She would
" be graciouſly pleaſed to beſtow the Favour,
" ſhe intended him, upon ſome other Officer.
" The Queen granted his humble Requeſt, and
" ſending for ſome Lords, (particularly, as it
" has been ſaid, the Lord *Sunderland*) told
" them, She would find another Way of re-
" warding Colonel *Hill*; Her Majeſty, how-
" ever, reſenting this, and ſome other Mat-
" ters concurring, from which it was ſuggeſt-
" ed, that ſome Perſons in the Miniſtry en-
" deavoured to engroſs all the Authority, She
" reſolved to make ſome Changes, and to be-
" gin with the Perſon, who was ſuppoſed to
" have been the chief Promoter of the Deſign
" to deprive the Queen of Mrs. *Maſham*'s At-

AN' 1710. "tendance. The Seals were, hereupon, taken "from the Earl of *Sunderland*; but becauſe "no formal Neglect or Error, in the Diſ- "charge of his Office could be objected againſt "him; and it might appear ungracious to diſ- "charge a Nobleman, of an unblemiſhed Cha- "racter, and ſo near a Relation to the Duke "of *Marlborough*, with ſeeming Diſpleaſure, "it was thought fit to mitigate his Diſgrace "by a Penſion: But when Word was brought "him, that Her Majeſty, as a Teſtimony of "Her Royal Favour, and of Her being "fully ſatisfied in his Lordſhip's Services, de- "ſign'd to preſent him with 3000 *l. per Annum*, "to be ſettled upon him for Life, to make up, "in ſome Meaſure, the Loſs of the Office of "Secretary; His Lordſhip, with the Gene- "roſity of an *Old Roman*, hardly to be para- "lell'd, in theſe corrupt Times, anſwered;

He refuſes a Penſion.

"*He was glad Her Majeſty was ſatisfied he had* "*done his Duty; but if he could not have the* "*Honour to ſerve his Country, he would not* "*plunder it.* Before his Lordſhip was removed, "the Queen was ſome time in Suſpence about "the Choice of a Perſon to ſucceed him: But "the Earl of *Powlet*, to whom the Seals were "firſt offered, having declin'd ſo fatiguing an "Employment, the Lord *Dartmouth*, one of "the Lords Commiſſioners of Trade and Plan- "tations, and Son-in-law to the Earl of *Not-* "*tingham*, was thought, at this Juncture, a "fit Perſon to be Secretary of State, into "which Office, he was ſworn, on the Fifteenth "of *June*."

The Emperor, *and the* States, *interpoſe in Favour of the Miniſtry.*

THE *Emperor* and the *States General*, were, in the mean Time, apprehenſive, that the Duke of *Marlborough* would either be removed, or ſo far

far diſguſted, as to lay down his Command, which might bring a great Prejudice to the Common Cauſe; Count *Gallas*, the *Imperial* Miniſter, and Monſieur *de Vryberge*, the *Dutch* Envoy, were directed, in a moſt reſpectful Manner, to repreſent to the Queen, what ill Influence, the changing of the Miniſtry might have on Affairs abroad. In Anſwer to their reſpective Memorials, the firſt was told, he might aſſure the *Emperor*, "That whatever "Changes the Queen deſigned to make, She "had reſolved to continue the Duke of *Marl-* "*borough* in his Employments, and deſired "that Prince *Eugene*, and the other *Imperial* "Generals and *Plenipotentiaries*, might act with "him, with the ſame Confidence as before." The Anſwer, which was given to Monſieur *de Vryberge*, was kept a Secret; but it was, however, ſaid, that Her Majeſty, notwithſtanding ſevere Reflexions were caſt upon the *Dutch*, on this Occaſion, put a favourable Conſtruction on the Interpoſition of the *States General*, in Favour of the Miniſtry; looking upon it as the Effect of their Zeal for the Common Cauſe, and the Confidence they repoſed, in the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Valour and Conduct. It was, likewiſe, ſaid, in Excuſe of Her Majeſty's *Allies* intermeddling, or giving their Advice in this Matter, that there ſeemed to be a parallel Caſe, in the Queen's interpoſing at the Court of *Vienna*, in Favour of ſome of the *Emperor*'s Proteſtant Subjects; And even, in the *Parliament*'s Deſire, that Application ſhould be made to the *Emperor*, to ſend Prince *Eugene* to command in *Spain*.

AN° 1710.

Anſwer given to Count Gallas.

The Allies excuſed.

ABOUT two Months after the Change of the Secretary of State (*viz.* the eighth of *Auguſt*) the

AN' 1710. Queen diſmiſſed the Earl of *Godolphin* from the Poſt of Lord Treaſurer, and, the next Day, put the Treaſury in Commiſſion: Lord *Poulet* was the firſt in Form, in the Commiſſion; but Mr. *Harley*, who was, at the ſame Time, appointed Chancellor and Under-Treaſurer of the Exchequer, was the Perſon, with whom the Secret was lodged. It was viſible, that he was the chief Miniſter: And now it appeared, that a total Change of the Miniſtry, and the Diſſolution of the *Parliament* were reſolved on. To enter into a Diſcuſſion of the Reaſons alledged for and againſt this Step of the Queen's would carry me too far; I ſhall, therefore, only obſerve, that, in *September*, the Queen came to Council, and called for a Proclamation to diſſolve the *Parliament*, which Sir *Simon Harcourt* (made Attorney-General, in the Room of Sir *James Montague*, who quitted that Poſt) had prepared: When it was read, the Lord Chancellor offered to ſpeak; but Her Majeſty roſe up, and would admit of no Debate; but ordered the Writs for a New *Parliament* to be prepared. About the ſame Time, ſhe diſmiſſed the Lord *Somers*, and, in his Room, made the Earl of *Rocheſter* Lord Preſident of the Council: She ſent to the Duke of *Devonſhire*, for the Lord Steward's Staff, and gave it to the Duke of *Buckingham*: Mr. *Boyle* was diſmiſſed from being Secretary of State, and Mr. *St. John* (now Lord *Bolinbroke*) had the Seals: The Earl of *Derby* was removed from being Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*, and was ſucceeded by the Lord *Berkeley*.

Several great Officers of State lay down their Poſts.

UPON all theſe Removes, the Lord Chancellor came, on the Twenty-third of *September*, and

and deliver'd up the *Great Seal*; But the Queen, not looking for this, was ſurprized at it: And not knowing how to diſpoſe of it, She, with an unuſual Earneſtneſs, preſs'd him to keep it one Day longer; And, the Day following, having conſidered the Matter, with her Favourites, Mrs. *Maſham* and Mr. *Harley*, She received it very readily. At firſt, She committed it to the Cuſtody of three Lords Commiſſioners, *viz.* Sir *Thomas Trevor*, Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas; *Robert Tracey* Eſq; a Judge in the ſame Court, and Mr. *Scroop* Baron of the Exchequer in *Scotland*; But it was ſoon after given to Sir *Simon Harcourt*. The Earl of *Wharton* delivered up his Commiſſion of Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*; And that was given to the Duke of *Ormond*: And the Earl of *Oxford*, with ſome of the Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, withdrew from that Board, in whoſe Room others were put. Several other Changes were made, both in Civil and Military Employs; which for Brevity's Sake I paſs by. AN' 1710.

So ſudden, and ſo entire a Change in the Miniſtry (as a late Author obſerves) is ſcarce to be found in our Hiſtory, eſpecially where Men of great Abilities had ſerved, both with Zeal and Succeſs; Inſomuch, that the Adminiſtration of all Affairs, at Home and Abroad, in their Hands, was not only without Exception, but had raiſed the Admiration of all *Europe*. All this roſe purely from the great Credit of the new Favourites, and the Queen's perſonal Diſtaſte to the old Ones. Her Majeſty was much delighted with all theſe Changes, and ſeemed to think She was freed from the Chains the Old Miniſtry held *Some Reflections hereupon.*

An. 1710. held Her in: She ſpoke of it to ſeveral Perſons, as a Captivity, which She had been long under. The Duke of *Somerſet* had very much alienated the Queen's Mind from the Old Miniſtry, and had no ſmall Share in their Diſgrace; But he was ſo diſpleaſed with the Diſſolution of the *Parliament*, and the New Model of the Miniſtry, that, tho' he continued, ſome Time, Maſter of the Horſe, he refuſed to ſit any more in Council, and complained openly of the Artifices, which had been uſed, to make him inſtrumental to other People's Deſigns.

UPON what Principles the new Miniſtry profeſs'd, at leaſt, to act, the Reader may ſee, by the following Piece:

EXTRACT of a Letter from Mr. Harley, *to Sir* Rowland Gwyn; *then at* Hamburg, *dated* Nov. 21, 1710.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Harley *to Sir* Rowland Gwyn.

" I CAN aſſure you, that the Changes which " the Queen has made in Her Miniſtry are " grounded upon an upright and truly *Engliſh* " Principle: And you will find, that thoſe " whom Her Majeſty thinks fit, at preſent, to " employ, will ſhew by their Actions, that " they have a very great Zeal, for the Support " of the *Grand Alliance*, in all its Branches, " to continue the War, with a View of obtaining a firm and honourable Peace, and to " ſecure, in the moſt efficacious Manner, the " Succeſſion, in the moſt ſerene Houſe of *Hanover*. Theſe are Principles I am ſure you " ap-

" approve of, and I will never loſe the good AN' 1710.
" Opinion you have of me, by neglecting any
" Thing that is in my Power, which may con-
" tribute to ſo ſalutary Ends."

SIR *Rowland Gwyn*, upon communicating this Letter, to a Friend, at the Court of *Hanover*; makes this Obſervation:

" THESE are the Principles, the new Miniſtry declare they will act upon, and I hope, that they will keep up to them; if they do, I think that thoſe who wiſh well to *England* cannot deſire more, but that they may appeaſe the Animoſities, and unite us, to conſider our true Intereſt. *Sir* Rowland's *Remarks upon it.*

" MR. *Harley* is certainly one of the Chief in the preſent Miniſtry, and has had a very great Influence in the late Change: But the Tree is to be known by its Fruit, and we ought to hope the beſt."

CHAP. II.

The Taking of the French *Lines, The Siege of* Douay, *&c.*

THE preceding Campaign was ſo memorable, as well on Account of the Importance, as the Multiplicity and Variety of its Events,

An. 1710. Events, that it afforded great Matter of Speculation to all *Europe*. The famous Victory of *Blaregnies* or *Malplaquet*, the Taking of *Tournay* and *Mons*, and other ſingular Advantages obtain'd over the common Enemy; and the great Streights *France* was reduced to, by ſuch a Chain of Misfortunes, as had, for ſome Years attended their Arms, gave moſt People Reaſon to think, that this Year would have produced a Peace, ſuch as the *Allies* had propoſed to themſelves, without any farther Expence of Treaſure and Blood-ſhed: But how their Hopes were defeated we have ſeen above.

THE main Deſign of the *French*, in the Treaty of *Gertruydenberg*, which, as I have ſaid above, was probably, to create Uneaſineſſes and Jealouſies, among the Subjects of the *Maritime* Powers, who had ſo largely contributed to the Charges of the War, being eaſily ſeen thro', by the Penetration of our two wiſe Generals and Miniſters, the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene*, theſe Conferences did not retard the Preparations for a Continuance of the War, and therein, at leaſt, the *French* loſt the Aim of their inſincere Negociations. Prince *Eugene* being come to the *Hague*, the Twelfth of *April*, and having concerted with the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Deputies of the *States*, the Operations of the next Campaign, for the early Opening whereof, great Magazines of dry Forage, and other Neceſſaries, had been provided, thoſe two Generals ſet out, the Fifteenth of *April*, N. S. for *Tournay*, near which Place, the *Confederate* Troops, which were quartered on the *Maeſe*, in *Brabant*, and *Flanders*, were ordered to *rendezvous*.

The Duke of Marlborough *and Prince* Eugene *ſet out for* Tournay.

THE

THE Day before theſe two Princes ſet out from the *Hague*, on their Way to *Tournay*, the Earl of *Albemarle*, Governor of this laſt Place, in Concert with Lieutenant-General *Cadogan*, cauſed an Attack to be made on the Caſtle of *Mortaigne*, ſituate at the Conflux of the *Scheld* and the *Scarpe*, with ſix Veſſels, ſix Pieces of Cannon, and 300 Men. Which was done with ſo much Succeſs, that, after a ſmall Reſiſtance, the Garriſon, conſiſting of a Captain, four Subalterns, five Sergeants, and 65 private Men (the *French* allow but fifty in all) ſurrender'd Priſoners of War. They found nothing in it but one Tun of Gunpowder, and one Sack of Ammunition-Meal. The Enemy, by Means of the *Galliots* they had at *Condé*, on which they had planted ſeven or eight Pieces of Cannon, attack'd that Poſt, the next Morning, by Favour of a great Detatchment of Infantry, under the Chevalier *de Luxembourg*, and retook it, with about ſixty Men, who were left there: But the Earl of *Albemarle*, and General *Cadogan*, conſidering the Importance of that Poſt, reſolved to make themſelves Maſters of it a ſecond Time; and having view'd it, the Sixteenth of *April*, cauſed it to be attacked again, the Eighteenth, by 600 Men, of the Garriſon of *Tournay*, with ſome Veſſels and Cannon. The *French* Garriſon, which now conſiſted of four Captains, ſix Lieutenants, ſeveral Sergeants, and 200 Grenadiers, were aſſiſted, in the Defence of the Place, by 12 or 15 *Galliots*, from *Condé*: However, the *Confederate* Troops, being ſupported by a Detatchment from the Body of Count *Felt*, and favoured by the Cannon they had planted on the Heights of *Mande*, the Enemy were obliged to ſurrender Pri-

AN° 1710.

Mortaigne *taken by the* Allies;

Retaken by the French;

And taken a ſecond Time, by the Allies.

AN. 1710. Priſoners of War; and the *Allies* now left 200 Men, with four Pieces of Cannon, in the Place.

The Duke of Marlborough *and Prince* Eugene *arrive at* Tournay.

THE Seventeenth of *April*, N. S. Prince *Eugene* and the Duke of *Marlborough* arriv'd at *Tournay*, after having been complimented, in their Way, at *Antwerp*, by the *States* of *Brabant*. They began, the ſame Day, to confer with the Count *de Tilly*, and Monſieur *Claerbergen*, one of the Deputies of the *States*, on the Opening of the Campaign.

THE *French* had all the Winter been ſtrengthning of their Lines, for covering *Douay*, and their other Frontier-Towns, which now they were ſo vain to call impregnable; notwithſtanding which, it was reſolved, in this Conference, that all the Troops, which had their Winter-Quarters in *Flanders*, *Brabant*, and other Places, on this Side the *Maeſe*, and were now encamp'd in the Neighbourhood of *Tournay*, ſhould provide themſelves with Bread and Forrage, till the Twenty-third. Several other neceſſary Diſpoſitions being made, for advancing towards the Enemy's Lines, the Army began their March, the Twentieth, at Five in the Afternoon, in two Columns, the *Right*, commanded by the Duke of *Marlborough*, to *Pont à Vendin*, and the *Left*, by Prince *Eugene*, to *Pont-Oby*, on the *Deule*. This March, which was continued all Night, was ſo ſudden and ſo well regulated, that, notwithſtanding the great Preparations the *French* had made, to fortify and defend their Lines, and tho' the Chevalier *de Luxembourg* was encamp'd, for that Purpoſe, near *St. Amand*, and the Marſhal *de Monteſquiou* (or *d'Artagnan*) had aſſembled about forty Battalions, and ſixty Squadrons (ſome Accounts ſay

Diſpoſitions made for entering the French *Lines.*

ſay but thirty Squadrons) near *Lens* and *Bethune:* Yet, the next Day, about Six in the Morning, the Prince of *Wirtemberg*, and Lieutenant-General *Cadogan*, with a Detachment of fifteen Battalions, and fifty Squadrons, from the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Column, entered theſe Lines, at *Pont à Vendin*, without any Oppoſition: The few Troops, who guarded that Poſt, being ſurprized, and retiring, at the Approach of the *Confederates*, without Firing one Shot. The *French*, not apprehenſive that the *Confederate* Army was ſo near them, were moſtly out, that Morning, in Queſt of Forrage, ſo that their Generals had hardly any Cavalry with them; and this likewiſe occaſion'd the Loſs of a good Part of their Officers Baggage, their Servants being with the Forragers.

AN' 1710.

The Confederates *enter the* French *Lines.*

UPON this almoſt unexpected Succeſs, the whole *Confederate* Army paſſed the Lines, the *Right*, under the Command of the Duke of *Marlborough*, at *Pont à Vendin*, and the *Left*, under the Command of Prince *Eugene*, at *Couriers*. This ſtruck ſuch an Alarm among the Enemy's Troops, which were aſſembled near *Lens*, that they retreated, with all the Diligence they were able, partly towards *Arras*, and partly towards *Douay*. The *Allies* encamp'd, that Night, in the Plain of *Lens*, and, the Twenty-ſecond, march'd again, very early, to diſlodge the *French*, who having aſſembled their Troops near *Vitry*, behind the *Scarpe*, made a Shew as if they would diſpute the Paſſage of that River. The Chevalier *de Luxemburg*, and the Horſe from *Arras* and *Bethune*, had, for that Purpoſe, join'd the Marſhal *de Montesquiou*. But tho' they were advantageouſly poſted; yet being much inferior in

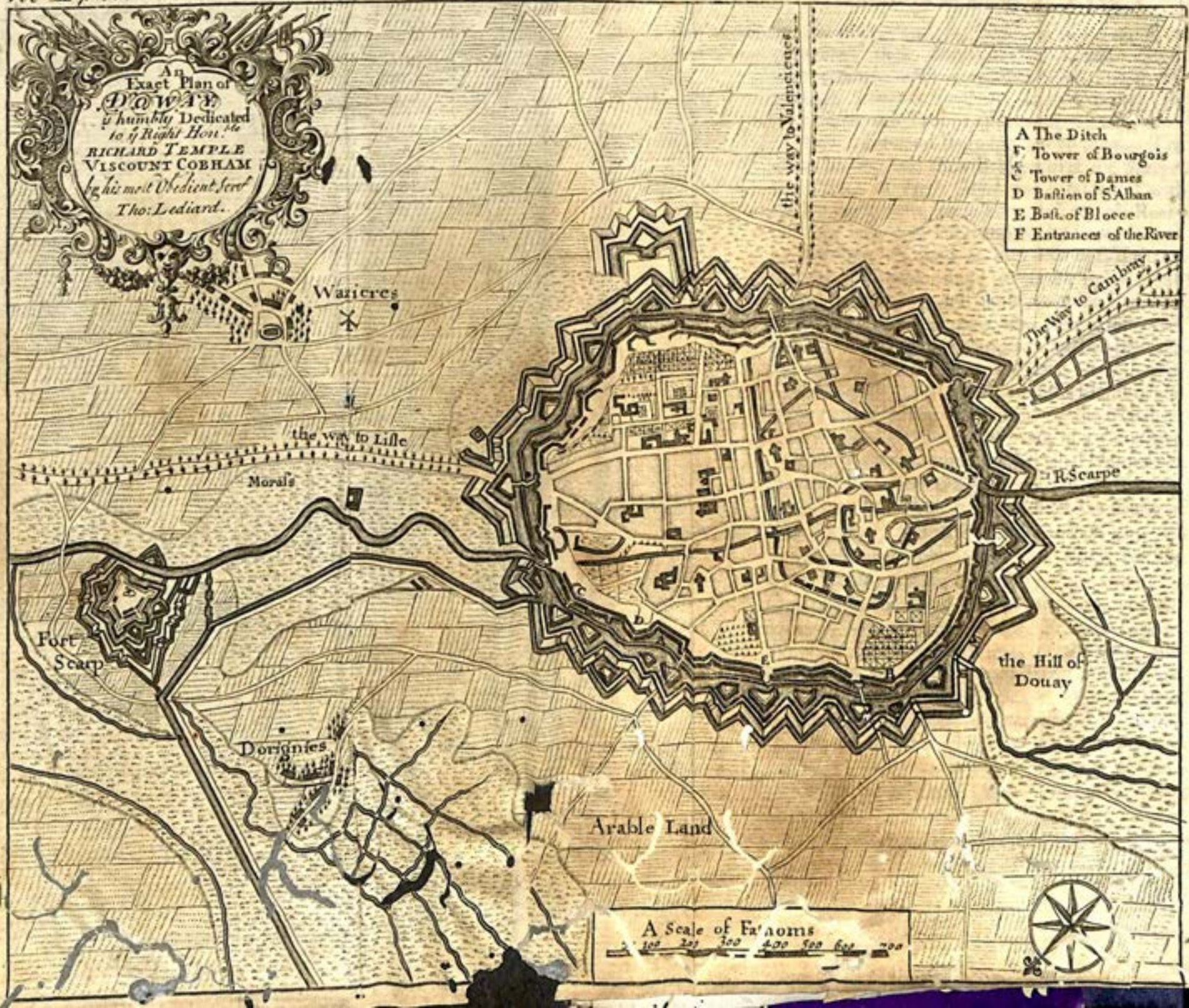
The Enemy retreat with Precipitation before them.

AN' 1710. in Number, and the Soldiers not havi recovered their Surprize and Conſternation, they retired, with great Confuſion and Precipitation, towards *Cambray*, as ſoon as they ſaw the *Confederate* Troops approach, leaving Part of their Tents and Baggage behind them. The *Allies* having laid their Bridges over the *Scarpe*, the Prince of *Heſſe-Caſſel* was detatch'd, with twelve Squadrons, to fall on the Enemy's Rear; but they retir'd ſo faſt, and broke down ſo many Bridges, as ſoon as they had paſs'd them, that his Highneſs could overtake but a ſmall Number of them, and thoſe he made Priſoners of War. The Priſoners who were taken, reported, that very hard Words had paſſed between the Marſhal *d'Artagnan*, and the Chevalier *de Luxembourg*: The latter laying the Blame of the *Allies* having paſſed the Lines, on the Marſhal, who would not believe they were in a Condition to attempt them; while the Marſhal blamed the former, for not having join'd him, as he had Orders to do. The Army, under the Duke of *Marlborough*, paſſed the *Scarpe* that Night, his Grace encamping his *Right* near *Vitry*, on the ſame River, his *Left* at *Gouy*, and fixing his Quarters at the Extremity of his *Left*, at *Gouleſſin*. The Army under Prince *Eugene*, march'd, in the mean Time, on the other Side of the *Scarpe*, between that River and the Canal, in order to inveſt *Douay*, the Siege of which Place had been reſolved on.

The Siege of Douay *reſolv'd on.*

Force of the Confederate *Army.*

ALL the Troops which were to form the *Confederate* Army, for this Campaign, being now arrived in the Camp, the whole Army was computed as follows: (1) The *Right* Wing, under the Command of Prince *Eugene*, 45 Battalions of Foot, and 101 Squadrons of Horſe and


An Exact Plan of DOWAY
y humbly Dedicated to y Right Hon.ble
RICHARD TEMPLE
VISCOUNT COBHAM
by his most Obedient Servt
Tho: Lediard.
A The Ditch
F Tower of Bourgois
C Tower of Dames
D Bastion of S.t Alban
E Bast. of Blocce
F Entrances of the River
the way to Valenciennes
Waziers
The Way to Cambray
the way to Lisle
Morals
R. Scarpe
Fort Scarp
Dorignies
the Hill of Douay
Arable Land
A Scale of Fathoms
100 200 300 400 500 600 700

and Dragoons; and the *Left*, under Command of the Duke of *Marlborough*, 110 Battalions, and 161 Squadrons; together, 155 Battalions, and [illegible] Squadrons. They had 102 Pieces of Cannon, 26 Mortars and *Hawbitzers*, and 40 *Pontons*. The Enemy's Army was computed, at that Time, to consist of 204 Battalions of Foot, and 308 Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons, having 96 Pieces of Cannon, 16 Mortars and *Hawbitzers*, and 36 *Pontons*. An. 1710.

ACCORDING to this Account the *French* Army was much superior to that of the *Allies*: But if we will believe their Accounts, the *Confederate* Army consisted of 138,000 Men, and was superior to theirs by 40,000. This Computation is, however, too extravagant to gain any Belief.

The Siege of DOUAY.

IN the present Juncture of Affairs, the *Allies* could not have aimed at a more important Conquest. For, on the one Side, as it is a large City, situated about five Leagues from *Cambray*, on the *Scarpe*, it covered the Enemy's Frontiers, and laid the *Spanish Netherlands* open to their Invasions; so, ever since the Reign of *Henry* II, the *French* left no Means untried to get Possession of it; in which, having at last succeeded, in 1667, and it being confirm'd to them, by the Treaty of *Aix la Chapelle*, they added new, tho' irregular Works to their Fortifications, at a very great Expence, made it a Place of Arms, erected Magazines, and a Foundery therein, and cut a Canal to unite the *Deule* and the *Scarpe*, *Importance of that Conquest.*

AN. 1710 which gave them an eaſy Entrance into the *Spaniſh* Provinces. It was, beſides, of very difficult Acceſs, on Account of the Moraſſes and Inundations, and had, at ſome Diſtance, a Fort, called Fort *Scarpe*, a regular Pentagon. The Garriſon was now commanded by the Marquis *d'Albergotti*, a Lieutenant-General, who had under him, the Major-Generals, Marquis *de Dreux*, and Monſieur *Brandelé*: Monſieur *de Pomereuil* was Governour, Major-General *de Valori* commanded the Engeniers, as the Chevalier *de Jancourt* did the Artillery. The Garriſon was compos'd of ſeventeen Battalions, a Company of Cannoniers, a Brigade of Miners and Bombardiers, and two Regiments of Dragoons. In Fort *Scarpe* were three Battalions, ſix Companies of Invalids, and a Detachment of Cannoniers and Bombardiers. All theſe Troops together amounting to about 8000 Men. French Accounts agree as to the Number of Battalions, Companies, *&c.* But add, that the Recruits not having join'd them, when the Place was inveſted, none of them were compleat; ſo that the Whole amounted to but 7500 Men.

ON the other Hand, it was wiſely conſider'd, that the *Chatelenie* of *Liſle*, which was ſtill, in Part, poſſeſs'd by the Enemy, would, by the Taking of *Douay*, be reduced wholly under one ſingle Power. That *Liſle* itſelf, *Tournay*, and other Places, along the *Scheld* and *Lys*, as far as *Ghent*, would be more firmly ſecured, and that a Paſſage for tranſporting Neceſſaries, from that Province into *Artois*, by Water, would thereby be open'd, which would afford a Conveniency for maintaining numerous Garriſons in thoſe Parts, and

and an Opportunity to make farther Progreſs into the Enemy's Country. AN. 1710.

PURSUANT to the Reſolution taken, General *Cadogan* was detach'd, the 23d of *April*, in the Morning, to take Poſt at *Pont à Rache*, (or *Pont à Rais*) and other Detachments were made, to open the Communication, over the *Lower Scarpe*, with *Liſle* and *Tournay*; wherein they met with no Difficulty, the *Allies* being already Maſters of *Mortaigne*, and the Enemy having quitted St. *Amand*, *Marchienne*, and the Abbey of *Haſnon*, below *Douay*, and being retired towards *Cambray*; upon the News, that the *Confederates* had paſſed the *Scarpe*, at *Vitry*. *Preparations for the Siege.*

THE ſame Day, both Armies made a Motion, to inveſt *Douay*; That of Prince *Eugene* reaching from *Vitry*, on the *Scarpe*, to *Pont-Oby*, of *Oppy*; and that under the Duke of *Marlborough*, from the other Side of the *Scarpe*, over-againſt *Vitry*, to *Pont Rache*, on the *Lower Scarpe*. The 24th was ſpent in laying ſeveral Bridges below and above *Douay*, on the *Scarpe* and the *Canal*, and, on the 25th, the Beſiegers began to work on the Lines of Circumvallation; Two Days before, an Expreſs was diſpatched to haſten the March of the *Heſſians*, *Palatines*, and other Troops, in order to join the *Confederate* Army, and the Deputies of the *States* of *Artois* arrived in the Camp, to deſire the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Protection. Douay *inveſted.*

THE 26th, the Lines of Circumvallation were continued, and the *Pruſſian* Troops, under the Command of the Prince of *Anhalt-Deſſau*, arrived near the Camp. Monſieur *Vegelin de Claerbergen*, Deputy of the *Dutch* Council of State, went to *Tournay* and *Liſle*, to give the neceſſary *Farther Motions of the* Confederate *Army.*

An' 1710. Orders for the ſpeedy tranſporting to the Army the Forage, Oats, and other Proviſions, both for Man and Horſe. The 27th, a Detachment of 1000 Foot was ſent from the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Army, to ſtop the Sluices, which the Enemy had near *Arleux*, which partly ſupplied the Inundation about *Douay*; And, at the ſame Time, another Detachment was ſent to cut the Banks of the *Scarpe*, between the *Vitry* and *Bioche*, that the Water of that River might run into the adjacent Marſhes.

The 28th, the Horſe and Foot of both Armies made ſome Motion, and the Duke of *Marlborough* changed his Quarters to the Abby of *Flines*: This Day, likewiſe, 40 Battalions, and 32 Squadrons, under the Command of the Princes of *Anhalt* and *Naſſau Frieſland*, being deſign'd for the Service of the Siege, they were drawn out and form'd, and proper Ordnance appointed.

The Cavalry under Prince *Eugene* extended itſelf from *Oignies* over the Canal of *Obby*, to *Belle Ferriere*, near *Rache*, while the Horſe of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Army paſſed over the *Scarpe*, at *Lelain*, and encamped their *Right* to the Village of *Rache*, being parted by a ſhort Interval, from the *Left* of Prince *Eugene*, and extending from thence, thro' the Wood of *Rache*, to *Bouvigniers*. The Infantry made a Motion, likewiſe, at the ſame Time; That under Prince *Eugene* took Poſt from Pont *Oppy* to *Eſquerchien*, and from thence to *Brebieres* or *Breſſieres*; and the Infantry under the Duke of *Marlborough* ſtretched from thence, thro' the Villages of *Quincy* and *Corbekem*, to *Fierin* over the *Upper Scarpe*, and from thence to *Dechy*, and *Waſieres*, near the *Lower Scarpe*.

The

The Horſe being thus altogether poſted on the *Left* of the *Scarpe* between *Douay* and *Liſle*, that they might more conveniently ſubſiſt, and for ſecuring their Convoys, the Duke of *Marlborough* thought fit to detach Major-General *Bothmar*, and 1500 Horſe, with Orders to take Poſt without the *Confederates* Lines, near *Dechy*, and patrole between them, *Bouchain* and *Cambray*, to watch the Motions of the Enemy, on that Side. AN° 1710.

THE 29th, all the Horſe and Dragoons in the Army aſſiſted the Beſiegers in making Faſcines, and they continued perfecting the Line of Circumvallation, which began at *Dechy*, and ended at *Pont Oppy*, and Detachments were made for ſecuring the March of the Artillery from *Liſle* to *Tournay*.

THE 30th, the Troops were provided with a good Number of Faſcines, and Gabions; and the ſame Day, the Sluices, which the Enemy had broke down, on the *Upper Deule*, and which the Duke of *Marlborough* had ordered to be repaired, were brought into ſuch a Condition, as rendered the River navigable as far as *Oppy*, which proved of great Service for the Tranſportation of Forrage, Ammunition, and other Neceſſaries.

ON the *Firſt* of *May*, N. S. Eight hundred Men were detach'd from Prince *Eugene*'s Army, to attack the Caſtle of *Pignonville*, near the *Eſcarpe*, which would have annoyed the Beſiegers in their Approaches; and, after an Hour's Reſiſtance, the Garriſon, conſiſting of about One hunnred Men, ſurrendered Priſoners of War. The ſame Morning, the Duke of *Marlborough* ordered Lieutenant-General *Cadogan*, to view the Plains between *Lens* and *Eſ-*

The Caſtle of Pignonville taken.

AN° 1710. *querchien*, and to mark a proper Place for ranging the Army on a Line of Battle, in caſe the Enemy ſhould attempt to diſturb the Siege. But either for Want of Forrage, or other Neceſſaries, the *French* were not yet in a Condition to take the Field, and the Marſhal *d'Artagnan*, having put moſt of his Troops into Garriſons, was retir'd to *Cambray* with the reſt, tho' not without Hopes, that the Town of *Douay* would hold out a ſufficient Time, to give the *French* Forces an Opportunity to aſſemble, in order to relieve the Place. Nor was this Expectation altogether ill grounded; For the Garriſon conſiſted (as I have ſaid above) of Seventeen Battalions, Six Companies of Invalids, and Three Squadrons of Dragoons, beſides Three other Battalions in Fort *Scarpe*: The whole under the Command of General *Abergotti*, an Officer of tried Valour, and conſummate Experience: But as the Enemy did not expect to be ſo ſoon inveſted, a great Number of Officers were abſent from their reſpective Poſts; ſome of whom were taken, as they endeavoured to get into the Place.

Strength of the Garriſon of Douay.

Chateau Louay taken.

THE third Day of *May*, at Break of Day, the Duke of *Marlborough* detach'd a Major-General, and 6000 Men, from the Camp, with Six Pieces of Cannon and two *Hawbitzers*, to attack *Chateau-Louay*, a little to the *North* of *Douay*, which they took, and the Garriſon, conſiſting of 240 Men, ſurrender'd Priſoners at Diſcretion. While they were marching out, ſome looſe Powder, which had been ſcattered on the Ground, took Fire, and reaching ſome Barrels of Powder, that ſtood near, blew up ſeveral Officers and Soldiers, on both Sides.

Farther Preparations for the Siege.

THE neceſſary Preparations for the Attack of *Douay* being made, forty Battalions were appointed

appointed for that Service, under the Command of the Prince of *Anhalt Deſſau*, and the Prince of *Naſſau Frieſland*, both Generals of the Foot, with four Lieutenant-Generals, *viz.* Earl of *Orkney*, *Withers*, Prince of *Holſtein-Beck*, and *C. Dhona*, Eight Major-Generals, and Eight Brigadiers, under them. AN' 1711.

French Hiſtorians place the Prince of *Anhalt-Deſſau*, with one half of the other General Officers, under the immediate Command of Prince *Eugene*; and the Prince of *Naſſau Frieſland*, with the other Half, under the immediate Command of the Duke of *Marlborough*.

THE Night between the 4th and 5th of *May*, N. S. the Trenches were opened, at two Attacks, on the *North* Side of the *Scarpe*, between the Gates of *Ocre* and *Eſquerchien*, the reſt of the Place being covered by Inundations. Four Battalions, and 3000 Workmen, were commanded for each Attack, and the Work was begun in ſo good Order, and carried on with ſo good Succeſs, that the Men were covered before they were perceived from the Town, which was about Three o' Clock in the Morning, and all the Fire the Enemy then made, had no other Effect, than wounding a Serjeant and two private Men. The Day before, the Rector of the *Engliſh* College of *Douay*, having obtain'd Leave of the Duke of *Marlborough*, to retire to *Liſle*, during the Siege, was conducted thither with his Students, to the Number of Sixty. *The Trenches open'd.*

THE *French* having ſent a Party of 100 Horſe, from *Bethune*, to get Intelligence of the Army of the *Allies*, one of their Parties, which was patrolling, in the Plains of *Lens*, met them, and having, at the firſt Diſcharge, killed fifteen of them, the reſt were taken Priſoners, *A French Party defeated.*

AN' 1710. ners, with Eight Officers, among whom were two Captains.

THE Siege was carried on, in the ordinary Methods, till the 7th of *May*, when, about Ten at Night, the Beſieged, to the Number of a Thouſand Foot, moſt Grenadiers, and 200 Dragoons, made a vigorous Sally, under the Command of the Duke of *Mortemar*, a Brigadier, againſt the *Left* Attack, commanded by the Prince of *Naſſau*, put the Workmen, at firſt, into great Diſorder, and levelled ſome Places of the Parallel. Colonel *Sutton*'s Regiment, which was the firſt that ſupported the Workmen, ſuffered very much (according to *French* Accounts, was quite cut to Pieces;) But Major General *Mackartney*, with the other Regiments in the Trenches, coming up to their Relief, the Enemy were repulſed with conſiderable Loſs, and purſued to their Counterſcarp. The Action was very hot, inſomuch, that the *Allies* had above 300 Men either killed or wounded (*French* Accounts ſay above 400 killed;) and among the latter, Lieutenant Colonel *Gledhill*, of *Sutton*'s Regiment, who being taken Priſoner, and carried into the Town, was very civilly uſed by the Governour: The Loſs of the Enemy was, however, far greater. The Damage made in the Parallel was repaired, the ſame Night.

The Beſieged make a vigorous Sally.

THE Eighth, at Break of Day, a ſmall Battery of eight Pieces of Cannon, and four Mortars, being ready, on Prince *Anhalt*'s Attack, began to play, with great Fury, againſt a little black Sconce, in the Moraſs, on the *South* of the Town, and ſoon diſmantled it; which proved a good Piece of Service; for before, the Enemy had, from hence, very much flank'd the *Right* of

A ſmall Sconce taken.

of the Approaches, on that Side. The ſame Night, the Beſieged made a ſmall Sally, on that Side, likewiſe, but were repulſed with Loſs. The large Train of Artillery, for the Uſe of the Siege, came the Ninth to the Camp. The ſame Day, ſeveral Hundred of Waggons, belonging to the Army, were ſent to *Tournay*, to bring Ammunition from thence. The Eleventh a Battery was compleated, at each Attack, for 24 Pieces of Cannon, and Eight Mortars. AN. 1710.

Two large Batteries perfected.

THE Approaches were carried on, with ſo great Application and Succeſs, that, on the 12th, the Beſiegers advanc'd to the firſt Ditch, which the Enemy had made ſince the taking of *Tournay*.

ALL this while, the Enemy's Troops began to aſſemble in different Bodies, near *Bethune*, *Bapaume*, *Arras*, *Cambray*, *Landrecy*, and behind the River *Somme*; And the Marſhal *de Villars*, whom the *French* Court had appointed to command their Forces in the *Netherlands*, and who received, at *Paris*, the News of the Trenches being opened before *Douay*, being arrived at *Peronne*, on the 14th of *May*, a Report was ſpread, That he deſign'd to paſs the *Scheld*, between *Bouchain* and *Denain*, in Order to advance towards the *Confederates*, by the Plain of *Oſtrevant*, between the *Scheld*, and the *Lower Scarpe*. Prince *Eugene* and the Duke of *Marlborough* went, hereupon, the 15th in the Morning, to view the Poſt of *Arleux*, as alſo to ſurvey the Ground, between that Place and the *Lower Scarpe*, and give Directions for the marking a Field of Battle, on the *Plain* towards *Valenciennes*, in caſe the Enemy ſhould attempt to ſuccour *Douay*, on that Side.

The Enemy's Forces begin to aſſemble.

THE

AN' 1710. THE Fourteenth, about Six in the Morning, the Batteries of the Beſiegers, on both Attacks, being compleated and mounted with 88 Pieces of Canon, and 32 Mortars and *Haubitzers*, they began to play with great Fury, on the Enemy's Outworks; But chiefly on the Prince of *Anhalt*'s Side; The Ground, on the other Side, being ſo boggy, that they could not carry on the Siege there, with ſo much Regularity and Vigour.

The Batteries, at both Attacks, compleated.

ON the 17th of *May*, in the Morning, the Beſieged in *Douay* made another Sally, with Nine Companies of Grenadiers, towards the *Left* of the *Left* Attack; But Colonel *Preſton*, who commanded there, gave them ſo warm a Reception, that, upon the firſt Firing of his Men, the Enemy retired in great Confuſion, and left above 100 Men Priſoners.

The Beſiegers make another Sally.

THE 19th, upon Advice, that the *French* Forces were in Motion, Count *de Feltz*, General of the *Imperial* Horſe, and Lieutenant-General *Cadogan*, were detach'd, with 4000 Horſe, towards *Arras*, as well to view the Poſt and Ground about that Place, as to get Intelligence of the Enemy; And being returned, the 20th, reported, That they had ſeen about Twenty *French* Squadrons drawn out under the Cannon of *Arras*; and were informed, that all the Infantry in that Place, marched that Morning towards *Dourlens*, in their Route to *Peronne*. The 21ſt at Night, the Beſieged made another Sally on the *Left*, wherein ſeveral Men were killed on both Sides.

THE Twenty-ſecond, at Night, the Beſiegers, on Prince *Anhalt*'s Side, attack'd and took a little Horn-work, in the Front of their Approaches, with little Loſs.

A Horn-work taken.

NOTWITH-

NOTWITHSTANDING their Diſappointment, the Enemy made a Fourth Attempt on the Trenches, the 23d, at Night: But the Beſiegers, who had Notice of it, having kill'd about Twenty of their Men, upon the firſt Diſcharge, the reſt retired with Precipitation. AN' 1710.

THE ſame Day, Monſieur *de Villars* advanced with a large Body of Horſe, towards the Front of the *Confederate* Camp, to take a View of it; But the *Picquet* being ordered out, they retired, at their Approach.

THREE Days after, the Earl of *Stairs* was inveſted, by the Duke of *Marlborough*, with the moſt noble Order of the Thiſtle, by Virtue of a ſpecial Commiſſion from Her *Britannick* Majeſty, to his Grace, for that Purpoſe.

THE Marſhal *de Villars* had ſet out, the Nineteenth of *May*, from *Peronne*, accompanied by the *Pretender*, and the Duke *de Bourbon*: He arrived, the ſame Day, at *Cambray*, where having met the Marſhals *de Berwick*, *Beſon*, and *Monteſquiou*, and the *Bavarian* Marſhal, Count *d'Arco*, they held a Grand Council of War; in which it was reſolved, to aſſemble the *French* Army immediately, in order to attempt the Relief of *Douay*. Accordingly, the Marſhal *de Villars* ſent Expreſſes to the Re-inforcements which were commanded to join him from the *Upper Rhine*, to march, with the utmoſt Diligence, and having drawn all his Troops together, paſſed the *Scheld*, the Twenty-ſecond, and encamp'd, with his *Right*, near *Bouchain*, and his *Left* at *Ribecour*. According to the Marquis *de Quincy*'s Account, the *French* Army then conſiſted of 153 Battalions, and 262 Squadrons, of which he gives the Order of Battle.

The French *reſolve to attempt the Relief of* Douay.

Motions of their Army;

PRINCE

AN' 1710. PRINCE *Eugene*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, having got Intelligence of this Motion of the Enemies, found it neceſſary to make a new Diſpoſition of their Forces, except of Thirty Battalions which they left at the Sieges, and Twelve Squadrons at *Pont à Kache*. Accordingly, the 24th, all the Cavalry of the Duke's Army march'd over the *Scarpe*, and took their former Camp near *Gouleſſin* (or *Goulexſin*) and the next Day, the Infantry moved the ſame Way, encamping, with the *Right* over-againſt the *Vitry*, and the *Left* near *Arleux*. Prince *Eugene* made a Motion, with his Army, at the ſame Time, and placed his *Right* at *Iſe les Eſquerchien*. In this Situation, they could repair immediately to either of the Fields of Battle already mark'd out, and Roads were made, for the Armies to march, in four Columns, either Way, according to the next Motions which the Enemy might make: And, as the *Scarpe* ſeparated the two Armies, Bridges were laid over that River in ſeveral Places, for the more eaſy Communication of the Troops.

And of the Confederates.

Diſpoſition in Caſe of a Battle.

THIS Diſpoſition being made, a Council of War was held, in which it was concluded, that, in Caſe of a Battle, Prince *Eugene* ſhould command the *Right*, conſiſting of *Imperial* Troops, the Duke of *Marlborough* the *Left*, with the *Engliſh*, and Count *Tilly* the *Center*, with the Troops in the Pay of *Holland*.

The main Counterſcarp taken by Storm.

THAT Morning, likewiſe, by Break of Day, the Beſiegers ſtorm'd and took the *Grand Counterſcarp*, on the Prince of *Anhalt*'s Side, and began their Bridges over the Ditch, to the main Breach of the Wall of the Town; And at Night, the Beſieged again made a Sally, but were repuls'd with Loſs.

THE

The ſame Day, likewiſe, upon Advice that the Enemy were in Motion, the whole Army was ordered to be in a Readineſs to march. The Six and Twentieth, upon Intelligence, that the Enemy extended their Line, nearer to *Arras*, their *Left* being within a League of that Place, and their *Right* at *Oiſy*, the *Confederate* Generals juſtly concluded, that they found it impracticable to attack them on the Side of *Arleux*; and that, therefore, their Deſign was to march into the Plain of *Lens*, and try what they could do on that Side. The Eight and Twentieth, the *French* march'd accordingly, by *Blangis*, *Arras* and *Mont St. Eloy*. Prince *Eugene*, hereupon, extended the *Right* of his Army, to *Henin Lietard*; And the Duke of *Marlborough* repaſs'd the *Scarpe*, with the *Right Wing* of his Army, encamping very near the *Left*, of the Prince of *Savoy*, and taking his Quarters at *Eſquerchien*. This Motion brought the two Armies very near the ſtrong Camp, mark'd out from *Vitry* to *Montigny*, beyond *Henin Lietard*, having the Village of *Bois Bernard*, in *Front*, and that of *Beaumont*, in the *Rear*; And, for the greater Security of it, ſeveral Redoubts were erected, and Cannon drawn from the Lines of Circumvallation, to be placed on the Batteries. AN' 1710. *Farther Motions of the Confederates;*

THE *French* Army paſſed the *Scarpe*, the Eight and Twentieth and Nine and Twentieth, over Eight Bridges, between *Athies* and the Abbey *d'Avenes*, and encamped with the *Right*, at *Roquelincourt*, near *Arras*, and their *Left*, at St. *Eloy*, having the Hills before them. As ſoon as they had paſſed the *Scarpe*, the Marſhal *de Villars* caus'd Powder and Ball to be diſtributed to his Troops, with Bread for four Days. *And of the Enemy.*

AN' 1710. Days: Upon this the *Dutch* Infantry, which had been left between *Vitry* and *Arleux*, on the other Side of the *Scarpe*, under the Command of Count *Tilly*, was ordered, on the Thirtieth, in the Morning, to join the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Army; which by this Time, was re-inforc'd by the *Pruſſians*, *Palatines* and *Heſſians*, and by ſeveral Detachments, that were recall'd. Upon Intelligence, that the Marſhal *de Villars*, who had poſitive Orders from Court to fight, having harangued the ſeveral Brigades of his Army, and repreſented to his Men, that Things were now come to ſuch a Paſs, that they muſt either vanquiſh or dye; And that, for the greater Encouragement, he had ordered the Chaplains of his Army to give a general Abſolution to the Troops. Upon theſe Advices, I ſay, the *Allies* had great Reaſon to believe they ſhould be attack'd; And the Expectation of a ſudden Engagement greatly encreaſed, when that Morning, about Eight o' Clock, the *French* Army decamped from *Roquelincourt*, and Mount *St. Eloy*, marched, in Twelve Columns, in order of Battle, between *Freſne* and *Lens*; and one of their Columns advanc'd to *Bertricourt*, with all their Generals, to view the Situation of the *Allies*. The Marſhals *de Villars* and *de Monteſquiou* were in the *Center* of the *French* Army, the Marſhal *de Berwick* in the *Right*, and the Marſhal *d'Arcos* in the *Left*; And, in this Manner, they encamp'd, with their *Right* to *Tanpoux*, and their *Left* at *Noyelles*, almoſt within Cannon-Shot of the *Confederate* Intrenchments.

The French *make a Shew of attacking the* Confederates:

THE *Confederate* Generals repaired, upon their Approach, to their reſpective Poſts, and all neceſſary Diſpoſitions were made to receive the Enemy.

Enemy. The Cannon was placed on the Avenues leading to their Camp, and the Prince of *Naſſau*, with Twenty Battalions from the Siege, and Eleven others from the Intrenchments, between *Pechy* and *Fierin*, joined the Grand Army; But the Marſhal *de Villars* did not think his Superiority, of above 10,000 Men in Number, ſufficient to ballance the Advantage of the Ground, on the Side of the *Confederates*. He, therefore, after having continued for ſome Time at *Bertricourt*, within Muſket-Shot of the *Confederate* Camp, march'd back, and join'd the *Center* of his Army between *Lens* and *Freſne*, his *Right* extending, as I have ſaid above, towards *Tanpoux*, and his *Left* towards *Noyelles*, not half a League from the *Confederates*. He made a Motion, ſoon after, towards his *Left*, and encamp'd between *Noyelles ſous Lens*, and the Heights of *St. Laurens*. Here he held a Council of War, with the reſt of the Generals, in which it was found not adviſable to attack the *Allies*; whereupon their Army march'd, the Fourth of *June*, towards *Arras*, where they had left their Baggage, and encamp'd again at the Diſtance of about a League from the *Confederate* Army. The Marſhal *de Villars* expected the *Allies* would have detached ſome Troops out of their Intrenchments, to fall upon his *Rear*; and had taken Meaſures accordingly; But as their only View now was the Taking of *Douay*, they had no Thoughts of employing their Army otherwiſe than on the Defenſive. AN. 1710.

But dare not attempt it.

FROM all theſe Motions, the *Confederate* Generals judg'd, that Monſieur *de Villars* had no other Deſign, but to keep them in continual Alarm, and thereby to retard the Siege; They, therefore, thought fit to ſend back the Troops, which

Real Deſign of the Enemy.

AN' 1710. which they had drawn from the Siege, and thoſe under General *Fagel* returned into the Lines, on the other Side of the *Scarpe*. To prevent, however, any Surprize from the Enemy, Orders were given, to join the ſeveral Redoubts, made before the Front of the Camp, by an Intrenchment, from *Montigny*, at the Extremity of the *Right* of Prince *Eugene*'s Army, to *Vitry*, on the *Scarpe*. Count *Vehlen*, General of the *Palatines*, was ſent, on the other Hand, with a Detachment of Eight Battalions, and Ten Squadrons, to ſecure the Poſt of *Pont à Vendin*, to hinder the Enemy from ſending any Parties into the *Châtelenie* of *Liſle*.

The Siege of Douay *carried on.*

THE Communication with that City, and *Tournay*, being thus ſecured, the Siege of *Douay*, which by all theſe Motions, had been retarded, was carried on, with all poſſible Application and Vigour, notwithſtanding all the Obſtacles the *Allies* met with in their Approaches, both from the Difficulties of the Ground, and the reſolute Defence of the Garriſon. On the 29th of *May*, the Beſieged made another Sally, on the *Right* Attack, and penetrated into the Trenches; But after a bloody Conflict, they were repulſed, with the Loſs of about 100 Men and 25 Officers. They ſent to deſire a Ceſſation of Arms for burying the Dead; but upon a Suſpicion, that their chief Deſign was to make uſe of that Interval, to perfect ſome Works, their Demand was denied. The Thirtieth, a Party of the Garriſon of *Fort Scarpe* made a Sally, and advanced towards *Pont à Rache*, with a Deſign to intercept the Bread Waggons of the *Allies*; but Colonel *Caldwell*, who commanded there, with Three Hundred Dragoons, vigorouſly repulſed them. Tho' in the Purſuit, he had the Misfortune

The Beſieged make a vigorous Sally.

Misfortune to be wounded in one of his Arms. On the laſt Day of *May*, the Garriſon of the Town made another vigorous Sally; burnt the Villages of *Derchy*, *Sains*, *Nazieres*, *Fieren*, and *Pont à Rache*, and having taken Part of the Equipage of General *Fagel*, which he had left at *Derchy*, returned into the Town with it, and a great Number of Cattle. AN' 1710.

And continue to make an obſtinate Defence.

THE Beſieged continued to defend their Outworks with the utmoſt Obſtinacy, making frequent Sallies, and ſpringing a great Number of Mines; notwithſtanding all which, on the Fifth of *June*, the *Confederates* made two Lodgments, on the *Glacis* of the *Counterſcarp*, at the Right Attack, as alſo Lodgments on the *Right* and on the *Left*, of the *Left* Attack of the Counterſcarp of the Ravelins, and fir'd with great Fury from the Batteries of Cannon and Mortars, to drive the Enemy from their Traverſes. The Tenth, in the Morning, the *Allies* fir'd from five Pieces of Cannon, into the covered Way, and continued the Saps, which went on but ſlowly, by Reaſon of the very great Fire the Enemy made continually. Nevertheleſs, in the Night between the 14th and 15th, the Beſiegers perfected a Lodgment on the Covered Way, at the Right Attack, and repaired the Damages their Works had received at the *Left*, by the prodigious Number of Bombs, which were thrown into them. The 16th, at Four in the Morning, the Beſiegers began to fire, from a Battery of Seven Pieces of Cannon, againſt the Ravelins, and made a Line of Communication, on the *Left* Attack. The ſame Night, they, likewiſe, ſprung two Mines, at the *Right* Attack, with ſo much Succeſs, that the Enemy abandon'd all their Places of Arms,

Several Lodgments made.

AN' 1710. and the Beſiegers made good Lodgments on both Attacks.

A Ravelin taken by Storm.

THE Seventeenth, they ſtorm'd and took, with very little Loſs, a high Ravelin, which had very much obſtructed their Proceedings for the main Breach. This done, they brought ſeveral Pieces of Cannon upon their Batteries, and fir'd, with ſo good Effect, that the Breaches in the Ravelins were judg'd wide enough for a Storm.

The Poſt of Bioche *taken by the* French, *but abandoned again.*

THE Duke of *Marlborough* ſuſpecting that the *French* would attempt to ſeize the Poſt of *Bioche*, on the *Scarpe*, about half a League from *Vitry*, went thither in Perſon, the ſecond of *June*, with Count *Tilly*; And re-inforced the Troops poſted there, with Eighty Men. He, at the ſame Time, gave poſitive Orders to the Commanding Officer, to defend himſelf to the laſt Extremity, and aſſured him, that he would be ſupported in Time; notwithſtanding which, whether out of Cowardice or Treachery, the very ſame Night, about Nine, he ſurrendered upon the Approach of the Enemy; And two Captains, two Lieutenants, and two Enſigns, with 150 Men, were taken Priſoners. However, the *French*, foreſeeing that they ſhould not be able to maintain that Poſt, quitted it the next Morning early, after having done ſome Damage to the Sluice, which the *Allies*, upon taking Poſſeſſion of it again, ſoon repaired.

An Interview between the Hereditary Prince of Heſſe-Caſſel, *and the Marſhal de* Villars.

The ſame Morning, the Generals of the *French* Army came, with about 200 Officers, to take a View of the Inundation of the *Allies*, on the other Side of the *Scarpe*, between that River and *Bouchain*; and the Hereditary Prince of *Heſſe-Caſſel* happening to be there, the Marſhal de *Villars* ſent to know, Whether he would

would give him Leave to ſalute him? The Prince having given his Conſent, advanced, with ſome Officers, to meet the Marſhal, and told him he was very glad of the Opportunity of being [illegible]inted with him. They exchang'd ſeveral Compliments, and Monſieur *de Villars* preſented to His Highneſs the Marſhals *de Berwick*, *d'Arco*, and *de Monteſquiou*, the Duke of *Bourbon*, and the *Pretender*. At preſenting the latter, he ſaid to the Prince, *This is the Chevalier de St. George*, adding, with a Smile, *You know, Sir, well enough who he is.* Monſieur *de Villars*, obſerving that ſix Squadrons were drawn up pretty near, aſked His Highneſs why thoſe Horſe were there, and being anſwer'd, that it was out of Reſpect and Civility to him: He replied, that he was very well acquainted with thoſe Troops, and their Gallantry. He invited his Highneſs to come to his Camp, and honour him with his Company at Dinner; adding, that he would command his Army to their Arms, and entertain him with a Sight of it: But the Prince anſwer'd, He could not accept of his Compliment at preſent; but that it might happen on another Opportunity, concluding, *That it only depended on the King of* France *ſhortly to procure the ſame.* They, thereupon parted, with mutual Civilities, the Prince returning to his Poſt, and the *French* Generals to their Camp. AN' 1710.

THE Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*, were, by this Time, indeed, pretty ſecure, that the *French* would not venture to attack them, in their advantageous Poſt; but they had Reaſon to believe, that they intended to continue in their Camp, between *Montauban* and *Noyelles-ſous-Lens*, if it were but to keep *The Enemy's Army retires.*

AN' 1710. the *Confederates* in conſtant Alarm; eſpecially as they had caſt up Intrenchments to cover their *Left*. However, having ſuffered very much there, for want of Water, they made a Motion, on the Fourth of *June*, about a League backwards, encamping, with their *Right*, at *Pampoux*, and their *Left*, at Mount *Vimin*, where they conſumed all the Forage in the Neighbourhood of *Arras*.

A Deſign to ſurprize Ipres *miſcarries.*

THE Garriſon of *Douay* continuing to defend their Out-works, with all poſſible Obſtinacy, Prince *Eugene*, not to be an idle Spectator of the Siege, form'd the Project of ſurprizing *Ipres*. He conſider'd, that the Enemy, when they aſſembled their Army, had ſtrengthen'd it by Troops taken from their Frontier-Towns, and that, thereby, having left very ſmall Garriſons in thoſe Places, the Deſign might be very feaſible. A Detatchment was ſent from the Army, for that Purpoſe, under Pretence of reinforcing the Poſts of *Warneton* and *Commines*, and ſtrengthening the Garriſons of *Liſle* and *Menin*; and the Troops appointed to put the Project in Execution march'd from thoſe Places the Ninth of *June*, at Night. About Two, in the Morning, the advanced Party, which was to have ſecured the Gate, had it open'd to them, as was concerted: But they found the Enemy within ſo ready to receive them, that they thought it beſt to retire, and the whole Detachment return'd to their former Poſts.

The Duke of Marlborough *reviews the* Britiſh *Horſe.*

The Twelfth, the Duke of *Marlborough* review'd the *Britiſh* Horſe and Dragoons, which appear'd compleat, and in excellent good Condition.

BY the Sixteenth of *June*, the *Confederate* Troops before *Douay*, had lodg'd themſelves

on

on the Cover'd-way, at both Attacks, oblig'd AN' 1710.
the Enemy to quit all their *Places d'Armes*, and made the neceſſary Diſpoſitions for ſtorming the Ravelin; upon which, the Beſieged made ſeveral Signals of Diſtreſs. The Marſhal *de Villars*, having Intelligence thereof, aga'n gave out, that he was reſolved to attack the *Confederates*, in order to relieve *Douay*; and, to give this Pretence the better Shew, repaſs'd the *Scarpe*, near *Arras*, on the Seventeenth, and and return'd to the Camp he was in the Eight and Twentieth of *May*, with his *Left* towards *Arras*, and his *Right* to *Oſſy*, near *Arleux*. This Report appeared very improbable, not only becauſe the Marſhal *de Berwick* had ſuddenly left the Army, to repair to *Dauphiny*, but alſo becauſe the Marſhal *de Villars* had detach'd ſeveral Battalions, to re-inforce the Garriſons of thoſe Places, which would be moſt expoſed to the Attempts of the Confederates, after the Reduction of *Douay*. However, the Duke of *Marlborough*, according to his accuſtom'd Vigilance, to be ready in all Events, cauſed his Horſe to decamp, the ſame Evening, and having paſſed the *Scarpe*, at *Vitry*, took Poſſeſſion of the Camp they had been in before, between *Vitry* and *Arleux*: They were follow'd, the next Morning, by the Infantry; but Prince *Eugene* remain'd, on the other Side of the *Scarpe*, to guard the Intrenchments; in a Readineſs, nevertheleſs, to join the Duke, upon the firſt Motion of the Enemy.

Motions of both Armies.

ALL Things being in a Readineſs, as I have ſaid above, the 19th, to ſtorm the two Ravelins at the *Left* Attack, the Troops commanded for that Service perform'd it, with a great deal of Bravery; but met with ſo vigorous a Reſiſtance,

Two Ravelins ſtorm'd at the left Attack;

AN' 1710. tance, that a great many Men were killed on both Sides. At laſt, the Beſiegers took Poſt on the Ravelin of Earth, above the Breach on the Rampart; but at the other Ravelin, which is of Stone-Work, they could not lodge themſelves farther than the Top of the Breach, and the Sappers found it very difficult to work there, by Reaſon of ſeveral Wool-Packs that were burning, being ſet on Fire by the Springing of ſix Mines, *viz.* three ſmall Ones, two large ones, and one at the Ravelin on the *Right*, by which many of the *Confederates* were blown up.

The Trenches before Fort Scarpe *open'd.*

THE 22d at Night, a Detachment of the Beſiegers, ſupported by another from the Grand Army, open'd the Trenches before Fort *Scarpe*. The ſame Evening, the Beſieged ſprung two Mines, at the Stone Ravelin, on the *Left*, which proved of Advantage to the Beſiegers; becauſe it gave them an Opportunity to make a good Lodgment there, which they perfected the next Night.

Two Ravelins ſtormed at the Right.

THE Beſiegers continued enlarging their Lodgments, carrying on the Saps, and laying of Bridges, till the 24th of *June*, about Three o'Clock in the Morning, when all the Diſpoſitions for attacking the two Ravelins, at the *Right* Attack, being made, the Night before, the Prince of *Anhalt* cauſed the ſame to be ſtormed. This Attack proved leſs bloody, and more ſucceſsful, than the former: For, after a ſmall Reſiſtance, the *Allies* lodg'd themſelves on thoſe Ravelins, and, in the Night, began to fill up the capital Ditch, and to make Galleries over it.

THINGS being thus brought to the laſt Extremity, on the 25th of *June*, at Two o'Clock in the

the Afternoon, the Garriſon of *Douay* thought fit to beat a Parly, offering to capitulate for the Town only, without including Fort *Scarpe*; but this being refuſed, they ſent Hoſtages to both Attacks, *viz.* Monſieur *de Vallory*, Major-General, with a Colonel, and a Lieutenant-Colonel, to the Prince of *Anhalt*, who ſent into the Town, Major-General *du Trouſel*, Colonel *Bevere*, and Lieutenant Colonel *Morewitz*. They ſent, at the ſame Time, to the Prince of *Naſſau*, at the other Attack, the Sieur *Brandelet*, Major-General, a Colonel, and a Lieutenant-Colonel. And his Highneſs ſent into the Town Major-General *Waſſenaer*, a Colonel, and a Lieutenant Colonel of the Troops that were in the Trenches. The *French* Hoſtages were conducted to the Quarters of the Duke of *Marlborough*, where they were again told, that no Capitulation would be granted to the Town, without including Fort *Scarpe*. Whereupon, they wrote to Monſieur *Albergotti*, and, in the mean Time, Orders were given to the Troops in the Trenches, to hold themſelves in a Readineſs, to renew the Hoſtilities, upon the firſt Order; but the 26th, in the Morning, Monſieur *Albergotti* ſignified, that he was willing to ſurrender that Fort, at the ſame Time with the Town; but that the ſame not being attacked, he pretended to remove all the Proviſions and Ammunition that were in the ſame. This Pretenſion occaſioned a Conference, in the Quarters of Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, and, at laſt, the Capitulation for the Town, and Fort *Scarpe*, were agreed upon, the ſame Day, and ſign'd the next Morning, by the Princes of *Savoy* and *Marlborough*, and the Field-Deputies of the *States*, on one Part, and Monſieur *Albergotti*, on

AN' 1710.

The Garriſon of Douay *beats a Parly.*

The Capitulation agreed on and ſign'd.

AN' 1710. on the other. The Articles were in Subſtance as follows.

The Subſtance of it.

" (1) THAT the Popiſh Religion ſhould " continue there without Alteration. (2) That " the Gate of *Morel* ſhould be deliver'd, the " 27th of *June*, to the Allies, and the Garri- " ſon march out the 29th. (3) That there " ſhould be a Ceſſation of Arms during that " Time. (4) None of the *Allies* ſhould come " into the Town till the 29th. (5) That all Offi- " cers, Military and Civil, ſhould march out, " the 29th, with the uſual Marks of Honour, " ſix Cannons, two Mortars, and two Days " Proviſions, to be conducted to *Cambray*. " (6) All the *French* King's Servants to be al- " lowed to march out, or to ſtay three Months " to ſettle their Affairs. (7) The *Allies* to fur- " niſh 100 Waggons and 600 Horſes, for the " Uſe of the Garriſon. (8) That the Sick and " Wounded ſhould ſtay where they were, till " cured, and be furniſhed with Carriages when " they went out. (9) That the Garriſon ſhould " have ſix cover'd Waggons, which were not " to be viſited. (10) That no Soldier ſhould " be taken out of his Rank, as they march'd " out, except Deſerters; but any that pleaſed " might take Service under the *Allies*. (11) " That no Man in the *French* King's Service " ſhould have his Perſon or Goods arreſted for " Debt, provided he gave good Security for " paying it. (12) That the Garriſon ſhould " carry out what Cattle they had paid for. " (13) The Wives and Children of the *French* " Officers to be allow'd to ſtay three Months " in the City, and have Paſſports *gratis*. (14) " That thoſe belonging to the King's Works " ſhould

" ſhould have the ſame Liberty. (15) That AN' 1710.
" for ſuch Houſes as had been burnt or broke
" down by the Garriſon, the Damages ſhould
" be ſettled according to the Capitulation of
" *Liſle*. (16) That no Horſes taken by Par-
" ties, and ſold to the Townſmen, ſhould be
" taken from them. (17) That all Arms,
" Cloaths, and other Things, belonging to
" the Garriſon, ſhould, in two Months, be
" ſent whither they thought fit, without pay-
" ing any Thing but for Carriage. (18) That
" none of the King's Servants be detain'd for
" His Debt, provided they left Hoſtages.
" (19) That upon delivering up the Gate,
" the Governour ſhould have Paſſports for ſuch
" Couriers as he ſhould ſend to the Marſhal *de*
" *Villars*, or the King. (20) That the Ho-
" ſtages, on both Sides, ſhould be exchang'd,
" on fulfilling the Capitulation. (21) That
" the Magiſtrates and Burghers ſhould give an
" Account of any Bonds from the Garriſon to
" them. (22) The Inhabitants to have Liber-
" ty to ſtay three Months, or to go whither
" they pleaſed, with their Effects. (23) That
" all Officers and Soldiers, taken on both
" Sides, be exchanged with thoſe of their
" own Rank, and an Equivalent given for
" Lieutenant *Gledhill*, who was to be ex-
" changed with Colonel St. *Mark*. (24) That
" what belongs to the Univerſity, Colleges,
" Schools, Magiſtrates, Revenues, *&c.* ſhould
" be given an Account of by the Citizens, and
" the like as to the Manufacture of Mr
" *Huſtin*. Moreover, it was demanded by the
" *Allies*, and agreed, that Commiſſary *Beaumont*,
" ſhould remain Hoſtage for the King's
" Debts, and the Magazines and Mines be deli-
" vered

AN' 1710. "vered up: That thoſe who had any Effects "in *France*, ſhould have Liberty to go and "look after them, and all Priſoners in general "to be given up on both Sides. The Garri- "ſon of Fort *Scarpe* to march out at the ſame "Time, with two Cannon, two cover'd "Waggons, twenty others, two Days Provi- "ſions, and leave their Muſkets in the Maga- "zine."

Douay ſur- render'd.

PURSUANT to this Capitulation, the *Morel* Gate, and the Out-works of *Fort Scarpe*, were delivered up to the *Confederate* Troops, on the Seven and Twentieth of *June*, N. S. and Commiſſioners were appointed to take Poſ- ſeſſion of the Magazines, and ſee the Mines, which were to be diſcovered by the Garriſon. General *Albergotti* was entertain'd, the ſame Day, by the Prince of *Naſſau-Frieſland*, as he was, the Eight and Twentieth, by the Duke of *Marlborough*; who had given an Account of this Conqueſt, to the *States General*, the Day before, by the following Letter.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS,

The Duke of Marlbo- rough's *Letter to the* States General.

"YOUR *High Mightineſſes* will be pleaſed "to allow me the Honour to congratu- "late You, upon the Surrender of the Town "of *Douay*, and alſo of *Fort Scarpe*, accord- "ing to the Articles which Your *High Mighti- "neſſes* will receive from your Deputies. 'Tis "to be wiſh'd, that this new Conqueſt, with "which it has pleaſed GOD to bleſs the Arms "of the *High Allies*, may induce *France* to a "juſt

" juſt and reaſonable Peace, to the Quiet of AN° 1710.
" *Europe.* Nam, with very great Reſpect,

High and Mighty Lords,

Your High Mightineſſes

From the Camp before Douay. June 27, 1710.

Moſt Humble and

Moſt Obedient Servant,

The Prince and Duke of MARLBOROUGH.

SEVERAL other Letters were written, on this Occaſion, many of which have come to my Hands; but as they contain nothing more than a Confirmation of what I have ſaid above, I paſs them by.

THE Nine and Twentieth, about Ten in the Morning, Monſieur *Albergotti* march'd out of *Douay*, at the Head of his Garriſon, which was reduced to 4527 effective Men; and having paſſed by the Princes of *Savoy* and *Marlborough*, march'd to ſome Diſtance, and then came back and continued with their Highneſſes, till all his Troops were march'd off. Having then dined with the Duke of *Marlborough*, he followed his Garriſon, which was conducted to *Cambray*, under a Convoy of 250 *Dutch* Horſe, of S' *Gravemoer*'s Regiment. As ſoon as the *French* were departed, one *Saxon*, and five *Dutch* Battalions, march'd into the Place. Lieutenant-General *Hompeſch* took Poſſeſſion of it as Governour; and Brigadier *des Roques*, Engineer General of the *States*, being appointed Governour of Fort *Scarpe*, took Poſſeſſion of that

The Garriſon marches out.

Governours of the Town and Fort appointed.

An°. 1710. that, at the ſame Time. The Generals going afterwards into the Place, to view it, found there forty Pieces of Braſs Cannon, two hundred Iron Cannons, eight Mortars, with Ammunition and ſmall Arms; but a very ſmall Store of Proviſions.

THE next Day the Duke of *Marlborough*, Prince *Eugene*, and the Deputies of the *States*, going into the Town, in order to take a ſecond View of it, they were met by the Univerſity in a Body, and complimented ſeverally. Meſſire *Adrian Delcourt*, Provoſt of *St. Peter*, and Chancellour of that Univerſity, made the following Speech, to his Grace:

MY LORD,

Compliment of the Univerſity of Douay *to the Duke of* Marlborough.

"WE come to aſſure your Highneſs of "our moſt humble Reſpects, and of "the inviolable Fidelity we ſhall have towards "our new Sovereign! 'Tis with much Joy and "Juſtice that we pay you our Devoirs. We "cannot ſufficiently reſpect a Sovereign Prince "of the *Empire*, a Duke, a *Generaliſſimo* of "the Armies of *Great Britain*, a *Hero*, whoſe "Victories and Conqueſts have amazed the "World. *Germany* and the *Netherlands* are, "my Lord, Eye-Witneſſes of your *Heroick* "Actions. You have beaten your Enemies at "*Hochſtadt*, *Ramellies*, *Oudenard* and *Blan-*"*gies:* You have forced the Lines in *Germany*, "which ſeemed impenetrable, and, in *Brabant*, "you have broke into others, by a ſingular "Conduct, in Sight of a powerful Army, "which you put into Confuſion. You have "conquered the Country of *Liege*, the *Spaniſh* "*Gelderland*, *Brabant*, *Flanders*, and Part of "*Hainault*. You go from Conqueſt to Con-

"queſt,

leaſt, and the leaſt Step you advance far- AN' 1710.
" ther, you ſubdue a whole Kingdom. We
" do not compare you, my Lord, with *He-*
" *roes* of Antiquity, whoſe great Actions were
" ſullied with all Manner of Vices. You are
" a *Hero*, Wiſe, Moderate, truly Gracious,
" Generous, and equally averſe to Cruelty and
" Debauchery. No Wonder then, that the
" *Emperour* has made you a Prince of the *Em-*
" *pire*; that the Queen of *Great Britain* has
" conferr'd the higheſt Honours, and multiplied
" Favours upon you, that Her *Parliaments*
" have given you all poſſible Proofs of Eſteem
" and Affection: And that the *French* them-
" ſelves have, upon a thouſand Occaſions, pro-
" claimed your Praiſes. We ſhould never
" have done, my Lord, ſhould we enter into
" a more particular Survey of all your *Heroic*
" Actions, and your admirable Qualities: But
" we muſt conſider, that we ought not to detain
" too long a Prince, whoſe Moments are ſo
" precious. Give us leave only to deſire the
" Protection of your Highneſs for our Univer-
" ſity, which ſtands in great Need of it. We
" might, in a Revolution, be expoſed to ſome
" Storms, inconſiſtent with that Peace and
" Tranquility, which are ſo neceſſary to make
" the Sciences flouriſh; but we ſhall have no
" Cauſe to entertain any Fear, if you are
" pleaſed to grant us the Favour we moſt
" humbly aſk. We ſhall be infinitely obliged
" to you for it, my Lord, and ſhall offer up
" our Prayers to God, for the Queen of *Great*
" *Britain*, Your Highneſs, and a happy Suc-
" ceſs to all your Enterprizes."

TO

AN' 1710.

TO this His Grace replied in the following Words:

GENTLEMEN,

His Grace's Anſwer.

" YOUR Obedience to your new Sove-
" reign, will render you aſſur'd of the
" Queen, my Miſtreſs's, and Her *High Allies*
" Protection; and you have no Reaſon to
" doubt but all the good Offices, that I can do
" for you, on all Occaſions, ſhall be employ-
" ed, in procuring you ſuch Advantages, as
" may be of Uſe to you, and conformable to
" your beſt Wiſhes: Since it is to eſtabliſh the
" publick Tranquility, that the *Confederates*
" have taken Arms, and the Sciences muſt
" flouriſh of Courſe, by the Reſtoration of
" Peace, which they ſo earneſtly deſire."

THE ſame Perſon made a Compliment to Prince *Eugene*, as the Sieur *Briſſault*, Profeſſor in Law, did to the Deputies of the *States*. The Conqueſt of this important Place certainly coſt the *Allies* very dear; but their Loſs being greatly magnified by the Enemy, they thought fit to publiſh:

An exact Liſt of their Killed and Wounded, at both Attacks.

Loſs of the Allies in the Siege of Douay.

THREE Lieutenant-Colonels, Three Majors, Twenty-three Captains, Thirty-five Subalterns, One hundred Serjeants, and 1899 private Men, killed; And Two Lieutenant-Colonels, Four Majors, Fifty Captains, One hundred and Fifty-two Subalterns, Two hundred and Forty-nine Serjeants, and 5267 private Men, wounded. Of the Artillery, Fifty-four killed, and Ninety-

AN' 1710.

fix wounded; Engineers Thirteen killed, and Thirty-three wounded; Miners Twelve killed, and Twelve wounded. Total killed, at both Attacks, 2142 Officers and Men, and 5865 wounded. In all 8007 Officers and Men, which the *French*, and particularly Monſieur *de Quincy*, magnify to 12 or 13000. The *Engliſh*, in particular, loſt, of Lieutenant-General *Erle*'s Regiment, Three Serjeants, and Ninety-one private Men killed; One Major, Two Captains, Eight Subalterns, Ten Serjeants, and One hundred and Ninety-ſeven Soldiers wounded; *Mordaunt*'s, One Subaltern, Seven Serjeants, and Forty-two Men killed; and Two Captains, Five Subalterns, Nine Serjeants, and One hundred and Seventy-three Soldiers wounded; *Sabine*'s, One Captain, One Subaltern, Five Serjeants, and Forty-nine Soldiers killed; and Two Captains, Seven Subalterns, Ten Serjeants, and One hundred and Thirty-ſeven Soldiers wounded; *Primroſe*'s, One Captain, Six Serjeants, and Twenty-nine Soldiers kill'd; and Two Captains, Seven Subalterns, Six Serjeants, and One hundred and Forty-two Soldiers wounded; *Preſton*'s, One Captain, Three Serjeants, and Forty-ſeven Soldiers kill'd; and One Captain, Five Subalterns, Eleven Serjeants, and One hundred and Seventy-five Soldiers wounded; *Hamilton*'s, One Subaltern, Six Serjeants, and Seventy-five Soldiers kill'd; and Two Captains, Three Subalterns, Five Serjeants, and One hundred and Twenty Soldiers wounded; *Sutton*'s, One Major, Three Captains, One Subaltern, and One hundred and Ten Soldiers kill'd; and One Lieutenant-Colonel, Three Captains, Four Subalterns, Nine Serjeants, and One hundred and Four Soldiers wounded;

AN' 1710. wounded; *Honeywood*'s Two Subalterns, Eight Serjeants, and Seventy Soldiers kill'd; Three Captains, Three Subalterns, Six Serjeants, and One hundred and Sixty four Soldiers wounded. Total of the *Engliſhmen* killed 570, and 1339 wounded.

THE following *Medal* was ſtruck, on Occaſion of the *Allies* entering the *French* Lines, and on the Surrender of *Douay*.

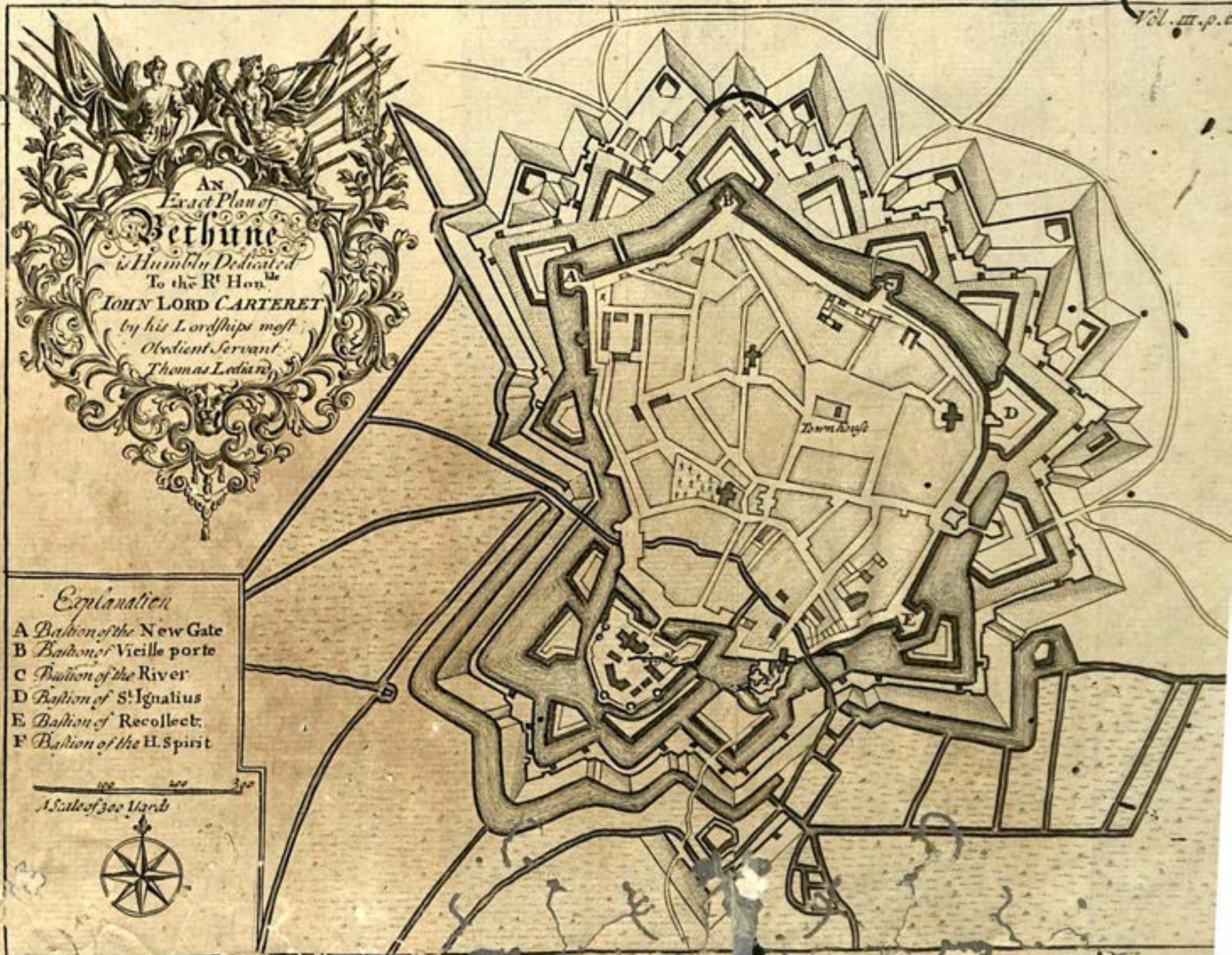
A Medal on the Succeſſes of this Campaign.

ON the *Face* is the Queen's *Buſto*, with a Crown of Laurel, and this Inſcription, ANNA AUGUSTA; That is, ANN *Empreſs*.

ON the *Reverſe*, is repreſented a MONUMENTAL PILLAR with TROPHIES, on which VICTORY ſuſpends a SHIELD, crown'd with a *Mural Crown*, and in which are inſcrib'd theſe Words SALUS PROVIN. That is, SALUS PROVINCIÆ, *The Safety of the Province*; At a Diſtance, the *French* flying before the *Confederates*: With this Inſcription, VALLO GALLORUM. DIRUTO; In *Engliſh*, *The Lines of the* French *levelled.*

IN the *Exergue*, ET. DUACO. CAPTO. MDCCX. That is, *And* Douay *taken*, 1710.

CHAP.


An
Exact Plan of
Bethune
is Humbly Dedicated
To the Rt Hon.ble
JOHN LORD CARTERET
by his Lordships most
Obedient Servant
Thomas Lediard
Town House
A
B
D
E
Explanation
A Bastion of the New Gate
B Bastion of Vieille porte
C Bastion of the River
D Bastion of St Ignatius
E Bastion of Recollect:
F Bastion of the H. Spirit
100
200
300
A Scale of 300 Yards

CHAP. III.

The Taking of Bethune, St. Venant, *and* Aire, *with other Tranſactions, to the Concluſion of the Year,* 1710.

AFTER the *Confederate* Armies had continued a few Days in their reſpective Camps, near *Douay*; as well to give ſome Refreſhment to the Men employed in the Siege, as to ſee the Trenches, and other Works levell'd; The Tenth of *July*, N. S. in the Morning, all the detach'd Troops being come into the Line, both Armies march'd: That under Command of the Duke of *Marlborough* encamp'd at *Vitry*, with the *Left* at *Montauban*, and the *Right* at *Telu*: And that commanded by Prince *Eugene* extended, from the *Left*, at *Telu*, to the *Right*, at the Opening of the *Plain*, between the *Scarpe*, and the River of *Lens*. They were obliged to halt there, the next Day, till their Baggage and Bread-Waggons came up, which had been retarded, by the Badneſs of the Roads, occaſioned by the hard Rains, that had [illegible] for ſeveral Days together. AN *The* Confederate *Armies march from* Douay.

AN' 1710. THE Twelfth, the Armies march'd from *Vitry* to the Camp at *Villers-Brulin*, extending from the *Right*, upon the Source of the *Lave*, to the *Left*, upon the River of *Lens*, having the *Scarpe* before them. By this Situation, their Parties had a free and open Range, to make Excurſions into the Enemies Country, from the *Boulonnois* to *Picardy*. The Marſhal *de Villars* being rejoin'd by the Detachments he had ſent out, under Command of the Chevalier *de Luxembourg* and Monſieur *de Broglio*, and having drawn out the Garriſons of *Condé*, *Queſnoy*, *Valenciennes*, and *Cambray*, now would have been the Time for them to have hazarded an Engagement, if they had been ſo fond of Fighting, as they profeſſed to be Six Weeks before.

The French *retire behind their new Lines.*

However, the Marſhal *de Villars*, inſtead of expecting the *Confederates*, in his Camp, between *Arras* and *Oiſy*, retired behind his new Lines, from *Arras*, along the *Crinchon*, towards *Miramont*. This Situation rendering it impracticable for the *Allies*, either to attack them, or to inveſt *Arras*, the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene* reſolved to employ their victorious Troops, in the Siege of *Bethune*, a ſtrong Town in the Earldom of *Artois*; And it was accordingly inveſted, the Fifteenth of *July*, N. S. by Five and Twenty Battalions and Eighteen Squadrons.

Bethune *inveſted.*

Situation and Force of that Place.

THIS Place, which is one of the moſt conſiderable in the Earldom of *Artois*, is Six Leagues Diſtance from *Liſle* and *Douay*, and Five from *Arras*. Since the Year 1645, at which Time it fell into the Hands of *France*, *Lewis* the XIV had beſtowed a conſiderable Expence on the Fortifications of it. It had, at this Time, [illegible] Baſtions, an ancient Caſtle, ſeveral

veral Ravelins and Half-Moons, and, almoſt every where a double Counterſcarp. Monſieur *du Puy-Vauban*, a Lieutenant-General, and Nephew of the famous Marſhal and Engineer *de Vauban*, commanded the Garriſon of about 9000 Men; But the Place was not ſo well provided with other Requiſites, for a vigorous Defence, as with Troops. AN' 1710.

ALL neceſſary Preparations for this Siege being made, the Trenches were opened, between the Twenty-third and the Twenty-fourth, at one Attack, and the Night of the Twenty-ſeventh, at the other, the latter under the Command of Monſieur *Schulemburg*, General of the *Saxon* Troops, and the former under that of Baron *Fagel*, General of the *Dutch* Infantry; The Cavalry which was to be aſſiſtant at this Siege, being commanded by Lieutenant-General *Wood*. The Garriſon made a vigorous Sally, the Four and Twentieth, and a Diſpute enſued; in which about 100 Men were killed on each Side, and a great many wounded. *The Trenches opened.*

THE Thirty-firſt, (or as Monſieur *Rouſſet* ſays, the Thirtieth) the Marſhal *de Villars* cauſed his Army, after having held a general Review, the Seven and Twentieth, to march out of their Entrenchments, behind *Crinchen*, and to march, in Eight Columns, as far as *Habar*, about a ſmall League from *Aubigny*. As this March was made without Beat of Drum, and as they had poſitively given out, that they would fight the *Confederates*, if they attempted another Siege, it was now believed they would have done it, and had a Deſign to ſurprize them; ſince the *Allies*, lying in an open Camp, without any Intrenchment, gave them the faireſt Opportunity for it, that *The* French *come out of their Intrenchments*;

AN' 1710. they could wiſh. The Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene*, therefore, drew their Army in Order of Battle, and recalled the Prince of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, who was poſted, with a ſtrong Detachment between *Lens* and *La Baſſée*, to ſecure the Convoys from *Liſle* and *Tournay*. The Diſpoſitions for a Battle being made, the Duke of *Marlborough* advanc'd, the firſt of *Auguſt*, with a Detachment, to obſerve the *French* Army; But he found the Enemy, inſtead of being ſo ready to fight, were, according to Cuſtom, caſting up a new Line and deep Entrenchments, from the River *Ugy*, which falls into the *Scarpe* near *Arras*, to the *Source* of the River *Canche*, having their *Right* at *Aguy*, on the *Ugy*, their *Center* at *Avênnes-le-Comte*, and their *Left* behind *le Comte*, at *Berlancourt*.

But avoid a Battle.

And caſt up new Intrenchments.

Great Extent of theſe new Lines.

BY Means of this new Line, they covered all the Country, from the Sea to the *Maeſe*. For the *Canche* ſerv'd them inſtead of a Line from the Sea to *Heſdin*; From thence, they had made Entrenchments to the *Scarpe*, which ſerv'd as a Line to *Arras*, and from thence to *Cogneul*, where this River changes its Name to the *Senſette*, which goes to *Bouchain*; From thence the *Scheld* ſerv'd for a Line to *Valenciennes*; There they had the Lines dug the Year before, by the *Queſnoy* to *Maubeuge*, from whence they had the *Sambre* to *Namur*.

BY this it was evident, the Marſhal *de Villars* had no Thoughts of diſturbing the Siege of *Bethune*; into which, as well as into *St. Venant*, *Aire*, and *Ipres*, he threw what he thought a ſufficient Number of Men for their Defence, and then abandoned them to their own Force, while he march'd to cover *Cambray*, on

on the one Side, and *Arras* and *St. Omers*, on the other. AN° 1710.

THE *Right Wing* of Prince *Eugene*'s Army, being forraging, the Four and Twentieth of *Auguſt*; in the Front towards *St. Pol*, near the Enemy's Camp, under a Guard of 500 Horſe, and 1000 *Daniſh* and *Heſſian* Foot, the Marſhal *de Villars*, who had Notice of it, the Night before, detach'd Thirty Squadrons, under the Count de *Broglio*, to attack the Forragers, and followed in Perſon, to be an Eye-witneſs of the Action. Monſieur *de Broglio*, being arrived on the Mount of *St. Pol*, gave Orders for the Forragers to be attack'd, on that Side, by Four Squadrons of Carabiniers, while ſome other Squadrons were advancing to attack them another Way. They fell upon three Squadrons of the *Allies*, who gave Way; But the Forragers aſſiſting their Guard, beat the *French* back, with great Slaughter. However, as the Enemy grew too numerous, they retired, in very good Order to the Village of *Ligni St. Flochel*, and ſent an Account of it to the Camp. The Marſhal *de Villars* advanc'd in Perſon, and having, in a Manner, ſurrounded that Poſt, ſummon'd the *Confederate* Infantry to ſurrender, and, upon their Refuſal, ordered Part of his Horſe to diſmount, to attack them; but they were ſo warmly received by the *Daniſh* and *Heſſian* Foot, which were planted there, that they retreated in great Confuſion. In the mean Time, the *Piquet*-Guard of the Army advanc'd, and Prince *Eugene*, marching likewiſe, with Part of his Cavalry, Monſieur *de Villars* thought fit to retire, with Precipitation, being apprehenſive, that this Skirmiſh might draw him into

The French *attack Prince* Eugene's *Forragers.*

But are repulſed with Loſs.

An' 1710. into a general Battle. The Enemy loſt, in this fruitleſs Attempt, a great many Men, that were killed, beſides a Colonel, Twenty other Officers, and Three hundred private Soldiers, who were taken Priſoners, with a Booty of One hundred and Fifty Horſes. Some Accounts make the Loſs of the Enemy to have been near Twelve Squadrons, either killed, wounded, taken or deſerted. The *Allies*, on their Side, loſt only the Major of *Mercy*'s Regiment, two Captains of *Huſſars*, and a few private Men.

Bethune *ſurrendered.* THE Siege of *Bethune* was, in the mean time, carried on with all poſſible Vigour; but the Place being ſtrong, both by Art and Nature, and the Garriſon numerous, Monſieur *de Puy Vauban* made a very gallant Defence, till the Eight and Twentieth of *Auguſt*, N. S. when the Counterſcarp being taken Sword in Hand, and Monſieur *de Schulemburg* being ready to attack a Ravelin, and a Counter-guard, in the ſame Manner, the Garriſon being very much weakned, Proviſion and Ammunition falling ſhort, and a total Want of Ball and Flints approaching; he beat the *Chamade*, hung out two Flags, one at the great Breach of the Caſtle, and the other on the Ravelin, deſiring to capitulate.

THE Marquis *de Quincy* relates a very remarkable Diſpute, that happened, upon this Occaſion, between the two commanding Officers of the Siege; of which, for the Singularity of it, I ſhall give the Reader a Tranſlation:

A memorable Diſpute between two Generals. "MONSIEUR *de Vauban* (ſays my Author) "having hung out a White Flag, at General *Schulem-*

Schulemburg's Attack, where the Breach was made, General *Fagel*, who had carried his Attack no farther than the Palliſadoes, took it as an Infringment upon his Honour, that the *Chamade* was not, likewiſe beat, on his Side. He gave the Governour to underſtand, that if all the Honour of the Siege was to be given to General *Schulemburg*, he ſhould have no Regard to what was agreed between him and Monſieur *de Vauban*, and thereupon continued the Fire, on his Side, notwithſtanding the Suſpenſion of Arms. General *Schulemburg*, and Monſieur *de Vauban*, who were in Conference in the Counterſcarp, thought this *Punctilio* of General *Fagel's* very extraordinary, and the former obſerv'd to the latter, that perhaps, Monſieur *Fagel* might doubt of the Reality of this Conqueſt for the *Allies*, if he had not the Opportunity of informing the *States General*, his Maſters, that he had exchanged Hoſtages; That, for his Part, he readily conſented to it, tho' Monſieur *Fagel's* Proceedings were neither polite, nor conformable to the Laws of War. He even deſired Monſieur *de Vauban*, to give him this Satisfaction, to which he conſented, becauſe he was not in a Condition to take Advantage of this Jealouſy, to defend the Place ſome Time longer, for Want of neceſſary Ammunition. AN' 1710.

THE next Day, Monſieur *de Vauban*, ſurrendered the Town on honourable Terms. The Thirty-firſt, the Garriſon march'd out, with two Pieces of Cannon, and all the other uſual Marks of Honour, in order to be conducted to *St. Omer*, being about 1700 Men, having loſt near 2000, in the Defence of it. Tho' ſome Accounts

Loſs on both Sides.

AN' 1710. Accounts leſſen their Loſs to about 1200. The Loſs of the Beſiegers was computed at 2365, Officers and private Men, killed and wounded. The *Confederates* put Three Battalions into it, under the Command of Major General *Keppel*, Brother to the Earl of *Albemarle*.

Major-General Keppel made Governour of it.

THE Enemy continuing ſtill to decline an Engagement, the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*, reſolv'd to make the beſt of the remaining Part of the favourable Seaſon, by laying Siege to *St. Venant* and *Aire*, both at the ſame Time, thereby to ſecure the Navigation of the *Lys*. To this End, the two Armies march'd from their reſpective Camps of *Villers Brulin*, and *Rebreuvre*, on the Second of *September*. Prince *Eugene* extended his *Right* to *Etree Blanche* and *Linghem*, on the little River *Laquette*, and the *Left* of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Army, to *Divion*, on the *Lave*, his Grace taking his Quarters in the Caſtle of *Liere*. They ſecured their *Rear* with eighteen Squadrons, Ten Battalions, and Twelve Pieces of Cannon, which the Marſhal *de Villars* did not think fit to diſturb. The Third a Detachment was made to ſecure ſeveral Poſts about *Aire*; And General *Dopf*, with Lieutenant-General *Cadogan*, at the Head of 600 Horſe, and 2000 Grenadiers, took a View of the Country in that Neighbourhood. They took, in the Caſtle of *Iſbergue*, a Captain, a Lieutenant, and about Seventy private Men, Priſoners; beſides a Captain and Thirty Grenadiers, in the Village of *Lambre*.

The Confederate *Armies in Motion.*

THE Fourth, a Detachment of 2000 Horſe, under the Command of the Count *de Lagnaſco*, a *Saxon* Lieutenant-General, and Six Battalions, march'd from the Camp, to make Bridges over the

the *Lys*, at *St. Quintin*, paſs'd that River, and AN' 1710.
block'd up *Aire* on that Side; The Quarter-maſters, who follow'd him, mark'd out the Camp; And the two Armies march'd in the Afternoon, nearer that Place, encamping the *Right* of Prince *Eugene*'s, to the *Lys*, near *Terouanne*, and the *Left* of the Duke's, to *Lillers*; His Grace taking his Quarters, in the Monaſtery of *St. André*, and the Prince his, in the Caſtle of *Bleſſel*. The Troops that were deſign'd, according to the Reſolution already taken, for the Siege of *Aire* and *St. Venant*, march'd from the Camp, the fifth, and inveſted thoſe two Places, the next Day.

Aire and St. Venant inveſted.

FOR the Siege of *Aire*, were appointed forty Battallions, twenty-ſix from the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Army, and fourteen from Prince *Eugene*'s, under the Command of the Prince of *Anhalt*, who had under him four Lieutenant-Generals, eight Major-Generals, and eight Brigadiers: And for the Attack of *St. Venant*, were ordered twenty Battallions, and ſome Squadrons, under the Command of the Prince of *Naſſau-Frieſland*, with the two Lieutenant-Generals, *Launder* and *Murray*; four Major-Generals, viz. *Hamilton*, *Vicouſe*, *Berne*, and *Villegas*; and four Brigadiers; *Cronſtrom*, *Rechteren*, *May* and *Douglas*; ſix and forty Squadrons of Horſe, under the Command of the Earl of *Albemarle*, one of the Generals of the *Dutch* Cavalry, with two Lieutenant-Generals, four Major-Generals, and four Brigadiers, were likewiſe order'd for the Service of theſe two Sieges.

Troops and Officers appointed for thoſe Sieges.

THE Eighth, the Quarter-maſters mark'd out a Field of Battle for the Confederate Armies, in Caſe the *French* ſhould make any Attempt to

Two Camps mark'd for the Conderate Armies.

AN' 1710. to diſturb theſe Sieges, the *Right* at *Etree Blanche*, and the *Left* to the Eminences of *Lille*. And the next Day, they mark'd another on the Side of *St. Omer*, for the ſame Purpoſe.

The Enemy attack a Confederate *Convey, with ſome Succeſs.*

THE *Confederates* being oblig'd to fetch their Proviſions and Ammunition from *Liſle*, *Tournay* and *Ghent*, the *French* formed the Deſign of ſurprizing a Convoy of forty Boats, which were coming up the *Lys*, from the latter of theſe two Places, with a Guard of 1200 Men, commanded by Colonel *Ginckel*, who were to be re-inforc'd by another Detachment. Three of theſe Boats were laden with Powder, Cannon and Bombs; three more with Hay, ſome with Proviſions, and others with Merchandize belonging to private Perſons. Monſieur *Le Blanc*, who was then Intendant at *Ipres*, but afterwards Secretary of War, gave Notice of the Departure of this Convoy, to the *Count de Villars*, who then commanded in that Town; whereupon he detach'd Monſieur *de Ravignan* with 4000 Men, Horſe, Foot and Dragoons from *Ipres*, to attack them. The nineteenth, he met and fell on them with great Vigour, at *St. Eloy-vive*, not far from *Courtray*. With this ſuperiour Force he defeated the Guard, kill'd about two hundred Men, took ſix hundred, with Monſieur *Ginckel* himſelf, Priſoners, blew up ſome Boats laden with Ammunition, ſunk others laden with Cannon-ball and Bomb-ſhells, to put a ſtop to the Navigation of that River, and then retreated, with ſo much Diligence and Caution, that a Detachment ſent out by the *Confederates*, to cut them off, could not come up with them in Time. This Accident did not a little retard the Sieges, tho' no Time was loſt, on the Side of the *Allies*,

to

to repair it. The Shock occaſion'd by blowing up the Boats laden with Powder, Cannon, Grenadoes, *&c.* was ſo terrible, that the Village of *St. Eloy-vive* was over-thrown, the whole Country ſhook, as if there had been an Earthquake, as far as *St. Quintin*, where the Windows were broken by it, and the River *Lys* was divided into two Currents croſs the Country. AN° 1710.

St. Venant, a Town, in the Earldom of *Artois*, near the Borders of *Flanders*, about four Miles *Eaſt* of *Aire*, twenty-ſix *South* of *Dunkirk*, and as many *North* of *Arras*, proved the eaſieſt of theſe two Attacks; For, notwithſtanding the Approaches were ſo difficult, that they could not break Ground before it, 'till the ſixteenth of *September*, it was then carried on, with ſo much Vigour, that the Garriſon beat a Parly, the nine and twentieth, and, the next Day, delivered up one of the Gates. They were allow'd to march out with all Marks of Honour, Cannon excepted, and were conducted to *Arras*. The *French* Governour, upon his Arrival at *Verſailles*, was committed to the *Baſtille*, as it was ſaid, becauſe he had made ſo ſlender a Defence. The Sieur *Bruyn*, one of the Engineers of the *States*, who directed the Siege, was made Governour of it for the *Allies*. St. Venant *ſurrenders.*

BUT, to give a more particular Account of this ſhort Siege: *A more particular Account of that Siege.*

THIS Place, which is an almoſt regular *Hexagon*, is ſituate in the midſt of Moraſſes and Inundations, and has but one Avenue to it. Brigadier *de Selve* commanded in it, with ſeven Battalions. The firſt Thing the Beſiegers had to do, was to turn off the Waters

An' 1710 of the River *Lys*, and of the Brook *Le Beck*, and another, which made the Inundations. This was done under the Direction of Monſieur *de Bruyn*, who had ſix Engineers under him. As this was a Work of ſome Time, they cou'd not open the Trenches till the ſixteenth in the Evening; which they then did, with four Battalions and 2000 Workmen, but 150 Perches from the Counterſcarp, a Thing almoſt unheard of before. This occaſioned their being the ſooner diſcover'd, and having 150 Men killed or wounded. They drew, however, a Parallel, that Night, of 180 Perches, from the Brook of *Le-Beck* to the high Road to *á Bune*, with the Communications, which were of a large Extent.

The Night following, they perfected their Works, and, as the firſt Parallel was ſo near, they thought a ſecond needleſs; ſo only drew two Saps, on the *Left*,, and on the Right of the Parallel, towards the Inundation, and before the Ditch of the Counterſcarp. In the Night between the eighteenth and the nineteenth, the Beſiegers drew a Line of 140 Perches, from the Left of the Parallel, to the Point of the Ditch, which ſurrounds the Saillant Angle of the Counterſcarp, where they made a Lodgment. They began at the ſame Time, to work on a Battery of ſix Pieces of Cannon, which began to play on the Place, the twenty-firſt in the Morning. The Night following, and the twenty-ſecond in the Evening, they advanced, 'till they came to the Point of the Counter-guard, which covered the firſt Counterſcarp.

In the Night between the twenty-ſecond and the twenty-third, the Beſieged made a Sally, with ſeven Companies of Grenadiers, who, at firſt,

firſt, oblig'd the Workmen to retreat, and overthrew ſome Gabions; But the Soldiers in the Trenches ſoon obliged them to retire, in their Turn. This did not, however, diſcourage them from making another Sally, the next Night, on the Lodgment on the Counter-guard; But in this they ſucceeded worſe than in the former: the Count *de Berenger*, who commanded it, with his *Aid de Camp*, being killed in the Action. Beſides theſe Efforts, the Beſieged lighted up Fires, which expoſed the Beſiegers Works too much for them to advance very faſt. However, they paſs'd the two Ditches, in the Night of the five and twentieth, and made a Lodgment on the *Saillant Angle* of the Counterſcarp; ſo that a Breach being made in the Counter-guard, the ſix and twentieth, they paſs'd the Ditch, the eight and twentieth, and attack'd the Counter-guard, and the *Saillant Angle* of the ſecond Counterſcarp. The Beſieged defended themſelves bravely in both, and repuls'd the Beſiegers twice; But, at the third Attack, they made themſelves Maſters of them, with ſome Loſs. The Brigadier found he was now at the laſt Extremity; He therefore beat the *Chamade*, the next Day, and the Day following, the Capitulation was ſign'd. The Loſs of the *Allies*, in this Siege, was only 170 Men kill'd, and 731 wounded; Beſides 7 Officers killed, and 31 wounded. AN' 1710.

Aire makes a vigorous Defence.

THE Siege of *Aire* coſt more Time as well as Labour, and was attended with many Difficulties, and the Loſs of a great Number of Men. The Strength of the Place was chiefly owing to its Situation, among Moraſſes and and Inundations.

AIRE

AN' 1710. AIRE is a large and handſome City, ſituate on the River *Lys*, which paſſes thro' one Part of the Ditch, 25 Miles *South* of *Dunkirk*, 28 *North-weſt* of *Arras*, and 26 *Eaſt* of *Boulogne*. It is a ſort of an Oblong, fortified with eight Baſtions, ten Half-moons, and two Hornworks. At 400 Rods Diſtance from the Town there is a regular Fort, which has five Baſtions, and the large *Glacis* of it ſurrounded by an outward Ditch. It was, beſides, defended by a very numerous Garriſon, under the Command of Lieutenant-General *de Goesbriant*, who had under him the Count *d'Eſtrades*, a Major-General, and ſeven Brigadiers, and a Garriſon of fourteen Battalions, and three Regiments of Dragoons.

The Trenches open'd.

THE Trenches were opened, before this Place, the twelfth of *September*, N. S. at two Attacks, one on the Side of *St. Quintin*, and the other on the Side of the Village of *Lambres*. The twenty-firſt at Night, the Beſieged made a Sally, with 400 Fuſileers, and 200 Workmen; but they were obliged to retreat, with the Loſs of forty of their Men, and without effecting any thing: There happened, the next Day, a ſharp Skirmiſh, near the Village of *Rebeck*, on the other Side of the *Lys*. The Enemy advanc'd, with a thouſand Horſe, to beat up the Quarters of the *Confederate* General Officers, on the *Right* of the ſaid Village; But they met with ſo warm a Reception by the Guard, that, the Piquet having, thereby, had Time to come up to their Aſſiſtance, about 450 of the Enemy were kill'd on the Spot, twelve Officers, with 220 Troopers, all mounted, were made Priſoners, and 300 Horſes taken; And this with the Loſs only, of forty

A fruitleſs Sally.

A large Party of the Enemy's Horſe defeated.

or

An Exact Plan of
AIRE,
Humbly Dedicated
to the Rt Honble
IOHN LORD
BOYLE
EARL of ORRERY
by his Lordsher's most
Humble and Obedt
Servt
The Ledsard
Fort S. Francis
Redoute
Fort St Omer
Lis R.
Redoute
Lis R.
Redoute
Lis R.
Gate of our Lady
Way to Merville
Market place
Gaquette R.
Gate of Arras
Explanation
A Our Lady
B S Peter
C the Jesuites
D the Capucines
E the Penitents
F the Gray Nuns
G the Conceptionists
H the Beguines
I the Clarists
L Bastion of Beaulieu
M Bast of Monmorency
N Bast of St Omer
O Bast of the Watergate
P Bast of S Peter
Q Bast of Thiene
R Bast of Arras
S Green Bastion
T Bridg of Fagotts
50 100 200
A Scale of Fathams

fifty Men, on the Side of the *Allies*, killed or wounded. AN' 1710.

THE twenty-third, the Beſiegers attack'd a Redoubt on the *Right*, and got Poſſeſſion of it, with little Reſiſtance, and a very ſmall Loſs. Monſieur *Goesbriant*, when he receiv'd Advice of this Attack, happened to be at Table, with a great Number of Officers in his Company; He immediately ordered out a Body of Troops, to ſuſtain thoſe in the Redoubt, and moſt of the Officers came with them as Volunteers: But they being obliged to paſs under the Fire of the *Confederate* Batteries and Parallel, the greater Part of them were either killed or wounded, and a Colonel of Dragoons was taken Priſoner. The ſix and twentieth, the Chevalier *de Luxembourg* laid a Deſign to ſurprize Fort *Scarpe*; and march'd, for that End, from *Bouchain*, with a ſtrong Detachment to *Pont à Rache*, ſent a hundred Men in the Night, to *Belleforiies*, near the Fort, and had two Waggons loaden with Hay, in which ſome Grenadiers were hid. Theſe Waggons were, likewiſe, driven by Soldiers, in the Habit of Peaſants, who were to ſeize the Barrier, and, upon a Signal given, were to be ſupported by the others, and then by Monſieur *de Luxembourg*, in Perſon. Major-General *Ammama*, happening to come, at the ſame time, to viſit General *Hompeſch*, who, having ſome Suſpicion of the Deſign of the Enemy, was gone into the Fort, to give the neceſſary Orders for its Security, and had left his Guard, without the Barrier: Theſe, walking their Horſes, and, by meer Chance, following the Waggons, the Enemy believed they were diſcovered, and ſo

A Redoubt taken.

A Stratagem of the Enemy's proves abortive.

run

AN' 1710. run away, leaving the Captain, and one of their Men, Priſoners.

The Marſhal de Villars *reſigns the Command of the* French *Army.*

THE Day before this happened, the Marſhal *d' Harcourt* arrived in the Enemy's Camp, to whom the Marſhal *de Villars* reſign'd the Command of the Army, and ſet out, the ſame Day, for *France*. The Occaſion of this Change is yet a Secret, tho' it was generally believed, that he deſired Leave to go to the Waters of *Bourbon*, for the Recovery of his Health.

Reaſons aſſign'd for it.

There has been another Reaſon aſſign'd for it, to which, however, my Author does not himſelf give entire Credit; And I ſhall, therefore, relate it, in his own Words: "I have been "ſince inform'd (ſays he) that the true Rea-"ſon of his Removal from the Command, "was owing to ſome Words he drop'd from "him, the Day he attack'd Prince *Eugene*'s "Foragers; which reflecting on the Ducheſs "of *Burgundy*, ſome officious Pick-thank re-"ported the ſame to the Princeſs, who com-"plaining to the King of *France*, the Mar-"ſhal *de Villars* was ſuddenly recall'd: How-"ever, I relate this (*continues my Author*) as "a private Story, for which I have not yet "ſufficient Vouchers, and therefore would not "have my Readers entirely rely on the Truth "of it.

The Siege of Aire *carried on.*

THE *Allies*, before *Aire*, having carried on their Approaches, towards a Redoubt, which covered the Cauſey of *Bethune*, took the ſame, on the fifth of *October*, Sword in Hand; The ſame Night, they took a Cover'd Way, adjoining to the Glacis and the Horn-work; And, the eighth, began to batter the Baſtion of *Arras*. The tenth, in the Dusk of the Evening, they attack'd and took a ſmall Counterſcarp, in the Front

Front of their Approaches. The great Rains and bad Weather, however, were no ſmall Hindrance to the carrying on of the Saps and other Works; and, on the other Hand, by a Fault of the Engineers, the Place was attack'd on the ſtrongeſt Side. AN° 1710.

FROM the Tenth to the Fifteenth, the *Allies* advanc'd their Works with great Danger and Difficulty; That Night, a Detachment was employed, at the Prince of *Anhalt*'s Attack, to lay the neceſſary Bridges croſs the Bog, from the Corner of the Horn-work to the *Glacis*; which done, they paſſed over to the *Palliſadoes*, and attacking them, with great Fury, beat the Enemy out, and took Poſſeſſion thereof. On the Twentieth, they made a Lodgment on the Angle of the cover'd Way, with the Loſs of 300 Men. On the 21ſt at Night, (notwithſtanding Abundance of Rain had fallen) they finiſhed five Bridges over the Fore-ditch, at the Attack of *St. Quintin*, at the Gate of *Arras*; but in that Service, which was very hot, they had 160 Men kill'd and wounded, beſides 82 wounded in the Trenches, and 36 killed. A Major of a Brigade, a Captain, and an Engineer were, likewiſe wounded, and Eighteen Men killed, by the blowing up of ſome Powder. At Twelve, at Night, the Prince of *Anhalt* went into the Trenches, to make the neceſſary Diſpoſitions, for attacking the Cover'd Way, and had his Hat ſtruck off by a Cannon Ball. It was thought proper to put off the Attack to another Day, and go on farther with their Approaches by the Sap. *A Lodgment made on the Angle of the Cover'd Way.*

THE 23d, the Enemy ſallied out upon the Beſiegers, with all the Dragoons of the Garriſon, and having levelled ſome of their Works, *The Enemy make a vigorous Sally.*

An. 1710. retired into the Place, with the Loſs of [illegible] Men kill'd, and 25 taken Priſoners; but the Loſs of the Beſiegers was more conſiderable. The ſame Night, the Beſiegers attack'd the main Counterſcarp, with unparallel'd Vigour and Fury; and, after about half an Hour's ſharp Reſiſtance, took it, as alſo a Half-moon, and ſeveral other Out-works in their Front: This done, they immediately rais'd new Batteries for making the grand Breach in the Wall of the Town. The 26th, at Night, after a prodigious Fire, and another Sally of the Enemy, which coſt the Beſiegers many brave Men, (among whom were ſeveral *Pruſſian* Officers of Note) all Hoſtilities ceaſed, on both Sides, at the Attack of the Gate of *Arras*, as if it had been by Conſent: But, on the Seven and Twentieth, in the Morning, the Fire began again, at Nine o' Clock, with as great Fury as ever. The Nine and Twentieth, at Night, a large Detachment attack'd and took all the remaining Part of the Out-works, in the Front of their Approaches, and there immediately began their Bridges croſs the main Ditch to the grand Breach, and raiſed freſh Batteries to clear it. By this Time, a Trench of Faſcines and Earth being run thro' the Moraſs, the two Attacks were join'd, and the Beſiegers had then 85 Pieces of Cannon, and 37 Mortars and *Hawbitzers* mounted.

Another Lodgment made. THE 30th, at Night, 500 Grenadiers and Fuſileers, were commanded to ſignalize their Courage, at the Attack of a *Fleche*, on the Side of the *Arras* Gate; but hardly 100 of that Number came back to bring the News of their Defeat; The *Confederate* Generals were, however, reſolved to carry the Poſt, and, on the

First

First of *November*, made a good Lodgment for 150 Men, after an obſtinate Reſiſtance of the Enemy, who diſputed every Inch of Ground with them. AN° 1710.

THE ſecond, at Night, the neceſſary Diſpoſitions, were made, for attacking the two Angles of the Cover'd Way, and the Place of Arms; and 800 Grenadiers, with 400 Fuſileers, were appointed for that Purpoſe. They attack'd the Enemy with a great deal of Bravery, and, tho' they were twice repuls'd, gain'd thoſe Poſts, and made Lodgments in them: But the Enemy ſpringing a Mine over-againſt the Ravelin, which blew up 100 Men, and making a Sally, at the ſame Time, with the greateſt Part of their Garriſon, the Workmen were put into Diſorder, and the Beſiegers were obliged to quit thoſe Poſts. *Some Attacks ſucceſsleſs.*

THE Third, they attack'd the Saliant Angle, before the Baſtion of *Thienne*, with the like ill Succeſs; for the Enemy made ſo terrible a Fire, that the Beſiegers were oblig'd to deſiſt from that Attack. They then advanc'd by Sap, till the Seventh, when the Enemy quitted the Saliant Angle of the Counterſcarp, before the Ravelin of the Gate of *Arras*; And the other Saps being ſo far advanc'd, as to oblige the Enemy to quit that Part of the Counterſcarp, which they were ſtill poſſeſſed of, the Beſiegers erected a Battery to enlarge and finiſh the Breach in the Ravelin. *Others more ſucceſsful.*

THE Eighth, all the Saps being join'd, and the Beſieged obſerving, that the Bridges were almoſt finiſhed, in Order to ſtorm the Place, they thought fit to prevent it by a timely Capitulation. Accordingly, between Five and Six in the Evening, Monſieur *Goesbriant*, the *The Garriſon beats a Parly.*

AN' 1710. Governour, gave Orders, to beat a Parly, desiring to capitulate; And Hostages were, hereupon, exchanged, about Ten, the same Night; The Besieged sent out a Brigadier, a Colonel, a Lieutenant-Colonel, and a Major; And the *Allies* sent into the Town, Four Officers of the same Quality. The former being come, the next Morning, to the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Quarters, the Capitulation was sign'd in the Evening, by his Grace, Prince *Eugene*, and the Deputies of the *States*. The Articles were in Substance:

Substance of the Capitulation.

" THAT the Gate of *Arras* be immediately " delivered: All Acts of Hostility to cease, " and Care to be taken to prevent any Disorders, from the Officers or Soldiers; That " the Garrison march out, the Eleventh, with " all the usual Marks of Honour; Four Pieces " of Cannon, and two Mortars, and be conducted to *St. Omer*; That whereas so many " as desired it, had Three Months Time allowed them to stay in the City, and dispose " of their Effects; such of the Inhabitants of " *Aire*, as had lodged any of their Effects at " *St. Omer*, or elsewhere, for their better Security, should, if they thought fit, have the " same Space of Three Months allow'd them " to claim and recover them; That the Sick " and Wounded remain in the Town, till their " Recovery; The Garrison to be allowed Six " Cover'd Waggons, Deserters to be deliver'd " up on both Sides, and Prisoners exchanged; " Hostages to be left for the Payment of the " Debts of the Garrison; A faithful Discovery to be made of all the Mines, and the

" Keys

Keys of the Magazines deliver'd up to the *Allies.* AN' 1710.

ON the Eleventh, the Field-Deputies wrote the following Letter to the *States General.*

High and Mighty Lords,

" AFTER the Garriſon of *Aire* had beat a Parly, on *Saturday* laſt, in " the Evening, and we, with the Princes, had " ſubſcribed Anſwers to the ſeveral Articles " of the Capitulation demanded for the City " and Fort St. *Francis*, the Governour made " a farther Requeſt Yeſterday, that two Can- " non more, than he had, at firſt, demanded, " might be granted him, which the Princes " have condeſcended to. Whereupon, To-day, " at Noon, the Capitulation was ſign'd by the " Governour, and we have the Honour to ſend " it herewith to your *High Mightineſſes*, by " Captain *Smiſſart*, Adjutant of the Major- " General, Count *de Naſſau Woudenburg*: " Which Count, purſuant to your *High* " *Mightineſſes* Reſolution, of the Twenty- " third of *October*, we have made Governour " of this *New Conqueſt*; And having the " Honour to congratulate your *Highteneſſes* " upon this happy Concluſion of the Com- " paign, we remain with all Reſpect,

The Dutch *Deputies Letter to the* States Gene- ral.

High and Mighty Lords,

Your High Mightineſſes,

Moſt Humble and

Moſt Obedient Servants,

N. PESTERS. J. TOLLIUS.

P. F. VEGELIN *van* KLAERBERGEN.

AN' 1710. THE Garriſon of *Aire*, at the Solicitation of the Governour, being allowed a Day more than was agreed to by the Capitulation, to provide Carriages and other Neceſſaries, march'd out, the Twelfth of *November*, in the Morning. The whole Body, which conſiſted of Fifteen Battalions of Foot, and Three Squadrons of Dragoons, amounted now to no more than 3628 Men, their Numbers being very much diminiſhed, by the Loſſes they ſuſtained, during the Siege; and beſides thoſe who were kill'd, there remained above 1500 Wounded, in the Town. The Loſs of the *Allies*, at this Siege, was computed at near 7000 Officers and private Men kill'd and wounded.

The Garriſon marches out.

Loſs on both Sides.

As ſoon as the Enemy had evacuated the Place, the Count of *Naſſau-Woudenbourg*, Son of the late Velt-Marſhal *d'Auverquerque*, and a Major-General, took Poſſeſſion of it, with eight Battalions, which were appointed for a Winter Garriſon, and Men were immediately ſet to Work, to level the Trenches, clear the Breaches, and put the Town in a Poſture of Defence. This done, the *Confederate* Armies broke up from before *Aire*, on the Fifteenth of *November*, N. S. marched, that Day, to *Bethune*, the next to *Pont à Vendin*, and ſo to the Plains of *Liſle*, from whence the Troops deſign'd to quarter in that Place, *Tournay* and *Douay*, went to their reſpective Garriſons, and the Reſt of the Troops march'd towards the ſeveral Places aſſign'd them for their Winter-Quarters, the Enemy being gone to theirs, ſome Time before.

Count Naſſau-Woudenburg *made Governour.*

The Confederate *Troops go into Winter-Quarters.*

THE

ANNA · AUGUSTA ·

BETHUNIA · FANO · STI · VENANTII · ET · ARIA · CAPTIS ·
INSPECTANT · GAL ·
CENT · MILL ·
MDCCX ·

B. Cole Sculp.

THE following *Medal* was ſtruck on Occaſion of the latter Succeſſes of this Campaign: AN' 1710.

ON the *Face*, the Queen's Buſto, and the Inſcription ANNA AUGUSTA. *A Medal ſtruck on the latter Succeſs of the Campaign.*

ON the *Reverſe*, a Trophy on a Pedeſtal, with this *Legend*, BETHUNIA, FANO STI. VENANTII. ET. AIRA. CAPTIS. In *Engliſh*, Bethune, St. Venant *and* Aire *taken*.

IN the *Exergue*, INSPECTANT. GALL. CENT. MILL. MDCCX. That is, *Inſpectantibus Gallorum, Centenis Millibus*. In Sight of a Hundred Thouſand *French*, 1710.

THUS ended the Campaign in the *Netherlands*, which, tho' not ſo glorious as ſome of the former, was, however, of great Advantage to the *Allies*, who, during the Courſe of it, made themſelves Maſters of two Towns of vaſt Importance, *Douay* and *Aire*, (tho' the latter coſt them a little too dear, and almoſt as many Men as *Douay*) and two others of leſs Conſideration, *Bethune*, and *St. Venant*. On the other Hand, we muſt confeſs, that the Enemy, after the ſurprizing of their Lines, carried their chief Point, which was to cover *Arras*, and thereby to ſtop the *Allies* from penetrating into *Picardy*, which otherwiſe they might have done. *Reflections on this Campaign in* Flanders.

THE Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*, left the *Confederate* Army, the Sixteenth of *November*, went the ſame Day to *Tournay*, the Nineteenth to *Ghent*, and the Twentieth to *Bruſſels*; Where having adjuſted ſeveral Difficulties, about raiſing 1,500,000 *Guilders*, to ſupply the *Imperial* and *Palatine* *The Duke of* Marlborough *and Prince* Eugene *leave the Army.*

AN' 1710. Troops, with Bread and Forage, during the Winter, they ſet out from thence, the Five and Twentieth, and arrived, the Eight and Twentieth, at the *Hague*. Their Highneſſes were ſeverally complimented, the next Day, by the Foreigners, and other Perſons of Diſtinction; And having held ſeveral Conferences with the *Grand Penſionary*, the Deputies of the *States* for Foreign Affairs, and the Foreign Miniſters, about the ſeveral Parts of the War, particularly that of *Spain*, Prince *Eugene*, ſet out, the Eleventh of *December*, for *Vienna*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, the Twenty-third of the ſame Month, for *England*.

Arrive at the Hague;

And ſet out for Vienna *and* London.

I SHALL leave the Duke of *Marlborough*, on his Voyage to *England*, to give a brief Account of what happened this Summer, in other Parts: And firſt, in *Spain*; King *Philip* went to his Army to *Arragon*, and gave it out, that he was reſolved to put all to the Deciſion of a Battle with King *Charles*, who was likewiſe come to head his Army: They lay ſo near one another, that King *Philip* cannonaded His Enemy's Camp; But his Men were beat off with Loſs, and drew away to a greater Diſtance; However, before the End of *July*, there was an Action of great Importance near *Almanara*: The main Body of King *Philip*'s Horſe deſign'd to cut off a Part of King *Charles*'s Foot, which was ſeparated by the Cavalry, commanded by General *Stanhope*. He drew his whole Body together; And tho' he was much inferior in Number, he ſent to King *Charles*, for Orders to engage the Enemy. It was not without ſome Difficulty, and after ſome re-iterated preſſing Inſtances, that he got Leave to fall on. As the two Bodies were

Affairs in Spain;

were advancing, one againſt the other, Gene- AN' 1710.
ral *Stanhope* rode at the Head of his Body, and the *Spaniſh* General, ſuppoſed to have been Lieutenant-General *Amenzega*, did the ſame: The two Generals began the Action, and *Stanhope* was ſo fortunate to kill the *Spaniard*: His Troops, animated with the Example and Succeſs of their General, fell on, and broke the *Spaniſh* Horſe ſo entirely, that King *Philip* loſt the beſt Part of his Cavalry, in that Action; Upon which He retired towards *Saragoſſa*; But was cloſely followed by King *Charles*; And, on the Twentieth of *Auguſt*, they came to a general Engagement, which ended in a total Defeat: And, by this Means, *Arragon* was again in King *Charles*'s Hands. King *Philip* was oblig'd to quit *Madrid*, and King *Charles* haſtened thither; But found the *Grandees* had all follow'd his Antagoniſt. The Inſincerity of the King of *France* appeared now in a clear Light; For, on this Occaſion, He might eaſily have perform'd the Obligation of the Seven and Thirtieth Article of the *Preliminaries*, and have obliged His Grandſon to have evacuated *Spain*; But, inſtead thereof, he ſent him Aſſiſtance. King *Charles* continued in *Caſtile*, till the Beginning of *December*; But not being ſufficiently ſupported then, was obliged to return to *Catalonia* for the Security of that Principality. The Battle of *Brihuega* was fatal to General *Stanhope*, and the *Engliſh* under his Command, who were taken Priſoners; But whether this Misfortune was owing to his Miſconduct, by unadviſedly taking a wrong March, and ſeparating from the *Imperialiſts*, or the Neglect of General *Stahremberg* to ſupport him, in Time, as ſome ſay he might have done,

A. 1710. done, but ſacrific'd him to Envy, has been Matter of great Debate, and is a Caſe too nice for me to pretend to determine. The Inſtability of human Proſperity appeared in a moſt ſurprizing Manner, in this Campaign in *Spain*, both Parties being Conquerors, and both conquered, in their Turns; But King *Philip* had certainly the Advantage in the End, whereas King *Charles*'s Affairs, notwithſtanding he had, once this Summer, triumph'd in the Capital of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy, began to have a very diſmal Aſpect; for beſides that He was now confin'd, within the narrow Bounds of the Principality of *Catalonia*, King *Philip* gain'd this Summer a very material Advantage, by having invincible Demonſtration of the Affection of the *Caſtilians* to His Perſon and Government; inſomuch that, neither His two Defeats at *Almenara* and *Saragoſſa*, nor His Retreat from *Madrid*, nor the Preſence of King *Charles*, with a Veteran Victorious Army, were able to ſhake their Loyalty to the Houſe of *Bourbon*.

In Portugal; NOTHING material happened in *Portugal* this Year; except that, about the Beginning of *July*, the Marquis *de Bay*, who then commanded the *Spaniſh* Forces in *Eſtremadura*, made himſelf Maſter of the Town of *Miranda de Duero*, by Surprize, took 400 Men, of Regular Troops and Militia in it; and then formed the Blockade of *Braganza*; But this was abandon'd by the Marquis *de Risbourg*, upon the News of the Battle of *Saragoſſa*; And ſoon after, the *Portugueze* took, from the *Spaniards*, *Xeres-de-les-Cavelleros*, *Barcarota*, *Alcanza*, and *Puebla*, Places of great Name, tho' of very ſmall Conſideration, being ſcarce better than Villages.

NOTHING

NOTHING paſſed on the Side of *Piedmont*, the Duke of *Savoy* complaining ſtill of the *Imperial* Court, and thereupon refuſing to act vigorouſly; He had beſides a very feaſible Pretence for not putting himſelf at the Head of the Army, being at the very Juncture indiſpoſed, as well as his two Sons, the Prince of *Piedmont* and the Duke of *Aoſta*. The Count *de Thaun* took upon him the Command of the *Confederate* Army; But nothing was done worthy of Notice. AN' 1710. *In* Piedmont;

ON the *Rhine*, both Parties being equally unable to enter upon Action, the Campaign paſſed without any Thing conſiderable happening: The *French*, who, in the Winter, threatned the *Empire* with a new Invaſion, were obliged to weaken their Forces on that Side; to cover their own Frontiers, and ſtrengthen their Armies in the *Netherlands*; And the *Germans*, thro' the uſual ill Management of their Affairs, were not in a Condition to improve that fair Opportunity of invading *France*; And ſo both Armies remain'd unactive. The *Elector* of *Hanover* wiſely laid down the Command of the Army of the *Empire*, not thinking it fit to hazard his Reputation any longer, on the Promiſes of ſuch as had ſo groſly deceived him, in preceding Campaigns; So that Command was given to Count *Gronsfeldt*. *On the* Rhine;

THE Affairs in *Italy* received this Year no viſible Alteration; For the Diſputes about *Comacchio*, and the actual Recognition of the Title of King *Charles*, being ſtill in the ſame Condition, the *Imperialiſts* remained in Poſſeſſion of that Place, and the Ambaſſadour of the *Emperour*, and His *Catholick* Majeſty, at *Rome*, did not appear in Publick with that Character; *And in* Italy,

No

AN' 1710. No more than did Signior *Albani*, the *Pope's* Nephew, who, in the mean Time, continued at *Vienna*.

A Deſcent on the Coaſt of Languedoc *concerted by the Duke of* Marlborough *and Monſieur* de Seiſſan.

I MUST not conclude this Brief Summary of Foreign Affairs, without juſt mentioning, at leaſt, the Deſcent on the Coaſt of *Languedoc*; with Intent to give the Enemy's Forces a Diverſion, and thereby hinder them from joining with King *Philip*; Becauſe that Deſign was concerted by the Duke of *Marlborough*, with Major-General *de Seiſſan*; And tho' this Attempt had not all the Succeſs, which was, at firſt, expected from it, Yet it had this immediate deſired good Effect; That it hinder'd the Duke *de Noailles* from joining King *Philip*, and, at the ſame Time, gave the *Confederate* Troops, in the Neighbourhood of *Gironne*, an Opportunity of Re-inforcing King *Charles*, which made Way for the two Victories, which His *Catholick* Majeſty obtained ſoon after. For an Account of this Deſcent, as it is foreign to my Deſign here, I ſhall refer the Reader to *Lediard*'s *Naval Hiſtory*, where he will find it at large.

The Parliament *meets.*

HAVING thus given a ſummary Account of the Tranſactions of this Year abroad, as far as concern'd the *Grand Alliance*, I now return to Domeſtick Affairs: The five and twentieth of *November*, the *Parliament* met; It is remarkable, that the Queen, in her Speech, recommended, in general, the carrying on of the War, in all its Parts, and eſpecially in *Spain*. But no mention was made, as had been uſual in the foregoing Years, of the Succeſſes in *Flanders*, or of the Conduct of the Duke of *Marlborough*: Nor were they ſo much as hinted at in the Addreſſes either of the *Lords* or *Commons*;

Remarks on the Queen's Speech, and the Addreſſes of Both Houſes.

Commons; which undoubtedly was owing to the Change of the Miniſtry. "The *Lords* (ſays "a late Author) made an Addreſs of an odd "Compoſition to her Majeſty, which ſhew'd "it was not penned by thoſe, who had pen- "ned their former Addreſſes: Inſtead of pro- "miſing to do all that was poſſible, they only "promis'd to do all that was reaſonable; "which ſeem'd to import a Limitation, as if "they had apprehended, that unreaſonable "Things might be ask'd of them; And the "Concluſion was in a very cold Strain of Rhe- "torick; For they ended with ſaying, *They "had no more to add*: The *Commons* (*adds the* "ſame Author) were more hearty in their "Addreſs." And another Author ſays, Addreſs of the *Commons* was univerſally approved; Yet (adds he) it had little or no Effect, in Relation to the Publick Funds, which had fallen conſiderably, upon the Change of the Miniſtry; There was ſtill an Uneaſineſs among the monied Men; Eſpecially as they ſeemed now to be under Apprehenſions, that the Duke of *Marlborough* would be either laid aſide, or reſign his Command. This Jealouſy was encreas'd, when, on the eight and twentieth of *November*, the Earl of *Scarborough* made a Motion in the *Houſe of Peers*, *That the Thanks of that Houſe be returned to the Duke of Marlborough*; And, upon ſome Objections being raiſed againſt it, by the Duke of *Argyle*, the Duke's Friends, being apprehenſive, that if the Queſtion were put upon it, the Negative might carry it, choſe rather to drop the Motion, by ſaying, it would be Time enough to ſpeak of that Matter, when the Duke was

AN' 1710.

Motion in the Houſe of Lords, *about returning Thanks to the Duke of* Marlborough *drop'd.*

AN' 1710. was come home; Upon which the House adjourned.

Mr. Hill *named Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the* States General, *&c.*

THE Twelfth of *December*, the Queen appointed *Richard Hill*, Esq; to be her Envoy Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary to the *United Provinces*, and to the Council of State, appointed for the Government of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, in the room of Lieutenant-General *Cadogan*, whom Her Majeſty had thought fit to recall from that Employment. About the ſame Time, the Commiſſions of Lieutenant-General *Meredith*, Major-General *Mackartney*, and Brigadier *Honeywood* were ſuperſeeded. An Information was ſaid to have been laid before the Queen, that theſe three Officers had, in their Cups, drank *Damnation and Confuſion to the new Miniſtry, and to thoſe who had any Hand in turning out the Old*; Which was underſtood as an Imprecation on the Queen Her-ſelf. Some Perſons, who came over, about that Time, from *Flanders*, undertook to extenuate their Crime, by averring, That they only *drank a Health to the Duke of* Marlborough, *and Confuſion to all his Enemies*, a Thing uſual in all Armies; Tho' it happened, at this Time, to be equivocal. Be this, as it will, Mr. *Granville*, Secretary at War, was directed to ſignify to them, *That the Queen had no farther Occaſion for their Service; But that, out of Her Gracious Bounty, ſhe was pleaſed to allow them to ſell their reſpective Regiments.* Brigadier *Honeywood*, being then in *London*, Her Majeſty's Pleaſure was ſignified to him here; And the Order for ſuſpending the other two was ſent to the Duke of *Marlborough*, who was then at the *Hague*, and tranſmitted it to them at the *Briel*, where they were ready to embark for *England*.

The Commiſſions of three General Officers ſuperceeded.

Their ſuppoſed Crime.

Extenuated by ſome.

THE

THE General Opinion was; that it was thought neceſſary to make this Example, to keep the Officers of the Army within Bounds: It having been reported, that ſome, out of an Exceſs of Reſpect to the Duke, had been ſo unwary, as to drop doubtful Expreſſions of *ſtanding by their General*; And it was, beſides, charged upon the Old Miniſtry, in a Pamphlet, call'd, *Faults on both Sides*, ſaid to be countenanc'd by ſome Great Men, that they had formed a Deſign of making a *General for Life*: What Grounds there were for theſe Reports, I ſhall not pretend to determine. General *Meredith* had ſoon after the farther Mortification of loſing his Places of Governour of *Tinmouth* Fort, and Gentleman of the Horſe to the Queen. AN° 1716. *Opinions of this Matter.*

THE Duke of *Marlborough*, having embark'd in *Holland*, the twenty-third of *December*, met with contrary Winds; And did not reach *Solebay*, till the ſix and twentieth, at five in the Afternoon. His Grace lay that Night at *Chelmsford*, and arrived, the eight and twentieth, in *London*. At his Entrance into the City, about five in the Evening, his Coach was attended by a great Number of People, with Links and *Flambeaux*; Who, by their Acclamations, expreſs'd their Joy at his happy Return. The Duke, tho' he was very ſenſible of the Inſtability and Emptineſs of the Applauſe of the Vulgar, could not but have ſome Satisfaction to ſee himſelf welcom'd by thoſe, who ſome Months before were tumultuous in Favour of a Perſon, who was the main Occaſion, or rather Pretence of the late Diſtractions and Alterations, which ſeem'd principally intended to reach, if not himſelf perſonally, *The Duke of* Marlborough *arrives in* London.

An. 1710. ſonally, at leaſt his neareſt Relations. His Grace, however, who was always averſe to Popularity, thought it Prudence, at this Juncture, to avoid the leaſt Shew of it; And, therefore, ordered his Coach, inſtead of driving directly to *St. James*'s, to go to *Montague* Houſe, from whence, after having reſted an Hour or two, he went out by a private Door. Upon his Arrival at *St. James*'s, he immediately waited on the Queen, who gave him a very gracious Reception, and diſcourſed with him about half an Hour, after which his Grace retired to his Apartment.

Meets with a gracious Reception from the Queen.

THE Duke was ſummon'd to, and aſſiſted at, a Committee of the Privy-Council, the next Morning; And, the ſame and following Days, received the Viſits of the Earl of *Rocheſter*, Preſident of the Council, the Earl of *Powlet*, firſt Lord Commiſſioner of the Treaſury, the Secretaries of State, and other Perſons in the Miniſtry. It was, however, for many Days, a Queſtion with the Publick, whether his Grace had any Interview with Mr. *Harley*, who had now the greateſt Share, both in the Queen's Confidence, and in the Management of Affairs. Thoſe, who pretended to have a near Inſight into the Secret of the Court, ſeem'd perſuaded, that Her Majeſty had reſolved to remove all Strangeneſs and Coldneſs that might be between them; And the Event juſtified their Conjecture.

Is viſited by the new Miniſters.

The Queen reſolves to reconcile the Duke and Mr. Harley.

THE Uncertainty whether the Duke of *Marlborough* wou'd be continu'd in his Command in *Flanders*, caſt, in the mean Time, a freſh Damp on the *Publick Credit*. It was, therefore, the General Wiſh and Expectation of the moſt wealthy and ſubſtantial Citizens, that, in Order to remove that fatal Doubt, his

The Duke not thank'd by either Houſe of Parliament.

Grace

Grace ſhould receive the Thanks, if not of both, at leaſt of either of the two *Houſes of Parliament*. But his Grace's Friends, in the *Houſe of Peers*, having already failed in one Motion for it (*as I have ſaid above*) were ſhy of attempting it a ſecond Time; Eſpecially as they found the Majority of the Houſe inclin'd to paſs that Compliment on the Earl of *Peterborough*: And as for thoſe he had in the *Houſe of Commons*, they found their Number too ſmall to dare to attempt it at all. Thus his Grace, inſtead of having the Thanks of either Houſe, had the Mortification to ſee an invidious and ſcurrilous Letter publiſh'd, ſaid to have been written to the Mayor of *St. Alban*'s, and containing what the Writer of it call'd, *Reaſons why a certain great General had not the Thanks of either of the two Houſes of Parliament*, &c. AN' 1710.

A ſcurrilous Letter thereupon.

THIS, together with ſome dubious Expreſſions, ſaid to have fallen from the Duke's Mouth, in the ſubſequent Debates, in the *Houſe of Lords*, concerning the Affairs of *Spain*, augmented the Apprehenſion of many, that his Grace would gratify his private Diſguſt, and lay down his Commiſſion, it being thought natural for his Reſentment to ſuggeſt; "That "he had acquired a ſufficient Stock of Honour "and Wealth to deſpiſe the Frowns of For- "tune; That it would be derogatory to his "Character to ſtoop to the Authors of the "Diſgrace of his Relations; who, whatever "their Pretences might be, would never hear- "tily embrace his Intereſt, nor contribute to "the Support of the Glory he had already "gained; That the Fate of War being un- "certain, the leaſt Diminution of the Proſ-

The Duke reſolves not to lay down his Command.

AN' 1710. "perity, that had hitherto attended the Arms "of the *Allies*, might be charg'd upon him as "a Crime; Whereas, if any Misfortune ſhould "befall them under another General, the "Court would have Reaſon to regret the Loſs "of ſo proſperous a Commander, and to court "him to ſerve again, which would add a "freſh Luſtre to his Reputation." But his Grace, who, at his Departure from *Holland*, had engaged his Word to the *States-General*, and to Prince *Eugene*, not to abandon the common Cauſe, reſolv'd to *act the Part of a True Hero, and a good Patriot*, I may ſay, *of a Conſummate Politician*; *And to ſacrifice his private Diſguſts to the Publick Welfare*, by concerting Meaſures with the *New Miniſtry*, with the ſame Confidence and hearty Zeal, he had done with the *Old*. He wiſely conſidered, that the preſerving his Command in *Flanders* was the moſt effectual Means to maintain his Credit abroad, and to retrieve his Intereſt at Home.

THAT the Duke of *Marlborough* never entertain'd a Thought of laying down his Command of the Army is pretty evident from all his Actions; But the following Tranſlations of Letters, the Originals of which I have had in my Hands, and which, tho' dated ſeveral Weeks before, may be properly inſerted here, prove it beyond all Contradiction, and ſhew how much he had the Good of the Common Cauſe at Heart.

AN' 1710.

A LETTER *from the Duke of* Marlborough, *to a Gentleman near his His late Majeſty, as* Elector *of* Hanover.

Auguſt 8. 1710.

SIR,

"POOR Mr. *Cardonnel* being ſick, I muſt "ask your Pardon for writing in *Engliſh*; "But I would not defer any longer returning "you my Thanks for your obliging Letter of "the Fifth, and aſſuring you, at the ſame "Time, the Satisfaction I take in the good "Choice the *Elector* has made of Monſieur "*de Bothmar*. Our Conjuncture, in *England*, "is ſo very extraordinary, that it will require "not only his Diligence, but alſo his utmoſt "Prudence. I pray GOD, every Thing may "end for the beſt; But our diſmal Aſpect "ſeems rather favourable for *France*, than for "ourſelves. I am, with Truth,

A Letter from the Duke of Marlborough *to a Gentleman at* Hanover.

SIR,

Your faithful Servant,

MARLBOROUGH.

AN' 1710. *The Tranſlation of another Letter from the Duke, to the ſame.*

From the Camp before Aire, *Sept.* 9. 1710.

SIR,

Another Letter to the ſame.

" I HAVE receiv'd, from the Hands of Monſieur *St. Laurant*, the Letter you " was pleas'd to write me the 29th paſt, by " which I ſee the *Elector* deſigns, that Mon- " ſieur *de Bothmar* ſhall make a Tour to the " Army, to confer with me, before he goes " to *England*; which I look upon, as in Duty " bound, to be a particular Mark of His " Electoral Highneſs's Goodneſs, and the " Confidence he is pleas'd to place in me. " And I beg of you to aſſure His Highneſs, " and His Miniſters, that I ſhall not make " an ill Uſe of this Truſt, and that whatever " I ſhall ſay to him, ſhall be with no other " View, but to the Intereſt of the moſt Se- " rene *Electoral* Houſe, and that of *England*, " which are inſeparable, and as becomes a " faithful and moſt devoted Servant, as I " have had the Honour lately to teſtify to " His *Electoral* Highneſs myſelf. Before " the Concluſion of the Month, I ſhall take " Care, to lodge a Paſsport at the *Hague*, " that Monſieur *de Bothmar* may purſue " his Journey, with the greater Safety and Ex- " pedition.

I am, *&c.*

The Prince and Duke of MARLBOROUGH.

The

The Translation of another Letter from the Duke to the same. AN' 1710.

September 10. 1710.

SIR,

"MONSIEUR *de St. Laurant* deliver'd me, last Night, your Letter of the second Instant, concerning my Lord *Rivers*'s Voyage. Those I received this Morning, from *London*, of the 22d past O. S. confirm his Departure. I am, likewise inform'd, from very good Hands, that he is only charg'd with Compliments in general, without any Orders concerning the Command of the Army. However, I beg of you to assure the Person, who ordered you to write to me, on this Account, of my most humble Acknowledgments, of the Goodness and Friendship he has shewn me, on this Occasion, and to tell him, that if I durst offer my Advice, in an Affair of so tickliſh a Nature, and which so nearly concerns me, His *Electoral* Highness, if he mentions it to this Lord, should give him to understand, that he has the Goodness to honour me with his Protection and Favour, and that he is satisfied with my Services, that all the *High Allies* having an entire Confidence in me, a Change, at this Juncture, could not but be of great Prejudice to the Common Cause. If His *Electoral* Highness would be pleas'd to explain himself, in this Manner, I flatter myself with the Hopes, it would produce a very good Effect in *England*, to rectify the unsettled Minds of some, and to re-establish, *Another Letter to the same.*

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AN' 1710. " in ſome Meaſure, the unhappy Situation of
" our Affairs; Beſides the Advantage it would
" be to me, in particular; Tho' the latter I re-
" gard as nothing, in Compariſon with the
" former. However, it would lay me under
" an Obligation to acknowledge it, by devot-
" ing myſelf entirely to the Service of His
" *Electoral* Highneſs, and his moſt Serene
" Houſe, to the very laſt Moment of my
" Life. I have diſpos'd of your Letter, ac-
" cording to your Deſire, and aſſure you of
" Secrecy, being very ſincerely, *&c.*

SIR,

The Prince and Duke of MARLBOROUGH.

TRANSLATION of a Letter, from the Duke of Marlborough, *to Monſieur* **** *at* Hanover.

From the Camp before Aire, *Oct.* 1. 1710.

SIR,

A Letter from the Duke of Marlborough *to Monſieur* **** *at* Hanover.

" I AM indebted for two of your Letters.
" The latter, of the 23d paſt, was deli-
" ver'd to me, this Morning, by Monſieur *de*
" *St. Laurant*, and I was unwilling to loſe
" the firſt Opportunity of returning you
" Thanks for the Communication of what
" paſſes in your Parts. I find my Informa-
" tion from *England*, concerning my Lord
" *Rivers*, was well grounded; And without
" Doubt, the Reports which were ſpread,
" with Regard to the Invitation, and the
" Commands, were with a View to influence
the

" the *Elections* for the enſuing *Parliament*. It AN° 1710.
" will be requiſite for me, as well with Re-
" gard to the Intereſt of his *Electoral* High-
" neſs, as to the Publick Good, to act with
" a great Deal of Caution, in this Affair. In
" the mean Time, it would be very neceſſary,
" that the World be undeceived in this Point.
" And his *Electoral* Highneſs may be aſſured,
" that in this, as well as in every Thing elſe, I
" ſhall endeavour even to anticipate whatever
" He ſhall vouchſafe to command me.

" SINCE Monſieur *de Bothmar* is to remain
" yet three Weeks, in your Parts, I hope to
" have an Opportunity of ſpeaking with him
" at the *Hague*. The Siege of *St. Venant* be-
" ing happily accompliſhed, we ſhall now pur-
" ſue that of *Aire*, with the greater Vigour.

I am, &c.

The Prince and Duke of Marlborough.

TRANSLATION of another Letter from the Duke of Marlborough *to the ſame.*

From the Camp before Aire, Oct. 8, 1710.

" I AM extremely obliged to you for the *Another Letter*
" Advices you continue to give me, in *from the Duke*
" your Letter of the Thirtieth paſt. You *of* Marlbo-
" may depend on it, I will make ſuch Uſe of *rough to the*
" them as you deſire, and that whatever you *ſame.*
" have the Goodneſs to adviſe me, ſhall al-
" ways remain an inviolable Secret. I make
" no Difficulty of renewing the Treaty for the
" Troops, for the enſuing Year. This you

AN' 1710. "may inform Monſieur *de Bothmar* of, and "in Caſe I be departed, he will find a Let- "ter at Monſieur *Klyngraeff*'s, which will "adviſe him of it.

I am, &c.

The Prince and Duke of Marlborough.

He reſigns his Ducheſſes Places.

PURSUANT to theſe prudent Counſels, his Grace made a free Reſignation of his Ducheſs's Places at Court, by delivering into Her Majeſty's Hands the Key of Groom of the Stole. This voluntary Sacrifice of a Perſon ſo juſtly dear to his Grace, but who had the Misfortune to be under the Queen's Diſpleaſure, was thought, by all unprejudiced People, a great Demonſtration of his Publick Spirit, and that nothing could come in Competition with his Deſire of ſerving his Country. It was, likewiſe, ſo well taken by Her Majeſty, that She was pleaſed not only to renew his Commiſſion, but likewiſe to make a Diſpoſition of the other Generals entirely to his Grace's Satisfaction; An inconteſtable Argument of Her Majeſty's being unſhaken in the Opinion She had always juſtly conceived of his Capacity and Fidelity. As for the Ducheſs, it was obſerved, that the Loſs of all theſe valuable Places was (at leaſt in outward Appearance) ſo far from being a Mortification to her, that ſhe lived afterwards, both in Town and Country, eſpecially at her Seat at St. *Albans*, with an uncommon Splendour, Liberality and Magnificence; Which very much leſſen'd the Envy and Malice

lice of thoſe who took a Pleaſure in reviling Perſons of Dignity and Worth. AN' 1710.

Hopes conceiv-ed by France *on theſe Chan-ges.*

I SHALL conclude my Account of the Tranſactions of this Year, by obſerving the great Hopes which *France* conceived (and which we ſhall find, in the Sequel, were but too well grounded) of a favourable Turn to their Advantage, upon this great Change of the Face of Affairs, at the Court of *Great Britain*. To give my Readers an Idea how far theſe Hopes were extended, and what was the immediate Effect of them, I ſhall give them a tranſlated Extract of a Letter, ſuppoſed to have been written by Monſieur *Pettecum* (*of whom I have had Occaſion to make frequent Mention above*) to Monſieur *Buys*; ſoon after the Removal of the Earl of *Sunderland*.

Extract of a Letter from Monſieur Pettecum, *to Monſieur* Buys.

" I HAVE been (ſays Mr. *Pettecum*) once more at *Gertruydenburg*, and uſed my beſt Endeavours to prevail with the Miniſters of *France*, to explain themſelves upon the Security their Maſter was willing to give for evacuating the *Spaniſh* Monarchy, *&c.*

" But I found that gaining of Time was their chief Point, and every Pretence of Delay contributed, in their Opinions, to the Intereſt of their Maſter.

" THIS ſurprized me very much, and ſeemed ſo contrary to all good Policy, that I could not forbear arguing this Matter with them; And endeavoured to demonſtrate, from their own low Circumſtances, and the more happy Condition of the *Allies*, that the deferring of Peace muſt, in all Probability, tend to the Diſadvantage of *France*. I ſhew'd them, that the Affairs of the *Allies*

AN' 1710. " *lies* were ſtill the ſame, or more flouriſhing " than when the *Preliminaries* were ſettled; " That their *Arms were every where victori-* " *ous*; That they had *the ſame Generals, veſted* " *with the ſame Power, Intereſt and Authority*; " That they were now penetrating into the " Heart of *France*, *Douay* taken, and *nothing* " *in* Flanders *was able to withſtand the Duke* " *of* Marlborough, *and the Prince of* Savoy: " Which made all the World wonder; *Why* " *the King of* France *would not make Peace when* " *he could no longer make War?* I urg'd the " Unanimity of all the *Allies*. I repreſented, " that *England* was not only able, but ſtill " determined, to carry on the War; That the " ſame *Parliament was ſtill in Being, which* " *had ſo readily granted* ſo great Supplies; " That *the ſame Miniſters were ſtill at the* " *Helm, who had conducted their Affairs thro'* " *this long and expenſive War, and preſerved* " *the publick Credit beyond Example*. And that, " notwithſtanding the Removal of the Earl of " *Sunderland*, the Queen had publickly declar- " ed and promiſed, *She would make no farther* " *Alterations in Her Miniſtry.*

" HERE they interrupted me, and ſaid, *In-* " *deed if all that I had ſaid was true, the Mea-* " *ſures which* France *was taking would ſeem* " *very unaccountable*; *But they could not be-* " *lieve me ſo ignorant of what was doing in* " England, *as not to think that* France *had* " *good Reaſon to change her Stile, and expect a* " *Peace upon far better Terms, than could be* " *hoped for, or even thought of laſt Year.* And " they believed I would be of the ſame Opi- " nion, when I ſaw *the* Engliſh *General diſ-* " *graced, or ſo far mortified, that he could ſerve*

no

" *no longer* ? *the* Miniſtry *diſcarded, and the* AN. 1710.
" Parliament *diſſolved.*

" They obſerved, that I was very much " ſtarted at theſe Notions, and entertained " them as utter Improbabilities; Upon which " they told me, in ſhort, *That theſe Meaſures* " *were already concerted betwixt* France *and* " *her Friends in* England.

" I WAS ſtill more ſurprized, and beg'd a " farther Explanation; Upon which they ſaid " it was true, indeed, Queen *Anne* had de- " clared She would make no farther Changes " in Her Miniſtry; But bid me obſerve the " Artifices of Her new Adviſers. This De- " claration was confin'd to *Miniſtry*, and " therefore, the Letter of Her Promiſe was " not broke, if She did not turn out *any of* " *Her Cabinet Council*, or that might properly " be called a *Miniſter of State.* There was a " Latitude left to remove all the Chief Offi- " cers, that do not come ſtrictly under that " Denomination, which would ſoon be done, " by picking out of the Offices of the chief " Conſequence all that were known to be in " *the true Intereſt of their Country, and to be* " *the beſt Friends, and moſt faithful to the* " *Chief Miniſters*, without any Regard to their " having ſerved ill or well; And when theſe " are all removed, and others of a quite diffe- " rent *Intereſt* and *Principle* put in their Room, " in whom the *Miniſters* cannot at all confide, " the *Miniſters* may, if they pleaſe, ſtill con- " tinue in their Poſts, the Queen has promi- " ſed not to turn them out.

" THEY deſired me farther to obſerve, that " there was no Engagement *not to diſſolve the* " *Parliament*, which was now labour'd Day

" and

AN' 1710. " and Night; And if the *States General*, fore-
" ſeing the fatal Conſequence, a Diſſolution
" of the *Parliament* muſt be to the whole *Alli-*
" *ance*, ſhould repreſent their Apprehenſions
" upon this Head, tho' in a moſt ſubmiſſive
" Manner, they will be told, *They meddle with*
" *Things that they have nothing to do with*;
" *(In this however they were miſtaken.)* And
" there are thoſe who have now Acceſs to the
" Queen, who will ſatisfy Her, it is a Treat-
" ment, She ought to reſent.

" BUT what they inſiſted upon chiefly, and
" with the greateſt Satisfaction, was the Scheme,
" which, they ſaid, was laid, to deſtroy, the
" Publick Credit in *England*; which would
" make it utterly impoſſible for the *Allies* to
" carry on the War any longer.

" THEY inſtanced in a great many other
" Particulars, and from the whole concluded,
" that if the Marſhal *de* **** could ſhift out
" this Campaign, without hazarding a Battle,
" and oblige the *Allies* to ſpend this Summer
" in three or four Sieges; The Advantage
" which *France* would reap, from the Meaſures
" concerted in *England*, would over-ballance
" the Loſs of three or four of their moſt con-
" ſiderable Towns, *&c.*

I SHALL not pretend to affirm this Letter to be genuine; But if it be, as the known Behaviour of the *French Plenipotentiaries* at *Gertruydenburg* makes it highly probable, the *French* muſt have had an early Knowledge of, and Hand in, the moſt ſecret Tranſactions and Deſigns of the *Britiſh* Court, at this Time.

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

TRANSACTIONS *at the Beginning of the Year* 1711, *relating to the Duke of* Marlborough; *Negociations for a Peace*, &c.

I SHALL begin my Account of the Tranſactions of this Year, as I did my Relation of thoſe of the foregoing, with *Domeſtick* Occurrences. AN' 1711.

THE ſixth of *January*, upon the memorable Debate in the Houſe of Peers, concerning the Conduct of the Earl of *Galloway*, in *Spain*, after the ſaid Lord had given an ingenious Account of his Behaviour in that Kingdom, and was withdrawn, the Duke of *Marlborough*, together with other Peers, ſpoke very much in his Favour; And, among other Things, ſaid; *It was ſomewhat ſtrange, that Generals, who had acted to the beſt of their Underſtandings, and had loſt their Limbs in the Service, ſhould be examin'd like Offenders, about inſignificant Things.* *The Duke of* Marlborough *ſpeaks in favour of the Lord* Galloway.

THE twelfth, among other Things which paſs'd in the *Houſe of Peers*, the late Miniſtry was *The late Miniſtry cenſur'd.*

AN' 1711. was cenſur'd, as having cnntributed to all our Misfortunes in *Spain*, and to the Diſappointment of the Expedition againſt *Toulon*; By being, in a great Meaſure, the Occaſion, that the War was carried on offenſively in thoſe Parts, contrary to the Opinion of the Earl of *Peterborough*.

A memorable Debate in Parliament.

"ON this Occaſion it was moved, that an "Addreſs ſhould be made to the Queen, to "free thoſe, who were under an Oath of Se-"crecy, from that Ty, that a full Account "might be laid before the Houſe, of all their "Conſultations: The Queen granted this rea-"dily; And came to the *Houſe*; Which was "underſtood to be on Deſign, to favour that "which was aimed at. Upon this, the Duke "of *Marlborough*, the Earls of *Godolphin* and "*Sunderland*, and the Lord *Cowper*, ſhewed, "that, conſidering the Force ſent over to "*Spain*, under the Lord *Rivers*, they thought "an offenſive War was adviſeable; That the "Expence of this War was ſo great, and the "Proſpect ſo promiſing, that they could not "but think an offenſive War neceſſary; "And that to adviſe a defenſive one would "have made them liable to a juſt Cenſure, as "deſigning to protract the War. The Deſign "on *Toulon* was no Way intermix'd with the "Affairs of *Spain*; The Earl of *Peterborough* "fancied he was in that Secret, and had, in-"deed, propoſed the bringing over ſome "Troops from *Spain*, on that Deſign, and "had offered a Scheme to the Duke of *Savoy*, "in which that was mentioned, and had ſent "that over to *England*: But tho' the Duke of "*Savoy* ſuffered that Lord to amuſe himſelf, "with his own Project, which he had con-

ted

" certed for the Attempt on *Toulon*; That Duke AN' 1711.
" had declared he would not undertake it, if it
" was not managed with the utmoſt Secrecy,
" which was ſacredly kept, and the Deſign com-
" municated only to thoſe, to whom it muſt
" be truſted for the Execution of it. No Troops
" from *Spain* were to be employ'd in that Ser-
" vice, nor did it miſcarry for Want of Men.
" Theſe Lords farther ſaid, they gave their
" Opinion in Council, according to the beſt of
" their Judgment; Their Intentions were ſin-
" cere, for the Service of the Queen, and to
" bring the War to a ſpeedy Concluſion. Yet
" a Vote paſs'd, that they were to blame for
" adviſing an offenſive War in *Spain*, upon
" which the Loſs of the Battle of *Almanza*
" followed: And that this occaſioned the miſ-
" carrying of the Deſign upon *Toulon*.

HERE was a new and ſtrange Precedent, of cenſuring a Reſolution taken in Council; And of deſiring the Queen to order all that had paſs'd in Council, to be laid before the *Houſe*. In all the hot Debates, in King *Charles* I's Reign, in which many Reſolutions taken in Council were juſtly cenſurable; Yet the paſſing any Cenſure on them was never attempted by Men, who were no Way partial in Favour of the Prerogative: But they underſtood well what our Conſtitution was in that Point. A Reſolution in Council is only the Sovereign's Act, Who, upon hearing his Counſellors deliver their Opinions, forms his own Reſolution. A Counſellour may indeed, be liable to Cenſure, for what he may ſay at that Board; But the Reſolution taken there has been hitherto treated with a ſilent Reſpect; But, by this Precedent, it may be hereafter ſubject to a *Parliamentary* Enquiry. *Reflections on this Proceeding.*

" The

AN' 1711. "The Queen (says a late Author) was so de-
"sirous to have a Censure fix'd on Her former
"Ministry, that she did not enough consider
"the Wound given to the Prerogative, by the
"Way in which it was done.

The Earl of Peterborough *receives the Thanks of the* House of Peers.

THE Earl of *Peterborough* received, on this Occasion, the Thanks of that *August Assembly*, for his eminent and remarkable Services in *Spain*; Which, as the Duke of *Marlborough* had not, this Year, been honoured with the same, could not but be a Mortification to him; as were, without Doubt, the Censures which ensued, with Regard to the Affairs of *Spain*, on the late Ministry, and the Earl of *Galloway*, in whose Cause his Grace had spoke,

Farther Reflections.

"I NEVER (*says a late Author, on concluding this Matter*) saw any Thing carried on, in "the *House of Peers*, so little to their Honour "as this was; Some, who voted with the Rest; "seemed ashamed of it: They said somewhat "was to be done, to justify the Queen's "Change of the Ministry; And every Thing "elsewhere, had been so well conducted, as to "be above all Censure: So the Misfortune of "*Almanza*, being a visible Thing, they resolv-"ed to lay the Load there. The Manage-"ment of the Publick Treasure was exact and "unexceptionable: So that the single Misfor-"tune of the whole War was to be magnified. "Some were more easily drawn to concur in "these Votes; Because, by the Act of Grace, "all those, who had been concern'd in the Ad-"ministration, were cover'd from Prosecution "and Punishment: So this was represented to "some, as a Compliment that would be very "acceptable to the Queen, and by which no "Person could be hurt.

&c.

Mr. RICHARD HILL, who, as I have obſerved above, was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and *Plenipotentiary* to the *States-General*, *&c.* in the Room of Lieutenant-General *Cadogan*, having excuſed his going on that Employ, either on Account of his Indiſpoſitions, or for other Reaſons, the Queen appointed, on the eleventh of *January*, the Earl of *Orrery*, a Major-General, in his Room; And, about a Month after, his Lordſhip was ſworn of Her Majeſty's Privy-Council. AN' 1711.

The Lord Orrery *nam'd Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the* States-General.

WHAT Diſcourſe paſs'd between the Queen, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, when his Grace reſign'd the Ducheſs's Places, has been variouſly reported; But as that Converſation was in private, I ſhall not preſume to ſay any Thing about it. It is, however, evident, by the Event, that her Majeſty, and Her new Miniſters, thought it adviſeable to continue his Grace in the Command of the *Britiſh* Forces in *Flanders*; And, in Order to make him eaſy, (as I obſerv'd before) ſome younger Generals, under his Grace, were appointed either to other Commands or Employments.

The Duke of Marlborough *made eaſy in his Command of the Army.*

A LATE Author ſums up this Matter, as far as regards his Grace, in the few following Lines: "As the Duke of *Marlborough* (*ſays he*) was involved in the general Cenſure "paſſed on the former Miniſtry; So he had "not the uſual Compliment of Thanks, for "the Succeſſes of the former Campaign. "When that was moved in the Houſe of "Lords, it was oppoſed with ſuch Eagerneſs, "by the Duke of *Argile*, and others, that it "was let fall. For this the Duke was prepar-"ed by the Queen; Who, upon his coming "over, told him, that he was not to expect the

A farther Account of theſe Matters.

AN' 1711 "Thanks of the *Two Houſes*, as had been for-
"merly: She added, that She expected he
"ſhould live well with her Miniſters; But did
"not think fit to ſay any Thing of the Rea-
"ſons She had, for making thoſe Changes in
"Her Miniſtry: Yet he ſhewed no Reſent-
"ments, for all the ill Uſage he met with:
"And, having been much preſſed, by the
"*States* and our other *Allies*, to continue in the
"Command of the Army; upon that Ac-
"count, he reſolved to be patient, and to ſub-
"mit to every Thing, in Order to the carry-
"ing on the War; And finding the Queen's
"Prepoſſeſſion againſt his Ducheſs was not to
"be overcome, he carried a Surrender of all her
"Places to the Queen: She was Groom of the
"Stole, had the Robes, and the Privy-Purſe;
"In all which, ſhe had ſerved with great Oe-
"conomy and Fidelity to the Queen, and Juſ-
"tice to thoſe who dealt with the Crown."

Some Reflections on the Duke of Marlborough's *Conduct.*

THE Duke of *Marlborough* having been thus continued in the Command of the *Britiſh* Forces in *Flanders*, and the Duke of *Argile* (who had given his Grace ſome Uneaſineſs) being recall'd from thence, and ſent into *Spain*, it was the Opinion of many, that a Reconciliation was actually effected between his Grace, and the *New Miniſtry*: But the Author of four Letters written in Vindication of the late Miniſtry, *as to the Management of the War, and the Negociations of Peace*; And who, it was generally believed, received Hints and Inſtructions from his Grace; plainly inſinuated, "That little more
"Harmony was to be expected between two
"Rivals in Power, than between a *Falling* and
"a *Riſing Favourite*. Some Perſons (ſays that
"Author) would ſtill pretend to put a good

"Face

" Face upon the Matter, and do not queſtion AN' 1711.
" from the Duke of *Marlborough*'s paſt Suc-
" ceſſes, but that he will yet frighten our Ene-
" mies into an *Honourable Peace:* But, I am
" afraid, he is not likely to do ſo much, at this
" Time, when the Enemy are encouraged to
" take Heart afreſh, the *Allies* full of Jealouſies
" and Fears, and himſelf extreamly mortified:
" Things are not the ſame, any more than the
" Uſage he meets with: When he is uneaſy in
" his Thoughts, undermin'd in the Favour of
" his Sovereign, and vilely miſrepreſented to
" the People: When his want of Intereſt at
" Home makes it impoſſible for the *Allies* to
" depend upon the Hopes he gives them:
" When he is without Authority in his Army,
" where it is made Criminal to eſpouſe his In-
" tereſt, and to fly in his Face is the ſureſt
" Means to Advancement; When it is meri-
" torious in his Officers to *cabal* againſt him,
" and the *moſt factious* will be thought the *moſt*
" *deſerving*. With what Heart can a Man,
" in theſe Circumſtances, ſerve? Or, what
" Succeſs can be expected from him, when he
" is to depend upon profeſs'd Enemies, for his
" Support? It is little, I think, we can hope for,
" even from him, hereafter; Tho' that little be
" more, than any body elſe could do.

THE Duke's Friends, however, concluded, that his Grace reſolved to ſacrifice his *private Diſguſts* to the *Publick Good*, by concerting Meaſures with the New Miniſtry, if not with equal Confidence, at leaſt with the ſame hearty Zeal for the Common Cauſe, as he did with the late Lord Treaſurer: Than which, no *Motives* could be more *Heroick:* But his Grace had his Enemies, who gave a very different Conſtruction to this

AN' 1711. Matter, and tho' they could not bring the leaſt Proof to ſupport their Arguments, were not wanting to ſuggeſt; That nothing but a predominant Paſſion, an inſatiable Avarice, kept him in the Command; And that he rather choſe to make a Surrender of his Ducheſs's Places, than his own, which were ſo much more advantageous. Thus may the moſt pure and uncorrupted Intent be miſinterpreted by envious or malicious Men, as vicious and defil'd.

The Queen writes to the States, *in Favour of the Duke of* Marlborough.

BE this as it will, about the Beginning of *February*, the Queen was pleas'd to write a very polite Letter to the *States General*, about the Duke of *Marlborough*, *Whoſe Conduct Her Majeſty declared Herſelf to be entirely ſatisfied with*; And aſſured Them, *that, according to their Deſires, She would order the Duke to go forthwith over to* Holland.

The Ducheſs of Marlborough's *Places diſpos'd of.*

SOME Days paſs'd before the Queen diſpoſed of the Ducheſs of *Marlborough*'s Places; But, towards the latter End of *January*, it was made known, that the Ducheſs of *Somerſet* was made Groom of the Stole, firſt Lady of the Bedchamber, and Lady of the Wardrobe to her Majeſty; And, at the ſame Time, that Mrs. *Maſham* was made Privy-Purſe, in the Room of the Ducheſs of *Marlborough*; Who, ſome Time after, removed from Her Lodgings, in the Royal Palace of *St. James*'s, to *Montague-Houſe*; Retaining of all her former Places, only that of Ranger of *Windſor-Park*, which had been beſtow'd upon her Grace, for a certain Term of Years.

The Duke of Marlborough *goes to* Blenheim *Houſe*;

THE Anniverſary of the Queen's Birth-Day was obſerved, on the ſixth of *February*, with great Pomp and Solemnity; But the Duke of *Marlborough* did not appear at this Feſtival, having,

having, with Her Majeſty's Leave, ſet out, four Days before for *Blenheim*-Houſe, accompanied by the Marquis *de Paſcal*, Governour of *Bruſſels*, who was lately come from *Flanders*, and Monſieur *de Seiſſan*; Who, likewiſe came back with the Duke to *London*, and, on the eighteenth, ſet out with him, together with the Earl of *Orrery*, to embark for *Holland*. His Grace, before his Departure, received poſitive Aſſurances, that the Payment of the Troops, under his Command, would be as effectually taken Care of, by the *New Miniſtry* as it had been by the *Old*. AN' 1711. *Returns to* London *and embarks for* Holland.

I SHALL leave his Grace on his Voyage, to mention two or three Particulars more of *Domeſtick* Affairs, to the End of this Seſſion of *Parliament*. The ſeventh of *March*, it was publickly known here, That the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*, Her Majeſty's Ambaſſador Extraordinary, and *Plenipotentiary* to the *States General* of the *United Provinces*, having deſired Leave to return home, Her Majeſty had been pleas'd to appoint the Lord *Raby*, Her Ambaſſador Extraordinary to the King of *Pruſſia*, to ſucceed him, in that Employment, at the *Hague*. This was the Account given by the Annaliſts and Journaliſts of thoſe Times; But a late Author, whoſe Relation of theſe Matters was written, or, at leaſt, publiſhed, much later, gives us a different Account, which I ſhall give my Readers below, in his own Words: *The Lord Viſcount* Townſhend *recalled from the* Hague: *And the Lord* Raby *appointed in his Room.*

ABOUT this Time, the Marquis *de Guiſcard*, being ſeiz'd for High Treaſon, and carried before a Committee of the Privy Council, attempted the Murder of Mr. *Harley*, while under Examination, by ſtabbing him in the Breaſt with a Penknife, which lighting on the Bone, broke *Monſieur* de Guiſcard. *ſtabs Mr.* Harley;

AN' 1711. about half an Inch from the Handle, and the Wound did not prove mortal; tho' it was thought desperate for some Weeks. Upon Information, in the *House of Commons*, that Mr. *Harley*'s Wound was almost heal'd, and that he would, in a few Days come abroad, they came to the unanimous Resolution; "That when the "Right Honourable Robert *Harley*, Esq; "Chancellour of Her Majesty's Exchequer, attends the Service of this House, the Speaker "do, in the Name of this House, congratulate "the said Mr. *Harley*'s Escape, and Recovery "from the barbarous and villainous Attempt "made upon him, by the Sieur *de Guiscard*;" Which was done accordingly, the seventeenth of *April*.

But the Wound not Mortal.

Mr. Harley *is complimented by the* House of Commons.

THE same Night, Captain *Powel* arrived at *Whitehall*, from the *Hague*, being sent Express, by the Lord *Raby*, with an Account, that the *Emperour*, *Joseph* I, died of the Small Pox, at *Vienna*, the seventeenth of that Month, N. S. Upon which, Her Majesty resolved to concert Measures with Her *High Allies*, to advance King *Charles* III, to the Imperial Throne. On the twentieth, her Majesty sent a Message to the *House of Commons*; "Acquainting them with "this Her Resolution, in which, She said, the "*States General* had likewise concur'd; Assuring them, at the same Time, She had an entire "Confidence in the Affection and Duty of Her "*Parliament*, that with their Assistance, under "the Protection and Blessing of ALMIGHTY "GOD, She should be enabled, to make a "happy Conclusion of this War, *in a safe and* "*honourable Peace*." *Both Houses* agreed, the same Day, in an Address to the Queen, which was presented the same Evening; And in which they

Death of Emperour Joseph.

Resolutions taken by the Queen thereupon.

"they not only approved Her Majesty's Mea- AN' 1711.
"sures; but told Her, They could not be dis-
"couraged, by this, or any other Misfortunes, *Approved by*
"from supporting Her Majesty, in all the Parliament.
"Measures, She, in Her great Wisdom, should
"judge proper, *to bring this War to a happy*
"*Conclusion, by a safe and honourable Peace.*"

THE Queen thank'd them for this Address, and told them, "It was of great Importance "that the World should know, that both "*Houses of Parliament* did so unanimously "approve the Measures she had taken on the "*Emperour*'s Death, which would very much "encourage Her *Allies* to continue united in "the Common Cause."

THE most Discerning thought, that the *Reflections.* Queen's Message gave a Glimpse of the Project *thereupon.* the *New Ministry* formed, upon the Death of *Emperour Joseph*, viz. to make a Peace, by yielding *Spain*, and the *West-Indies*, to King *Philip*; Not only because of the great Expense it would cost to regain them, and the insuperable Difficulties which would occur in the Attempt; But also, because, in their Opinion, it would destroy the Balance of *Europe*, which was the main Object of the *Grand Alliance*; And *Both Houses of Parliament* having, in their Address, shewed a Readiness to approve any Measures Her Majesty should think proper, to procure a Peace, the Ministry might now pursue their Scheme, under the Sanction of that Authority.

A LITTLE before the *Emperour*'s Death, two great Affairs were fully perfected; I mean the Composing of the Differences between the *Imperial* Court, and the Duke of *Savoy*, which was done to the entire Satisfaction of the latter;

AN' 1711. And the appeasing of the Troubles with the Malecontents in *Hungary*.

Mr. Harley's great Scheme for satisfying the Publick Debts;

THE second of *May*, Mr. Chancellour of the Exchequer propos'd a *Scheme he had form'd to satisfy all Publick and National Debts and Deficiences*, by allowing the Proprietors of those Debts and Deficiences, an Interest of six *per Cent*, *per Annum*, redeemable by *Parliament*, and incorporating them to carry on a Trade to the *South Seas*. There was, at that Time, a great Debt upon the Navy, occasion'd partly by the Deficiency of the Funds appointed for the Service at Sea; But chiefly by the Necessity of applying such Supplies as were given, without appropriating Clauses, to the Service abroad; Which it was impossible to carry on by Credit, or without ready Mony; So it was judg'd more convenient, and conducive to the Publick Good, to let the Navy-Debt run on. This had risen up to several Millions; And the Discount on the Navy-Bills ran high. This whole Debt was thrown into one Stock, and a Fund form'd by *Parliament* for paying the Interest at six *per Cent*.

Approved in Parliament.

Reflections on the Old Ministry fully clear'd.

"THE Flatterers (says a late Author) of the "New Ministers made great Use of this, to "magnify them and to asperse the Old Mini- "stry; But a full Report of that Matter was "soon after publish'd, by which it appeared, "that the Publick Mony had been manag'd "with the utmost Fidelity and Frugality; And "it was made evident, that when there was "not Mony enough to answer all the Expence "of the War, it was necessary to apply it to "that, which press'd most, and where the Ser- "vice could not be carried on by Credit: So "this Debt was contracted by an inevitable "Necessity; And all reasonable Persons were

fully

fully ſatisfied with this Account of the Mat- An. 1711.
" ter. The Earl of *Godolphin*'s unblemiſh'd
" Integrity was ſuch, that no Imputation of
" any Sort could be faſtened on him; So, to
" keep up a Clamour, they reflected on the
" Expence he had run the Nation to, upon the
" early Succeſſes, in the Year, 1706, which
" were very juſtly ackowledged, and clear'd in
" the ſucceeding Seſſion: But it was now reviv-
" ed, and ſaid to be an Invaſion of the great
" Right of the *Commons* in giving Supplies, to
" enter on Deſigns, and to engage the Nation
" in an Expence, not provided for by *Parlia-*
" *ment.* This was aggravated with many
" tragical Circumſtances, as a Subverſion of
" the Conſtitution; So with this, and the Five
" and Thirty Millions, of which the Accounts
" were not yet paſſed, and ſome other Parti-
" culars, they made an inflaming Addreſs to
" the Queen, at the End of the Seſſions. And
" this was artificially ſpread thro' the Nation,
" by which weaker Minds were ſo poſſeſſed,
" that it was not eaſy to undeceive them,
" even by the fulleſt and cleareſt Evidences;
" The Nation ſeem'd ſtill infatuated, beyond
" the Power of Conviction."

THE Cenſure this Author here hints at, fell the heavieſt on the late Lord Treaſurer, for the *Commons* voted, among other Things; " That the not compelling the ſeveral Ac-
" comptants duly to paſs their reſpective Ac-
" counts, had been a notorious *Breach of Truſt*,
" in thoſe, who, of late Years, had the *Ma-*
" *nagement* of the *Treaſury*, and an *High In-*
" *juſtice* to the Nation; and that the encreaſing
" the publick Expences, beyond the Supplies
" annually granted by *Parliament* had been the

The late Lord Treaſurer cenſured.

" chief

AN' 1711. " chief Occaſion of the Debts of the Nation, " and an Invaſion of the Rights of *Parlia-* " *ment.*" In which, however, there does not appear to have been any criminal Intent in the former; And the Motive to the latter ſeems to have proceeded from a commendable Exceſs of Zeal for a Promotion of the Common Cauſe, grounded upon an Aſſurance of the *Houſe of Commons* concurring in the ſame Opinion; Tho' this Zeal, without any ill Deſign, may have carried his Lordſhip ſome Steps beyond what might be ſtrictly juſtifiable, or within the Limits of the Authority of his Office. Which will, in a great Meaſure, juſtify what has been aſſerted of his Lordſhip's *Unblemiſhed Integrity*; Tho', at the ſame Time, his Conduct in this Matter, laid him open to future Cenſure, eſpecially in ſo tender a Point as are the Privileges of *Parliament.*

Some Reflections in his Juſtification.

Mr. Harley *made a Peer of* Great Britain;

THE Queen having reſolved to reward the many ſignal and eminent Services of *Robert Harley*, Eſq; Chancellour of Her Majeſty's *Exchequer*, and one of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, in a moſt diſtinguiſhing Manner; She firſt created him Baron *Harley*, of *Wigmore*, in the County of *Hereford*, Earl of *Oxford*, and Earl of *Mortimore.* The Patent having paſſed the Great Seal, the Four and Twentieth of *May*, his Lordſhip was, the next Day, introduced into the Houſe of *Peers*, in his Robes, and after the Reading of his Patent, took his Place accordingly. The Nine and Twentieth, the Queen appointed the New Earl of *Oxford*, *Lord High Treaſurer of Great Britain*; And, the firſt of *June*, his Lordſhip took the uſual Oaths to qualify him for entering into that High Poſt.

And Lord High Treaſurer *of* Great Britain.

THE

AN° 1711.

THE Twelfth of *June*, the Queen came to the House of *Lords*, with the usual Solemnity, and the *Commons* attending, gave the Royal Assent to several Acts; After which, having made a most Gracious Speech to both Houses, the Parliament was prorogued: In which, contrary to the Expectation of many, the necessary Supplies for carrying on the War against *France*, were voted with such Alacrity, as seemed a Demonstration to all unbiass'd People, that Her Majesty's *Allies* had (at least hitherto) nothing to fear, nor Her Enemies to hope, from the Change she had lately made in Her *Ministry* and *Parliament*; notwithstanding the pretended Insinuations of the *French* Plenipotentiaries at *Gertruydenberg*, and the Endeavours of several, as well at home as abroad, to persuade the World to the contrary.

The Parliament *prorogued.*

Alacrity with which the Supplies were granted.

HER Majesty thought fit to take Notice of this, in Her Speech, in the following Words:

Part of the Queen's Speech.

" I THANK you, Gentlemen of the *House of Commons*, in a particular Manner, for what " you have done; you have complied with my " Desire, in granting a Supply for building " many new Churches; and you have not only " enabled me to carry on the War, but have " made effectual Provision for paying those " heavy Debts which were almost grown an " insupportable Burden on the Publick: And " this, at a Time, when our Enemies every " where pleased themselves with the Hopes, " that the Supplies for the Service of the cur- " rent Year could not have been found. You " have disappointed them in all Respects, and " by the great Sums you have raised, the " greatest ever granted to any Prince, in one

" Session,

AN' 1711. " Seſſion, you have reſtored the Publick Cre-
" dit, which I will take Care to preſerve by a
" frugal Management. The World muſt now
" be ſatisfied, that nothing can be too difficult
" for a *Parliament*, fill'd with ſo much Zeal
" for the true Intereſt of the Nation, in Church
" and State.

I JUST hinted above, that a late Author had given an Account different from what was, in thoſe Times, made Publick, of the Reaſons for recalling the Lord *Townſhend* from the *Hague*, and placing the Lord *Raby* in his Room, which I promiſed to give my Readers in his own Words; and ſhall now perform my Promiſe in this Place, as being more proper than it would have been there.

" THE Earl of *Oxford* (ſays he) being made
" Lord Treaſurer, became the chief, if not
" ſole Miniſter; For every Thing was directed
" by him: It ſoon appeared, that his Strength
" lay in managing Parties, and engaging weak
" People, by Rewards and Promiſes, to de-
" pend upon him; But that he neither tho-
" roughly underſtood the Buſineſs of the Trea-
" ſury, nor the Conduct of Foreign Affairs;
" But he truſted to his Intereſt in the Queen,
" and in the Favourite. (*Here, however, our*
" *Author's Zeal ſeems to have out-run his Pru-*
" *dence.*)

Negociations for a Peace with France.

" HE ſaw the Load, which the carrying on
" the War, muſt bring upon him; ſo he re-
" ſolved to ſtrike up a Peace, aſſoon as poſ-
" ſible. The Earl of *Jerſey* had ſome Correſ-
" pondence in *Paris*, and at St. *Germains*; ſo
" he truſted the Conduct of the Negociation to
" him. The Duke of *Newcaſtle*, who was

" Lord

Lord Privy Seal, died of an Apoplexy, in *July*: Upon his Death, there appeared a great Competition for this Office, the Queen, and Her Prime Minister, therefore, took some Time to consider of a proper Person, for this important Post. The Dukes of *Buckingham*, *Shrewsbury* and *Leeds*; the Earl of *Notingham*, the Lord *Guernsey* his Brother, and the Earls of *Clarendon* and *Jersey* were named, on one Side; And, on the other, the Duke and Duchess of *Somerset*, made great Interest for the Lord *Sommers*, and went near to bring the Queen, and the Earl of *Oxford*, into that Counsel, at which the Duke of *Shrewsbury* was so disgusted, that he retired to his Seat, in *Oxfordshire*. It was then said, that the Privy Seal was to be given to the Earl of *Jersey*. But that he died suddenly, the very Day in which it was to be given him. Upon that it was conferred upon Dr. *Robinson*, Lord Bishop of *Bristol*, Dean of *Windsor*, and Register of the Order of the Garter, who was designed to be the first *Plenipotentiary* at the Treaty that was projected. AN' 1711. *Dr.* Robinson *made Lord Privy Seal.*

THIS was publickly known, the 30th of *August*, and, on the Third of *September*, his Lordship was sworn at *Windsor*, both as Lord Keeper of the Privy-Seal, and one of the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy-Council; But tho' this Choice disgusted some great Men, the Effects of which appeared not long after, yet it was, at that Juncture, generally applauded; And the more, as his Lordship had the Happiness to be in the Esteem of both Parties. This Step of the Court, however, occasion'd more Speculation than usual, and the rather because this great Office of State, had never been in

the

An. 1711. the Hands of a Clergyman, ſince the Reformation.

MR. MATTHEW PRIOR, a Gentleman, who by his natural Abilities, and pregnant *Genius*, improved by aſſiduous Study, had gain'd a Name among the Wits of the Age, and found Means to raiſe himſelf to ſeveral Employments, who, likewiſe, had been the Lord *Jerſey*'s Secretary, was, upon his Death, employed to proſecute, what his Maſter did not live to finiſh. He was ſent to the Court of *France*, in *September*, to try on what Terms we might expect a Peace: And he was thought the fitteſt Perſon, for ſuch a private Negociation, by Reaſon of his former Employments, at the Peace of *Ryſwick*, of Secretary of King *William*'s firſt Embaſſy to *France*, and of his perſonal Acquaintance with the Marquis *de Torcy*, who was the firſt Projector of this Negociation. His Journey was carried on ſecretly; But, upon his Return, he was ſtop'd at *Dover*; And a Packet, that he brought, was kept, till an Order came from Court to ſet him free: And, by this Accident, the Secret broke out. Soon after that, Monſieur *Meſnager*, and the Abbot *du Boſc*, were ſent over from *France* with *Preliminaries*; but very different from thoſe that had been concerted at the *Hague*, two Years before.

Mr. Prior *ſent to* France.

"THE Court was then at *Windſor*; Theſe "Propoſitions were ſo well entertained there, "that a Copy of them was ordered to be "given to Count *Gallas*, the *Emperour*'s Mi- "niſter. He treated theſe Offers with much "Scorn, and printed the *Preliminaries* in one "of our News-Papers. Soon after that, he "was order'd to come no more to Court, but "to make Haſte out of *England*.

"THIS

"THIS Proceeding (continues my Author) AN' 1711.
"was ſevere and unuſual; For the common
"Method, when a Provocation is given by a *Reaſons alledg'd for this Proceeding.*
"Publick Miniſter, is to complain of him to
"his Maſter, and to deſire him to be recalled.
"It was not then known upon what this was
"grounded; The Surmize was, that his Se-
"cretary, Monſ. *Gaultier* (who was a Prieſt)
"betray'd him, and diſcovered his ſecret Cor-
"reſpondence, and the Advertiſements he ſent
"the Emperour, to give him ill Impreſſions
"of our Court; For which Treachery, he was
"rewarded with an Abby, in *France*; But of
"this (adds my Author) I have no certain In-
"formation.

"WHEN our Court was reſolved on this *Reaſons why the Lord Townſhend was recalled.*
"Project, they knew the Lord *Townſhend* ſo
"well, that they could not depend on his ſerv-
"ing their Ends; So he was both recalled and
"diſgraced; And the Lord *Raby* was brought
"from the Court of *Pruſſia*, and advanced to
"be Earl of *Strafford*, and ſent Ambaſſadour
"to *Holland*." And this is the Account my Author gives of this Matter.

THE ſeven *Preliminary Articles*, as they were communicated to the Miniſters of the Foreign Powers, who were Parties in the *Grand Alliance*, were as follows:

PRELIMINARY ARTICLES, *on the Part of* France, *for Effecting a* General Peace.

1. "THE King being willing to contribute *The ſeven Preliminaries communicated to the Foreign Miniſtry.*
"all that is in his Power to the Re-eſtabliſhment
"of the General Peace; His Majeſty declares:
"That He will acknowledge the Queen of
"*Great Britain*, in that Quality, as alſo the
"Succeſſion

AN' 1711. " Succeſſion of that Crown, according to the
" preſent Settlement.

2. " THAT He will freely and *bona fide* con-
" ſent to the taking all juſt and reaſonable Mea-
" ſures, for preventing the Crowns of *France*
" and *Spain* being ever united on the Head of
" the ſame Prince. His Majeſty being per-
" ſuaded, that this Exceſs of Power would be
" contrary to the Good and Quiet of *Europe*.

3. " THE King's Intention is, that all the
" Parties engag'd in the preſent War, without
" excepting any of them, may find their rea-
" ſonable Satisfaction, in the Treaty of Peace,
" which ſhall be made: That Commerce may
" be re-eſtabliſhed and maintain'd, for the fu-
" ture, to the Advantage of *Great Britain*,
" of *Holland*, and of the other Nations, who
" have been accuſtomed to exerciſe Commerce.

4. " As the King will likewiſe, maintain
" exactly the Obſervation of the Peace, when
" it ſhall be concluded: And the Object the
" the King propoſes to himſelf, being to ſecure
" the Frontiers of his Kingdom, without diſ-
" turbing in any Manner, whatſoever, the
" neighbouring *States*, he promiſes to agree,
" by the Treaty which ſhall be made, that the
" *Dutch* ſhall be put in Poſſeſſion of the for-
" tified Places, which ſhall be mentioned in
" the *Netherlands*, to ſerve hereafter for a Bar-
" rier; Which may ſecure the Quiet of the
" Republick of *Holland*, againſt any Enterprize
" from the Part of *France*.

5. " THE King conſents, likewiſe, that a
" ſecure and convenient Barrier ſhould be form'd
" for the *Empire*, and for the Houſe of *Auſtria*.

6. " THAT notwithſtanding *Dunkirk* coſt
" the King very great Sums, as well to pur-

chaſe

" chaſe it, as to fortify it, and that it is farther AN' 1711.
" neceſſary to be at a very conſiderable Expenſe
" for razing the Works. His Majeſty is wil-
" ling, however, to engage, to cauſe them to
" be demoliſh'd, immediately after the Con-
" cluſion of the Peace, on Condition, that,
" for the Fortifications of that Place, a proper
" Equivalent, which may be ſatisfactory, be
" given him: And as *England* cannot furniſh
" that Equivalent, the Diſcuſſion of it ſhall be
" referr'd to the Conferences, to be held for
" the Negociation of the Peace.

" 7. WHEN the Conferences for the Negocia-
" tion of the Peace ſhall be form'd, all the
" Pretenſions of the Princes and States, en-
" gag'd in the preſent War, ſhall be therein
" diſcuſs'd, *bona fide*, and amicably; And no-
" thing ſhall be omitted to regulate and termi-
" nate them, to the Satisfaction of all the
" Parties.

BY *Virtue of a full Power from the King, We, the underwritten Knight of his Order of* St. Michael, *Deputy of the Council of Commerce, have concluded, in the Name of his Majeſty, the preſent Preliminary Articles. In Witneſs whereof, we have ſign'd, Done, at* London, Sept. 27, *O. S. and the* 8*th of* October, *N. S.* 1711.

MESNAGER.

THESE *Preliminary* Articles, as they were call'd, tho' they were Offers ſign'd only by the *French* Agent, being ſo very different from what had been propoſed, when Monſieur *de Torcy* was ſent to *Holland*, but two Years be- *Great Murmurings occaſion'd thereby.*

An. 1711. fore, ſurprized every one, and occaſioned great Murmurings, among the Generality of the People of both Parties. They were look'd upon as *captious*, *inſidious*, and *inſufficient* to ground a Treaty upon; Nay, many would hardly believe them to be genuine. It was natural for People to ask, what Advantages *France* had gained, during the two laſt Campaigns? What Victories the *French* had obtained over the *Allies*? That they could have the Aſſurance, to make Offers now, ſo vaſtly diſtant from thoſe the *Allies* had Reaſon to expect, and *France*, itſelf, had been upon the very Point of accepting.

Means uſed to calm them.

To calm, in ſome Meaſure, the Minds of the People, and to put a Stop to theſe Murmurings, an Addition of ſix other *Preliminary Articles*, were, the ſame Day, made publick, in the News-Paper, call'd *The Poſt-Boy*; Which were ſaid to be agreed to by *France*, tho' they were not yet ſign'd, nor communicated to the Miniſters of the *Allies*. Theſe were in Subſtance:

1. THAT the Kingdom of *Naples*, *Sicily*, *Sardinia*, and the Duchy of *Milan*, with the Fortreſſes of *Tuſcany*, which belong'd to the Crown of *Spain*, and all *Flanders*, ſhould remain for ever, to the Houſe of *Auſtria*.

2. THAT King *Philip* ſhould have all *Spain*, with the Iſlands of *Majorca* and *Minorca*, and the *Weſt-Indies*.

3. THAT the *Engliſh* ſhould have a Garriſon in *Cadiz*, and the *South-Sea-Company* a Settlement on that Continent, according to the Act of *Parliament*.

4. THAT

4. THAT *Dunkirk* ſhould be demoliſh'd, and the Harbour deſtroy'd. AN' 1711.

5. THAT the *Dutch* ſhould appoint Commiſſaries, to treat with other Commiſſaries, to be appointed by *France*, concerning a neceſſary Barrier.

6. THAT Satisfaction, and Security, ſhould be given, to the other *Allies*, at the General Congreſs.

THE ſeven Propoſals, or *Preliminary Articles*, were no ſooner made Publick, than Swarms of Pamphlets appear'd, arraigning the Queen's Conduct; And, on the other Hand, as many were publiſh'd, to beſpeak a favourable Reception of theſe Articles. Some of the Foreign Miniſters were likewiſe alarm'd at the Apprehenſions of an approaching Peace. Count *Gallas*, the *Emperour*'s Miniſter, could not, upon this Occaſion, contain himſelf, as it has been ſaid, within the Bounds of Decency; But let fall ſuch Expreſſions, with Regard to Her Majeſty's Adminiſtration, as were not thought very becoming the Miniſter of a Prince, who had ſo great Obligation to the Queen and Nation. Her Majeſty, therefore, thought ſhe could do no leſs than forbid him Her Court; But ſhe had ſtill ſo much Affection for His *Imperial* Majeſty, as to let Him know, that any other Miniſter from Him, would be agreable to Her.

I SHALL now poſtpone theſe Affairs, 'till I have given an Account of the Campaign in *Flanders*, and then ſhall reſume them.

CHAP. V.

The Entering of the Enemy's Lines, in Flanders, *by Stratagem, in* 1711, *with other Tranſactions to the Siege of* Bouchain.

AN' 1711. *The Duke of* Marlborough *arrives in* Holland.

IN the foregoing Chapter, we left the Duke of *Marlborough* on his Voyage for *Holland*. He arrived at the *Hague*, the fourth of *March*, N. S. very much to the Satisfaction of the *States-General*, and of all the Miniſters of the *Allies* reſiding there. He continued there ſome Time, and was daily in Conference with the Deputies of the *States*, to concert the Operations of the enſuing Campaign. The Advantages obtain'd by the *Confederates*, in the foregoing Campaign, in the *Netherlands*, by the taking of *Douay*, *Bethune*, *Aire*, and *St. Venant*, were ſo conſiderable, that they were reſolv'd, if poſſible, to improve thoſe Conqueſts, and to proſecute the War with the utmoſt Vigour. In Order thereto, it was thought a Matter of the greateſt Importance, to be in the Field before the Enemy; It was, therefore, reſolved, "To "cauſe Detachments from all the Garriſons, "to canton along the *Scarpe* and between that "River,

River, and the Canal of *Douay*, whereby a great Body might, in a few Hours, be formed, and in a Readineſs to march". This was put in Execution with great Diligence, under the Direction of Lieutenant General *Cadogan*, and ſuch Care was taken to conceal the Number of theſe Detachments, that the Enemy could have no Account of it. At the ſame Time vaſt Magazines were providing at *Tournay*, from whence Proviſions and other Neceſſaries were to be ſent up the *Scheld*, and the *Scarpe*, to *Douay*, for the Subſiſtence of the Troops. AN' 1711.

Both Armies take the Field.

On the other Hand, the *French* Forces began to aſſemble, near *Cambray* and *Arras*, about the Middle of *April*; And the Duke of *Marlborough* getting Intelligence, that the Marſhal *de Villars* was expected at one of thoſe Places, on the five and twentieth of *April*, he ſet out, from the *Hague*, the twenty-third of the ſame Month, and arrived at *Tournay*, the ſix and twentieth, near which Place the Troops were encamp'd in ſeveral Bodies. His Grace having held a Council of War, with the Deputies of the *States*, and the Generals, it was reſolved, *That thoſe Troops ſhould join, and form the Army*; Which was, accordingly done, the thirtieth, at *Orchies*, between *Liſle* and *Douay*. The next Day, his Grace paſs'd the *Scarpe*, and encamp'd between *Douay* and *Bouchain*, and found that the Enemy had aſſembled their Army behind the River *Senſet*, being this Year as numerous as ever they had been, and in a moſt advantageous Poſt, which was reckon'd inacceſſible.

The Duke arrives in the Confederate *Army.*

UPON this, his Grace decamp'd, the firſt of *May*, and his Army, having paſs'd the *Scarpe*, took

As does, likewiſe, Prince Eugene.

AN' 1711. took Poſt all along the Road, from *Douay* to *Valenciennes*. Here he expected the reſt of the Troops, which were to form his Army, and the Arrival of Prince *Eugene*, who had been detain'd at *Vienna*, and in the *Empire*, by the unexpected Death of the *Emperour Joſeph*. He ſpent ſome Days about *Franckfort*, to concert, with the *Elector* of *Ments*, the neceſſary Meaſures for the Security of the *Empire*, and to view the Lines and other Poſts. Having given ſuch Directions as he thought neceſſary in theſe Parts, he proceeded to the Court of the *Elector Palatine*, to regulate ſeveral Matters with that Prince, who, as one of the Vicars of the *Empire*, was to have the chief Adminiſtration thereof during the *Inter-regnum*.

HIS Highneſs, having made theſe neceſſary Diſpoſitions for the Security of the *Empire*, arrived at the *Hague*, the fifth of *May*; But being obliged to continue there, for ſome Time, did not join the Grand Army, till the twenty-third of that Month. Having dined, that Day, with the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the *Confederate* Generals (who were met together to celebrate the Anniverſary of the Battle of *Ramellies*) he went, in the Evening, to his Quarters, at the Abbey of *Anchin*.

THE *Confederate* Army being now fully aſſembled, conſiſted as follows: The *Right* Wing, under Command of Prince *Eugene* of 65 Battalions of Foot, and 120 Squadrons of Horſe and Dragoons; The *Left*, under the Command of the Duke of *Marlborough*, of 119 Battalions and 226 Squadrons; Together, 184 Battalions, and 341 Squadrons, with 111 Cannon, 8 *Hawbitzers*, and 40 Pontons. His Grace, and the Prince reſolved to continue in their Poſts,

Posts, as long as possible, in Hopes, that the Scarcity of Forrage would oblige the Enemy to decamp. An. 1711.

WHILE the Troops were thus encamp'd, the Duke of *Marlborough* wrote the two following Letters to a Gentleman with whom he had a regular Correspondence; By which we may see how desirous he was to continue his Services for the Good of the Common Cause.

TRANSLATION of a Letter, from the Duke of Marlborough, *to Monsieur* **** *at the* Hague.

From the Camp at Warde, *May* 17, 1711.

SIR,

" I AM very much obliged to you for the News you was pleas'd to communicate to me, by the last Post; And beg the Continuance of it, as often as any Thing occurs worthy of Remark. When you advise me, that you are upon your Departure from the *Hague*, I will trouble you with a Letter to his *Electoral* Highness: (of *Hanover*.)

A Letter from the Duke of Marlborough *to Monsr.* **** *at the* Hague.

" EVERY Thing is very quiet here on both Sides; But the Troops have suffer'd something by the bad Weather, which I hope begins to change for the better.

I am, &c.

The Prince and Duke of Marlborough.

AN' 1711. *TRANSLATION of a Letter from the Duke of* Marlborough *to Monſieur* **** *at the* Hague.

From the Camp at Warde, *May* 25, 1711.

SIR,

A Letter from the Duke of Marlborough *to Monſ.* **** *at the* Hague.

"I AM highly oblig'd to you for the Letter you wrote me, the 21ſt of this Month, as well as for that you communicated to me on the Affairs of the King of *Sweden*; The latter I return you incloſ'd, having kept a Copy of it, in Order to make ſuch Uſe of it, as ſhall be requiſite, according to the Liberty you allow me, which you may depend on it, I ſhall not exceed.

"BY this Time, you will have received all the Letters which were wanting, from *England*, and by them have received an ample Account what Meaſures will be there taken, in the preſent Conjuncture, to concur with thoſe of the other *Allies*, and to take the Advantage, as much as may be, of the good Intention of thoſe, who continue ever ſtedfaſt for the Common Cauſe: Towards which, it is not yet Time for us, in theſe Parts, to contribute any great Matter: But we muſt hope, that it will pleaſe the ALMIGHTY, to preſent us with ſome favourable Opportunity for it, which we ſhall not neglect.

I am, &c.

The Prince and Duke of MARLBOROUGH.

THE

THE *French* General was, in the mean Time, ſo far from being under any Apprehenſions on Account of the *Confederate* Army being ſo near, that, upon the News of the *Emperour's* Death, he made a Detachment of fifteen Battaljons, and as many Squadrons, for the *Upper Rhine*, purſuant to a Reſolution taken by the *French* Court, of invading the *Empire*, and obſtructing, as much as poſſible, the Election of King *Charles* III to the *Imperial* Dignity: And it was confidently reported, that the Duke of *Bavaria* was to ſet out very ſpeedily for *Straſburg*, in Order to command that Expedition, or, at leaſt, a ſtrong Detachment, with which he was to attempt the Paſſage of the *Black Foreſt*, and ſo penetrate into *Bavaria*, whilſt the Marſhal *de Harcourt*, with the Reſt of the *French* Army, which was to be re-inforc'd with a conſiderable Body of Troops from *Dauphiny*, ſhould attack the *Germans*, in the Lines of *Etlingen*: Theſe Reports were rendered ſtill more probable, by a Journy the Marquis *de Torcy* took at this Time, to *Campiegne*, to confer, as it was believed, with the Elector of *Bavaria*, about this Deſign; And it was farther ſaid, that this *Elector* was to go in Perſon, and have an Interview with His moſt *Chriſtian* Majeſty, at *Marli*.

AN' 1711.

Marſhal de Villars *ſends a Detachment to the* Upper Rhine.

And pretends to oppoſe the Election of King Charles.

The Marquis de Torcy *confers with the Elector of* Bavaria.

THO' theſe Reports were grounded chiefly on Suppoſitions; Yet Prince *Eugene* thought himſelf oblig'd, as General of the *Empire*, to conſult the Security of it. He, therefore, detach'd Count *Feltz*, with the *Imperial* and *Palatine* Troops, conſiſting of fifty Squadrons, and twelve Battalions, with Orders to obſerve the March of the Enemy's Detachment, and move accordingly; His Highneſs deſigning to join them

Prince Eugene *ſends a Detachment to the* Rhine,

An° 1711. them himſelf, at their paſſing the *Rhine*, at *Coblentz*, after taking a *Tour* to the *Hague*, to concert Meaſures with the *States-General*.

The French ſend two Detachments more thither.

Monsieur *de Villars*, believing himſelf to be ſtill of ſufficient Force, to reſiſt any Attempt the Duke of *Marlborough* might make, his Army, before he ſent away the firſt Detachment, having been computed to conſiſt of 192 Battalions of Foot, and 348 Squadrons of Horſe and Dragoons, with 90 Pieces of Cannon, and 12 *Hawbitzers*, or little Mortars, reſolv'd to ſend a ſecond Detachment, conſiſting of ten Battalions and ſix and twenty Squadrons, with Orders to follow the firſt: And to convince the *French* Court of the Truth of his Aſſertion, that his Army was ſo diſpoſed, as to have nothing to fear from the *Confederates*, he made a third Detachment, of two Brigades of Foot and one of Horſe, who were to follow the ſame *Route* as the two former. Theſe Notions of Security, which the *French* had embraced, proceeded, probably, from the Inactivity, in which the *Confederate* Army had hitherto remained, and their General was ſo fond as to believe, they would not dare to attempt the Paſſage of the Lines.

Reaſon of the Security of the French.

Some ſmall Skirmiſhes between Parties of the two Armies.

And, indeed, nothing remarkable had hitherto happen'd, except ſome ſmall Encounters, in which the Enemy had ſome little Advantages: Eſpecially at *Mortaigne*, where a Detachment of 1900 Men, of the Garriſon of *Conde*, and 1100 of the Garriſon of *Valenciennes*, commanded by Monſieur *Permangle*, ſurprized a Convoy of five and forty Boats, laden with Hay and Corn, going up the *Scarpe*, from *Tournay* to the Army, and convoy'd by two Battalions, under the Command of Brigadier *Chambrier*, a *Swiſs*. The Engagement was very hot, and the

the Battalions behav'd bravely, for above an Hour:—But the Enemy being ſo much ſuperiour in Number, and throwing ſome combuſtible Matter into the Boats, ſet fire to them, burnt and ſunk thirty, and took the Brigadier, with ſeveral other Officers, Priſoners, diſperſing the Reſt, after they had killed and wounded about 500 of them. AN' 1711.

THIS is the moſt general Account given of this Action; But there are other Accounts which ſay, that the Garriſon of *St. Amand* advancing to the Aſſiſtance of the Guard, the Enemy retir'd, having firſt ſet on Fire twelve of the Boats, with the Loſs of about a hundred Men kill'd and wounded, and the *Allies* loſt about the ſame Number.

ANOTHER Party of the Enemy, under the Command of the Count *de Villars*, march'd out of *Ipres*, and attack'd a ſmall Fort, at *Harlebeck*, in which were only forty Men, commanded by Lieutenant *Dunbar*, of Lieutenant-General *Murray*'s Regiment, who, after a brave Reſiſtance, were made Priſoners. On the other Hand, a Detachment of the Enemy's Grenadiers, ſuſtained by four hundred Huſſars, endeavour'd to ſurprize a Poſt, the *Allies* had taken at the Convent of *Virmy*, but were repuls'd, by three hundred *Engliſh*, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel *Cholmley*, of the Guards, with Loſs.

The Duke of Marlborough *marches to the Plains of* Lens.

THE Duke of *Marlborough* march'd, with the Army under his Command, the fourteenth of *June*, in ſix Columns, over the *Scarpe*, in the Sight of the Enemy; and encamp'd in the *Plains* of *Lens*, without the leaſt Interruption. His Deſign, by this Motion, was in Hopes to draw the Enemy to ſome Action. And they did,

AN' 1711. did, indeed, alter the Situation of their Camp, and began to lay Bridges, over the *Scheld*, as if they deſign'd to paſs it. This obliged his Grace to mark out a Field of Battle, which, upon that Suppoſition, he look'd upon to be unavoidable: But the Enemy made no farther Motion, and a hundred Dragoons, with the ſame Number of *Huſſars*, of the *Allies*, advancing almoſt to the Banks of the *Scarpe*, over againſt the *Left* of the Enemy's Camp, where ſome Bridges were laid, a ſmall Number of them ſhewed themſelves to the Enemy, while the Reſt remained unſeen at a Diſtance. Upon this, three hundred of the Enemy's Horſe purſued them to their Body of Reſerve; But they were charged with ſo much Vigour, that forty were kill'd on the Spot, and two Captains, a Cornet, with fifteen private Men, taken Priſoners.

A Skirmiſh to the Diſadvantage of the Enemy.

A fruitleſs Attempt on their Side.

THE eighteenth, in the Night, the whole *Picquet* of the *French* Grand Army advanc'd from *Arras* to *Vimi-Chateau*, deſigning to ſurprize a ſmall advanc'd Guard of four hundred Men, poſted there, from the *Confederate* Grand Army at *Lens*; But they being diſcover'd, in Time, the Guard was in a Poſture to receive them, and, upon their Approach, firing briskly upon them, they made a Halt: By this Time, the Army was alarm'd, and the *Picquet* being order'd out, to aſſiſt the advanc'd Guard, the Enemy immediately retreated to their Camp at *Arras*.

The Duke of Marlborough *takes the Poſt of* Arleux.

THE Duke of *Marlborough* being inform'd, that after he had left his former Camp, the Enemy had repair'd the Dyke at *Arleux*, in Order to ſtop the Waters of the *Senſet*, from running into the Canal of *Douay*, and thence into

into the *Scarpe*, thereby rendering this laſt River unnavigable; And that they had, likewiſe, fortified the Caſtle of *Chanterin*, and caſt up a Redoubt before the Mills of *Arleux*. His Grace, therefore, ordered thoſe Poſts to be attack'd by 700 Men, of the Garriſon of *Douay*, ſupported by the Picquets of his whole Army; who, marching all Night, took Poſt between the Villages of *Sailly* and *L'Ecluſe*, to prevent any Succours from the Enemy. The Conduct of the *French*, on this Occaſion, was unaccountable; For they lay quiet all the while, tho' the *Right Wing* of their Army was not above a League off, whereas that of the *Allies* was above five. The Poſt was carried with a great deal of Courage, and Ninety Soldiers, a Captain, and three Subalterns, who were in Garriſon in the Caſtle, together with five and twenty Men, and one Subaltern, in the Redoubt before the Mills, were taken Priſoners. AN' 1711.

And cauſes it to be fortified.

THE Duke conſidering the great Importance of this Poſt, ordered Monſieur *Des Roques*, an Engineer, with 600 Men, to fortify it; And leſt the Workmen ſhould be interrupted by the Neighbourhood of the Enemy, Count *Hompeſch* march'd with Ten Battalions, and Twelve Squadrons, and encamp'd at *Fieren*, in order to cover them. Monſieur *de Villars*, getting Intelligence of this March, and being jealous to ſee the *Allies* fortifying a Place of that Importance, under his very Noſe, reſolved to oppoſe them. To this End, as he took Care always to act upon ſure Grounds, and never to hazard an Attack but with a conſiderable Advantage, he detach'd the Count *de Gaſſion*, and the Count *de Coigni*, both Lieutenant-Generals, with two and thirty Squadrons, Part of the King's

The Enemy ſurprize Count Hompeſch's *Camp.*

AN' 1711. King's Houſhold, and Part of other Cavalry, Dragoons and Huſſars, about One in the Morning; who, by the Advantage of a very dark Night, paſſed the Out-guards unſeen, and ſent 800 Dragoons, and 200 *Huſſars*, who ſurprizing four of the Squadrons, commanded by Count *Hompeſch*, put them into Diſorder: But the other Squadrons, with the Battalions of *Selwin* and *St. Maurice*, coming to their Aſſiſtance, ſome in their Shirts, and ſome half dreſſed, with Sword in Hand, they ſoon put a Stop to the Enemy's Carreer, and obliged them to retire. The four Squadrons, which were thus ſurprized, ſuffer'd very much, and their Horſes breaking looſe from their *Piquets*, about 300 of them were diſperſed, and about Fifty carried off by the Enemy; But the reſt returned by Degrees. The Loſs, however, beſides this, was very inconſiderable, and coſt the Enemy dear enough; Tho' they were not wanting to magnify the Advantage greatly, and pretended that they cut off the whole Detachment. According to the Marquis *de Quincy*'s Account, Count *Hompeſch* himſelf allowed his Loſs, on this Occaſion, to have been 950 Men kill'd, 1300 wounded, and 12 or 1300 Horſes taken; But I find no ſuch Account.

The Loſs of the Allies, however, inconſiderable.

The Duke of Marlborough changes the Situation of his Camp.

UPON hearing of this Accident, the Duke of *Marlborough* went thither the next Day, and, to prevent the like again, ordered, not only that the Situation of his Camp ſhould be changed; but that all Diligence ſhould be uſed to compleat the Works begun at *Arleux*. As ſoon as they were finiſh'd, Colonel *Savary* was ordered to garriſon that Place, with 600 Men, under his Command.

THE

THE Marſhal *de Villars*, who himſelf was advanc'd, with Part of his Army, to ſupport his two and thirty Squadrons, in Caſe any Detachments had been made from the *Confederate* Army, to oppoſe them, ſummon'd Colonel *Savary*, who commanded in *Arleux*, to ſurrender, telling him, at the ſame Time, that the Troops under Count *Hompeſch* were entirely cut off: But the Colonel anſwered him, that he had both Men and Ammunition to defend his Poſt to the laſt Extremity; And the Marſhal put up with this Anſwer, without daring to attempt any Thing farther. AN' 1711. *The* French *attempt* Arleux *in vain.*

THUS Matters remained, till the twentieth of *July*, when the Duke of *Marlborough*, ſeeing no Likelihood of bringing the Enemy to an Engagement, decamp'd from the Plains of *Lens*, and came to *Gonay*, in the Neighbourhood of *Bethune*, and from thence, the next Day, to *Cot*, near *Aire*.

JUST before the Army decamp'd, the two following Letters were written, one by Mr. *Cardonnel*, and the other by the Duke himſelf.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Mr. Cardonnel, *to Monſieur* **** *at* Hanover.

From the Camp at Lens, July 19, 1711.

SIR,

" I RECEIVED the Honour of your Letter " of the 16th Inſtant, which I immediate- " ly communicated to my Lord Duke, and " have made Uſe of it according to your " Deſire. *A Letter from Mr.* Cardonnel *to Monſieur* **** *at* Hanover.

" WE

AN' 1711. "WE are, without Doubt, very unhappy, "as to this *Northern* Affair. For my Part, "I believe the only Means to make our- "ſelves eaſy in it, would be to ſend the Body, "deſign'd for the Preſervation of the Neutra- "lity, to the *Rhine*, if King *Auguſtus* ſhould "recall his Troops which are here: The Loſs "would not be great; Becauſe, according to "their own Confeſſion, that Body is not half "compleat, and they have kept back more "than 4000 Recruits, all this While, in their "own Country. In my Opinion, we ſhould, "without Heſitation, give that Prince to un- "derſtand, that He might recall thoſe Troops, "when He pleaſed, the ſooner the better; "And that an Abatement would be made of "the Pay for the Recruits, for the whole Time "they were wanting. I am perſuaded, that "after ſuch a Declaration, he would not be "in ſuch Haſte to recall his Troops; But "would ſoon cauſe his Recruits to march. At "worſt the Loſs would not be very great.

I am, &c.

A. CARDONNEL.

THE Diſpute with King *Auguſtus*, concerning the *Saxon* Troops, which occaſioned this Letter, being very well known, and not immediately to my Purpoſe, I paſs it by.

TRAN

TRANSLATION of a Letter from the Duke of Marlborough, *to Monſieur* **** *at the* Hague. AN° 1711.

From the Camp at Lens, July 20, 1711.

SIR,

"INCLOSED you have the Letter, which I "have done myſelf the Honour of writing "to His *Electoral* Highneſs (of *Hanover*) to "thank Him for that He honoured me with, "by your Means. I wiſh you a good Jour- "ny, and beg you would aſſure the *Elector*, "and the whole *Electoral* Houſe, of my moſt "humble Duty. You will find that moſt Se- "rene Houſe encreas'd by the Birth of a "Princeſs, on which Occaſion I heartily con- "gratulate you, and am, *&c.*

A Letter from the Duke of Marlborough *to Monſieur* **** *at the* Hague.

The Prince and Duke of Marlborough.

Upon this Motion of the *Confederate* Army, the Marſhal *de Villars*, likewiſe, made a Motion, and encamp'd, with his *Right*, at *Etrun*, near *Arras*, and his *Left*, at *Heſdin*. From thence he ſent Eight and Twenty Battalions, and Thirty Squadrons, to recover the Poſt of *Arleux*; A Force ſufficient to have inveſted a large Fortreſs; To which he added a Stratagem, and pretended this Detachment was deſign'd for the *Sambre*. The Marſhal de *Monteſquiou* commanded this Expedition, in Perſon, and attack'd this ſmall Poſt in Form; Firſt cannonading, and then ſtorming it, Sword in Hand. The Duke of *Marlborough* was no ſooner inform'd

The French *retake* Arleux.

An. 1711. of this, than he immediately detach'd General *Fagel*, with Forty Squadrons (ſome Accounts ſay General *Cadogan*, with Thirty Squadrons) and all the Grenadiers of the Army, to hinder their Deſign; but they came too late. The Garriſon made a gallant Defence, and repuls'd the Enemy, with a great Slaughter, in Three ſeveral Attacks; But what could 600 Men do againſt a whole Army? They were oblig'd, at Length, to ſurrender the Place, the Garriſon, together with their Commander, being made Priſoners of War.

THE *French*, for Want of greater Cauſes of Triumph, made a great Work about this ſmall Conqueſt, and, to magnify the Honour of it, pretended the Number of their Forces, employed in this mighty Action, to have been much leſs, than in Reality it was: The following Account of this Matter was publiſhed, at that Time, in *Paris*.

Paris *Account of it.*

" THE Enemy having taken the Redoubts " of *Arleux*, defended by Seventy Men, and " the Mill, in which were only Fifteen Men, " ſeparated from the *French* Army, by im- " practicable Moraſſes, they work'd for Three " Weeks together, to put them into ſuch a " Poſture, that they could not be attack'd " but by a formal Siege. They erected a very " good Fort, ſurrounded with Three Ditches, " which covered Three ſeveral Works, lin'd " with *Palliſadoes*, and put a Garriſon of 500 " Men in it, under Colonel *Savary*, with Ten " Pieces of Cannon, and a great Quantity of " Ammunition, beſides 130 Men in the Mill. " Nevertheleſs, the Marſhal *de Villars* only " waited till the Enemy's Army ſhould re- " move a March's Diſtance from it, to cauſe

" it

" it to be attack'd again; Which they doing, AN' 1711.
" the Twentieth, upon a Suppoſition that the
" Poſt was now ſecure, the Marſhal detach'd
" the Count *d'Eſtain*, with Twelve Battalions,
" and Eight Squadrons, to go to *Quievrain*,
" near *Mons*, but ſent him Orders to halt at
" *Cambray*. The Marſhal *de Monteſquiou*
" would take upon him the Charge and Care of
" this Expedition, and Monſieur *de Villars*
" conſented to it. The Artillery was conduct-
" ed, the Bridges on the *Sanſet* made, and the
" Troops under the Command of the Count
" *d'Eſtain*, the Marquis *de Coigny*, and the
" Prince *d'Iſenguien* march'd, with ſo much
" Diligence and Secrecy, that the Poſt was in-
" veſted, the 23d, at Break of Day, before the
" Enemy had any Notice of the Deſign. The
" Beſieged defended themſelves very bravely,
" and yet the Mill and the Fort were taken
" by Storm, at One, in the Afternoon, and
" the Garriſon made Priſoners of War, as a
" Repriſal for the like Treatment made to the
" *French*, when the *Allies* took that Poſt. The
" Officers and Soldiers ſhew'd an extraordinary
" Valour, wading thro' the Ditches up to their
" Middle. The Sieur *de Thil*, Brigadier, had
" one of his Legs broke; the Sieur *La Fonde*
" was dangerouſly wounded, but we loſt but
" Fifteen or Twenty Men, whereas the Be-
" ſieged had above 150 Men kill'd, and a
" greater Number wounded." A very pro-
bable Account, indeed, that Troops uncovered,
and expoſed to the Fire both of the Cannon and
ſmall Arms of their Enemy, attempting a
ſtrong Fort by Storm, ſhould loſe but a Tenth
Part of the Number loſt by thoſe they attack'd
under the Shelter of a good and regular For-

AN' 1711. tification, who, according to their own Account, defended themſelves bravely.

The Duke reſolves to attempt the Lines by Stratagem.

THE Duke of *Marlborough* was now fully determined, to attempt getting within the Enemy's Lines; Of which we have the following Deſcription: They began at *Bouchain*, on the *Scheld*, and were continued along the *Senſet*, and the *Scarpe*, to *Arras*; From thence, along the *Upper Scarpe*, and the River, to the *Canche*, the Opening to thoſe Rivers being entrench'd and fortified (with all poſſible Care) by a large Ditch, defended with Redoubts and other Works. His Grace, upon a narrow View, finding that it would be too dangerous, to endeavour to force them, he reſolved upon a Stratagem. That he might the better compaſs his Deſign, and make the Enemy believe, that he really intended to attack them, he ordered 1200 Men out, to make Roads and Bridges in the Front, and advanced, with the whole Army, to *Rebreuve*, and from thence to *Villers Brulin*, within two Leagues of the Lines. Here he ſet all his Troops to work, in making Faſcines, but gave ſtrict Orders for them not to exceed the Length of four Foot, that they might not fire the Infantry, too much, to carry them, and gave out, that he intended to attack the Lines, the next Morning. The *French* General was ſo fully perſuaded of it, that he ſent Orders to a ſtrong Detachment, commanded by Lieutenant General Count *d' Eſtain*, which had been ſent upon a ſecret Expedition, to halt at *Peronne*, and to the Garriſons of *Ipres* and *St. Omer*, to come and join his Army, which he drew all together, behind the Lines.

THE Day before the Duke of *Marlborough* began to put this Project in Execution,

Mr.

Mr. *Cardonnel*, his Grace's Secretary, wrote the following Letter to Monſieur **** at *Hannover*. AN' 1711.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Mr. Cardonnel, *to* Monſieur **** *at* Hannover.

From the Camp at Villars-Brulin, *Auguſt* 3, 1711.

SIR,

A Letter from Mr. Cardonnel *to Monſieur* **** *at* Hannover.

" I HAVE received the Honour of your Letter, of the 30th paſt, and rejoice that you " found My Lord Duke's Letter, to his *Electoral* Highneſs, to your Mind. I likewiſe " hope that it will be of ſome Advantage to " you; For I can aſſure you, it was written " with that View.

" WE are, at preſent, in a pretty critical " Situation; We have march'd two Days to " come near the Enemy, and are now but at " two ſmall Leagues diſtance from them. " Monſieur *de Villars* has aſſembled all the " Troops he could, and our Advices even ſay, " that the Garriſons of *Ipres* and *St. Omer* are " in March to join him. Nevertheleſs, we may " probably attempt to force his Lines, before " two Days are at an End, all poſſible Prepa- " rations being making for that End: Tho' " the Weather is not the moſt favourable; It " having rain'd continually to Day, from Noon " to this Hour, (eight in the Evening.) Pray " my Reſpects to Monſieur *Bothmar*, and be- " lieve me to be, *&c.*

A. CARDONNEL.

P. S. " MY Lord Duke has received your " Letter, with the incloſ'd; But hopes you will " be ſo good to excuſe his not anſwering, in " this Hurry.

AN° 1711. THE Duke, to amuſe the Enemy more effectually, went, the fourth of *Auguſt*, N. S. by Break of Day, with ſeveral of the General Officers, and 2000 Horſe, to take a nearer View of the Lines, and of the Situation of the Enemy's Camp: But his real Deſign, when he advanc'd from *Coté*, was to endeavour to get within the Enemy's Lines, by attempting the Paſſage of the *Senſet*, by *Arleux*, which he now believed was left unguarded, (as in Effect, it happen'd to be.) To this End, he ordered Lieutenant-General *Cadogan*, and Count *Hompeſch*, to repair, with all Expedition, to *Douay*, and aſſemble ſome Troops, that were left, on Purpoſe, thereabout, which, together with a Detachment of that, and the neighbouring Garriſons, of *Liſle* and *St. Amand*, made together a Body of three and twenty Battalions, and ſeventeen Squadrons. Their farther Orders were to march directly, with theſe Troops, to *Arleux*, and endeavour to paſs the *Senſet*, while the Duke himſelf would advance with the whole Army, to ſuſtain them. And that nothing might retard this extraordinary March, Brigadier *Sutton* was ſent before-hand, with the Artillery, and Pontons, under a good Guard, to make Bridges over the *Scarpe*, near *Vitry*, and over the Canal of *Arleux*, near *Goulezin:* And Bread was ordered to be baked, at *Liſle*, for ſix Days.

The Duke goes to view the Lines.

His real Deſign.

He begins to put it in Execution.

ALL theſe Things were manag'd ſo privately, and the Grimace carried on ſo well, that the *Confederate* Generals themſelves had not the leaſt Thought that any Thing elſe was meant, but the Attacking of the Lines the next Morning.

Theſe

Theſe Amuſements had ſo good an Effect on the Marſhal, that he kept his Troops under Arms, Night and Day, and re-inforc'd them with all the Strength he could poſſibly draw together, on that Side, not leaving any Number of Troops in the Poſts he had upon the *Senſet*. AN. 1710.

THE *Confederate* Army, in the mean Time, were expecting Orders to march, which were not given out, 'till ſix in the Evening. The March was to begin, between eight and nine, as ſoon as it was dark enough to ſtrike their Tents, without being diſcover'd by the Enemy; But whether the March was to be to the *Right* or *Left* was not known. They were only told, that the ſeveral Columns, which the Army was to march in, ſhould find an Officer, at the Head of each of them, at ſuch an Hour, who ſhould lead them the Way they were to take, when the Time came.

ABOUT nine, the whole Army, to their great Surprize, were order'd to march by the *Left*, in four Columns, without Beat of Drum, and the Duke himſelf, with the Horſe of the *Left Wing*, led the *Van*, and advanc'd, with ſuch extraordinary Expedition, that, the next Morning, by five, he paſs'd the *Scarpe*, at *Vitry*. Here he received Advice, that Count *Hompeſch* had paſs'd the *Senſet*, without any Oppoſition, had taken Poſſeſſion of the Paſſes, on that River, and on the *Scheld*, at *Oiſy*; The *French* having ſome Time before, withdrawn the Detachments they had on that Side. His Grace, upon this, haſtened his March, leſt the Enemy ſhould get there before him; And, at the ſame Time, diſpatch'd Orders to the Grand Army, to purſue their March, with the utmoſt Diligence.

The Army marches towards Arleux.

Count Hompeſch *paſſes the* Senſet.

AN' 1711. THE Duke, with his *Van-guard* of fifty Squadrons, having paſs'd the *Scarpe*, haſtened towards *Arleux*, and *Bac à Bacheul*, where he arrived beore eight o' Clock, and the Heads of the Columns join'd him there about ten; Having march'd above ten Hours, at a great Rate, without halting, a Diligence hardly to be paralell'd in Hiſtory.

The Marſhal de Villars *marches co oppoſe him;*

THE Marſhal *de Villars* had no ſooner Notice how he had been deceived, and of this unexpected March of the *Confederate* Army, but he was immediately apprehenſive of their Deſign. He, therefore, after having waited from eleven at Night, 'till two the next Morning, for certain Intelligence, decamp'd, with his whole Army, and putting himſelf at the Head of the King's Houſhold, march'd all Night, with ſuch Diligence, that he appear'd, with the Head of his Line, about eleven o' Clock, ſoon after the Duke of *Marlborough* had joined Count *Hompeſch*, and paſs'd, with twenty Squadrons, thro' the *Defilee* of *Marquion*; But when he ſaw, that the Duke was advancing, with his Horſe drawn up, to attack him, heretr eated behind the Morins, where the Reſt of his Troops joined him quickly after; And 100 Dragoons, with ſome few Officers, whom he threw into the Caſtle of *Oiſy*, were ſoon after made Priſoners of War. Two Regiments, which the Marſhal *de Villars* detach'd, under the Command of the Chevalier *de Luxembourg*, for *Valenciennes*, and a Brigade of Foot, ſent to *Cambray*, had, however, better Luck, and threw themſelves into thoſe Places.

But comes too late.

The Marſhal extreamly mortified

IT was, beyond all Doubt, a ſenſible Mortification to the Marſhal *de Villars*, to be thus viſibly out-general'd, after he had given the

Court

Court of *France* repeated Aſſurances, that he had taken ſuch Meaſures, as put him beyond Apprehenſion of meeting with any Inſult from the *Allies*, and after he had written to the *French* King, that theſe Lines were the NON PLUS ULTRA of the Duke of *Marlborough*. He, therefore, gave out, in Order to keep up the Spirits of his Troops, that he would attack the Duke of *Marlborough*, the next Morning. AN° 1711.

Pretences of the French *to palliate the Matter*

FRENCH Writers pretend, that the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Deſign, in this Enterprize, was to have paſſed both the *Senſet* and the *Scheld*, before the Marſhal *de Villars* ſhould be able to get to the latter, to oppoſe his Paſſage; But that, by the Marſhal's extraordinary Diligence, ſeing the *French* Troops before him, ready to diſpute that Paſſage, he began to be much diſcontented, and to repent of his Temerity. He found he could not remain in that Situation, and that he ſhould be obliged to paſs, either the *Senſet*, or the *Scheld*, with his Army; Both which would be attended with great Danger; Becauſe, the Enemy being ſo near, it was to be fear'd, while Part of his Army was paſs'd either of theſe Rivers, the Marſhal would fall upon the other Part, which would not then be in a Condition to reſiſt his whole Force. It will be natural now to ask, why Monſieur *de Villars*, having theſe Advantages, did not purſue them? Why truly *(continues my Author)* he had his Reaſons for not doing it, which tho' they could not be dived into then, were afterwards very evident; A pretty Come-off! It is certain, the Duke was under no ſuch Apprehenſions, as the Reader will ſoon ſee.

HIS Grace having, however, Intelligence of the Marſhal's Threats, tho' he had little Rea-

ſon

An° 1711. ſon to fear the Conſequences of them, loſt no Time, but drew out his Troops, as faſt as they arriv'd, in Order of Battle, and they lay under their Arms all Night, tho' they could not but be extreamly fatigued, after a March of ten Leagues, without halting.

The whole Confederate Army paſſes the French Lines.

THUS the whole *Confederate* Army entered the *French* Lines, which they had ſo vainly boaſted to be impenetrable; The moſt noble and boldeſt Attempt that had been made during the whole War: And the Honour of this Attempt was the greater to the Duke of *Marlborough*, as his Army was not only weakened by the Detachment which Prince *Eugene* had carried to the *Rhine*; But by the calling over 5,000 of the beſt Troops in his Army, for an Expedition deſign'd by Sea; So that the Enemy were actually ſuperiour to him in Number.

Great Honour to the Duke of Marlborough.

"THIS (ſays a late Author) rais'd his Cha-
"racter, beyond all that he had done former-
"ly; The Deſign was ſo well laid, and was
"ſo happily executed, that, in all Men's Opi-
"nions, it paſs'd for a Maſter-piece of mili-
"tary Skill; The Honour of it falling entire-
"ly on the Duke of *Marlborough*, no other
"Perſon having any Share, except in the
"Execution.

His juſt Encomium.

THE wiſe and prudent Management of this whole Deſign was as great a Mortification to the Marſhal *de Villars*, as it was a Glory to our *Incomparable Hero*. A Glory that was his, and only his, and which Envy itſelf could never fully. It was a Kind of Trial of Skill between the *Britiſh* and the *French* Generals; In which the former obtain'd a compleat Victory over the

the latter, without ſtriking a Stroke; A Victory in which the Armies, on both Sides, only made their Appearance, to grace, and ſet it off, with the greater Luſtre and Magnificence. In Battles, and Sieges, Chance, the Valour of Soldiers, the Skill of Engeniers, and a thouſand other Circumſtances, concur, to ſhare the good or ill Succeſs of them, with the General; But here, the great Duke of *Marlborough*, and he alone, ſhines forth, in the Height of Glory, without a Rival or Competitor, and triumphs over every Difficulty. The *Allies* would willingly have purchaſed theſe Lines at the Expence of ſome thouſands of Men; But by his Wiſdom, they became Maſters of them, with no other Coſt, but that of a little Fatigue, and a diligent and aſſiduous March of their Troops; A March hardly to be match'd but by another, which proceeded from the ſame inimitable Foreſight, I mean that which brought on the Battle of *Oudenarde*. The *French* General, blinded by the trifling Conqueſt of *Arleux*, weakned by the great Detachment he made from his Army to obtain it, and puff'd up with this Shadow of good Fortune, threatens all *Brabant*; But is lull'd aſleep by a fond Security for his own Lines: Our BRITISH HERO obſerves the Critical Moment, lays hold of it, and ſurprizes theſe Lines, without the Loſs of a Man. The Deſign, the Secrecy, and, in ſhort, the whole Management of it, were equally great and wonderful.

A Compariſon between his and the Marſhal de Villars's Conduct.

I MUST not, on this Occaſion, omit a Paragraph of the incomparable *Spectator*, of the ninth of *Auguſt*, of this Year, ſoon after the News of this Glorious Action came to *England*; Where

An. 1711.

AN' 1711 Where the Author, in Order to raiſe an Idea of true Glory, having given his Readers a brief Compariſon, between the Glory of *Lewis*, of *France*, and *Peter*, of *Ruſſia*, both ſurnamed the *Great*, concludes his Paper, with theſe memorable Words:

A Quotation from the Spectators.

" BUT let us conſider (ſays he) what is truly Glorious.

" The Perfection of Glory, ſays *Tully*, con-
" ſiſts in theſe three Particulars, *that the Peo-*
" *ple love us, that they have Confidence in us,*
" *that being affected with a certain Admiration*
" *towards us, they think we deſerve Honour.*
" This was ſpoken of Greatneſs in a Common-
" wealth: But if one were to form a Notion
" of conſummate Glory under our Conſtitu-
" tion, one muſt add, to the abovementioned
" Felicities, a certain neceſſary Inexiſtence, and
" Diſreliſh of all the Reſt, without the Prince's
" Favour. He ſhould methinks, have Riches,
" Power, Honour, Command, Glory; But Riches,
" Power, Honour, Command and Glory, ſhould
" have no Charms, but as accompanied with
" the Affection of his Prince. He ſhould,
" methinks, be Popular, becauſe a Favourite,
" and a Favourite, becauſe Popular. Were it
" not to make the Character too imaginary, I
" would give him Sovereignty over ſome fo-
" reign Territory, and make him eſteem that
" an empty Addition, without the kind Re-
" gards of his own Prince. One may meerly
" have an Idea of a Man thus compoſed, and
" circumſtantiated, and if he were ſo made
" for Power, without an Incapacity of giving
" Jealouſy, he would be alſo glorious without
" Poſſibility of receiving Diſgrace. This Hu-
" mility

" mility, and this Importance, muſt make his Glory immortal. AN' 1711.

" THESE Thoughts (*ſays the Author of the Spectator*) are apt to draw me beyond the uſual Length of this Paper; But, if I could ſuppoſe ſuch Rhapſodies would outlive the common Fate of ordinary Things, I would ſay, theſe Sketches and faint Images, of Glory were drawn in *Auguſt* 1711, when *John* Duke of *Marlborough* made that memorable March, wherein he took the *French* Lines without Bloodſhed.

THE next Day (*Auguſt* the ſixth) whilſt the *Allies* expected the Enemy, lying upon their Arms, Advice was brought to the Duke of *Marlborough*, that they were in Motion towards the *Scheld*, in Order to paſs it, at *Crevecoeur*, and encamp between *Cambray* and *Bouchain*, to prevent the Siege of the latter. His Grace, hereupon, detach'd forty Squadrons, with Orders to fall upon their *Rear*, but they found it impracticable, by Reaſon of the Moraſs, that was between them: And, a Council of War being call'd, it was reſolv'd, that the Army ſhould, without further Delay, paſs the *Scheld*, leſt the Enemy ſhould get before them, and render it impoſſible. *The* French *paſs the* Scheld.

WHEN the *Confederate* Army firſt got within the Lines, the Field-Deputies of the *States-General* propos'd to purſue the Enemy, and hazard a Battle; Since this Surprize had put them in no ſmall Diſorder. The Duke of *Marlborough* was, however, of another Opinion; He wiſely conſider'd, that the Attempt might be attended with too much Danger: The Army being much fatigued with ſo long a *March*; The Cavalry had been eight and forty *Advice given by the* Dutch *Deputies*; *Diſapproved by the Duke*. *His Reaſons*.

AN' 1711. forty Hours on Horſeback, and had only a lighted twice, about an Hour each Time, to feed their Horſes. The *French* were freſh; (having had a much nearer March, within their Lines, than the *Confederates* round them;) And the *Allies* were not in the beſt Condition for Action, till ſome Time was allowed them to refreſh themſelves. And, beſides, he prudently foreſaw, that in Caſe of a Misfortune, their being within the Enemy's Lines might be of fatal Conſequence to them.

He propoſes the Siege of Bouchain.

HIS Grace having thus diſapproved of the Propoſal made by the Deputies, it was expected he ſhould make another, and he was not long in determining his Choice. He propoſed the Siege of *Bouchain*, which he thought would oblige the *French* to endeavour to raiſe the Siege; And that might give Occaſion to their engaging on more equal Terms; Or it would bring both a Diſreputation and a Diſcouragement on their Army, if a Place of ſuch Importance ſhould be taken in their Sight. As well the *Dutch* Deputies, as the General Officers, thought the Enterprize too daring; yet they ſubmitted to his Judgment. It ſeemed to them next to impracticable, to take a Place ſituated among Moraſſes, well fortified, with a good Garriſon in it, provided with all Requiſites for a ſtout Defence; and that in the Sight of a ſuperior Army: For the *French* lay within a Mile of them. But to be more particular with Regard to the Difficulty of attacking this Place, ariſing as well from the Situation of it, as otherwiſe:

Difficulties which muſt attend that Undertaking.

" *BOUCHAIN* is but a little Town " or rather Fortreſs, ſituate at the Confluence " of the *Senſet*, and the *Selle* or *Raſelle*, into the

" the *Scheld*. It is about Nine Miles *North* of *Cambray*, Ten *South-weſt* of *Valenciennes*, " and Twenty-eight almoſt *Weſt* of *Mons*. The " *Senſet* ſeparates the *Upper Town* from the " *Lower*, forms an Inundation between that " and the *Selle*, and fills the Ditches, which " ſurrounds the Works between the *Upper* " and the *Lower Town*. The *Selle* ſeparates " the *Lower Town* into two Parts, and be- " tween the *Lower Town* and the *Scheld*, there " is a Horn-work, which covers two ſeparate " Baſtions, and which is cut in two by a Ditch, " ſupplied by the *Scheld*. Beſides theſe Diffi- " culties ariſing from the Situation of the " Place, there were two other very eſſential " ones. The firſt, a formidable Intrench- " ment, fenc'd with Redoubts, and Fifty Pieces " of Cannon, which Thirty Battalions, com- " manded by the brave and vigilant Monſieur " *Albergotti*, had raiſed between *Wavrechin* " and *Pont à Wane*, on the *Senſet*; which be- " ing but a Quarter of a League from the " Town, and parallel to the Circumvallation " of the *Confederates*, the Batteries of that In- " trenchment might play upon the Circumval- " lation, without Interruption, there being no- " thing but an Inundation between them. " Secondly, The Communication, which the " Enemy kept open with the Town, by Means " of a Paſſage thro' a Moraſs, which it was " deemed impracticable to cut off. To which " we may add, that there were eight Batta- " lions, and 600 *Swiſs* Soldiers in the Town; " That the Place was furniſh'd with all Re- " quiſites for a vigorous Defence; That Mon- " ſieur *de Ravignan* had thrown himſelf into the " Town to command the Troops, and taken

AN' 1711.

" 500

AN' 1711. " 500 Grenadiers with him; And that Mon-
" ſieur *de Selve*, who defended St. *Venant*, was
" in the Town before; So that the Garriſon
" was commanded by two Major-Generals,
" animated by the Neighbourhood of the
" whole *French* Army.

THERE was, beſides all this, a great deal to be apprehended from the Excurſions, which the Garriſons of *Valenciennes* and *Conde* might make, to cut off their Proviſions, which were to come to them from *Tournay*. All who were about the Duke endeavoured to divert his Thoughts from ſo dangerous an Undertaking; ſince a Misfortune in his Conduct would have furniſhed his Enemies with the Advantages they lay in wait for. All this he was ſenſible of; But he had laid his Scheme, and taken his Meaſures ſo well; that he was aſſured of Succeſs, and therefore reſolved to venture on it, amidſt all the Impediments that ſtood in his Way. But before this Reſolution was put in Execution, the Duke diſpatched Brigadier *Sutton* to *England*, with the agreeable News, that, without ſtriking a Stroke, he was got within thoſe Lines, which had coſt the Enemy ſuch an Expence of Time and Labour, to make and fortify, and the Strength of which they had been ſo full of.

All about the Duke diſſuade him from it.

But he perſiſts in his Reſolution.

THE following Letter, which was written by the Field-Deputies to the *States General*, illuſtrates the Matter more, and contains ſome Circumſtances, not yet mentioned.

A Letter from the Field-Deputies to the States General.

High and Mighty Lords,

" THE Baron *de Hompeſch* (*our Relations call him Count*) Lieutenant-General,
" took Poſt Yeſterday Morning, at Four
" o' Clock

" o'Clock, at *Palne*, and *Bac à Bacheul*, with AN' 1711.
" about 8000 Foot, and 2000 Horſe, partly
" drawn out of the Garriſons of *Douay*, *Liſle*,
" and St. *Amand*, and partly conſiſting of the
" Detachment, which covered the Baggage
" near *Bethune*. The Enemy had, a little be-
" fore, withdrawn the Troops they had in
" thoſe Poſts, to reinforce their Army; ſo
" that ours found no Reſiſtance. By Way of
" Precaution, for the Succeſs of this Enter-
" prize, Orders were given, about Six in the
" Evening, for the Army to be in a Readi-
" neſs to march, which, accordingly, they
" began to do, about Ten, in Four Columns,
" by the Way of *Villers au Bois*; And filing
" off by *Neufville* and *Telu*, directly to *Vi-*
" *try*, they paſſed the *Scarpe*, and next, Morn-
" ing, by Ten o' Clock, the *Vanguard* was ad-
" vanc'd as far as *Arleux*, and *Bac à Bacheul*.
" This March was made with ſuch Diligence,
" that the like has hardly been known, the
" Foot having, in that ſhort Time, march'd
" above Ten Leagues, without halting, to
" which the Moon-light, and fair Weather, with
" which GOD ALMIGHTY favoured us, that
" Night, did not a little contribute. The
" Marſhal *de Villars* was informed of our
" March, about Eleven; But was ſo ſtrong-
" ly perſuaded, by the Feint we made for
" ſome Days, that our Deſign was ſtill to at-
" tack his Lines, near *Aveſnes le Comte*, that
" he waited till two, the next Morning, to
" be aſſured of our March. He then gave
" Orders to his Army to march immediately;
" But finding that our Army was already got
" too far for his to be able to come up with it,
" he himſelf advanc'd, with all the Troops of

AN' 1711. " the Houſhold, in Hopes to arrive Time " enough, to diſpute us the Paſſage of the " *Senſet*: But upon Notice, that Fifty or Sixty " of our Squadrons had already paſſed, at " Eleven, and particularly thoſe of General " *Hompeſch*, he retired to the main Body of " his Army, which was, by that Time, ad- " vanc'd to the High Road, between *Arras* " and *Cambray*. In the mean Time, our " Troops advanced, with all poſſible Diligence. " But as the Paſſage could not be made by " *Bac à Bacheul*, and *Palne*, our *Rear* could " not get over till Midnight. Our Army is " encamped upon the *Schcld*, between *Oiſy* and " *Eſtrun*. This Morning, at eight o' Clock, " we ſaw the Enemy's Army file off, in four " Columns towards the *Scheld*, either to paſs " that River, or intrench themſelves, between " it, and a Marſh that lies near *Marquion*. " Our Generals did not think it proper to at- " tack them in their March, but have reſolv'd " to paſs the *Scheld*, this Evening, and inveſt " *Bouchain*. We are, with profound Reſpect,

High and Mighty Lords,

Yours, &c.

Auguſt 6, 1711.

A. *van* CAPELLE.
G. HOOFT.
S. *van* GOSLINGA.
De KLAERBERGEN.

The Duke's Enemies attempt to leſſen his Glory.

THIS News was received in *Holland*, with a univerſal Joy, and no Encomiums were too great for the wiſe Projector, and indefatigable Conducter,

Conducter, of this Noble and well executed De- AN' 1711.
ſign: But the Joy was not ſo general in *England*. When Brigadier *Sutton* arrived at *Whitehall*, with the Account of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s paſſing the *French* Lines, it gave his Grace's Friends, indeed, the greater Joy, becauſe his Enemies had given out, as they without Doubt wiſh'd it, that *nothing would be done this Year, in* Flanders; They went yet farther, and pretended to aſſign a Reaſon, why nothing would be done: Becauſe (ſaid they) the Duke was reſolved no Affairs ſhould ſucceed under the preſent Adminiſtration, if he could help it; They had the Aſſurance to repreſent the Duke and Ducheſs under the Characters of *Anthony* and *Fulvia*, and to inſinuate, that his Grace, like *Anthony*, would reſolve to let his Laurels fade, and ſacrifice the Intereſt of the Publick to his own: But they ſoon found how they were deceiv'd, and this unexpected Succeſs did not very well ſuit the Scheme of certain Perſons, who having, underhand, made Advances towards a Peace, ſtudied nothing more, than how publickly to avow and juſtify them. The Duke's Enemies, being thus fruſtrated in their Hopes, endeavoured to leſſen the Glory and Reputation of the Action, by pretending, *that he had only removed his Army from a plentiful, to a ſtarving Camp*: But that malicious Inſinuation ſoon fell away, as well on Account of the Sequel of his late Succeſs, as the Applauſe all *Europe* gave to the Conduct of the *Britiſh* General, while Monſieur *de Villars* was openly reflected on and lampoon'd, as well in his own Army, as at *Paris*, and had enough to do, to ſtand his Ground at Court: An evident Inſtance how fond Men are led

AN' 1711. away by the Spirit of Party, and can be biaſs'd by it to ſuch a Degree, as to be blind to the moſt conſpicuous Merit.

The Confederate *Army paſſes the* Scheld.

PURSUANT to the Reſolution taken in the Council of War, the Army began to paſs the *Scheld*, at *Eſtrun*, about Six in the Evening, over Bridges which the *French* had built there, and were ſecured by the *Confederates*, when firſt they entered the Lines, and, by the next Morning, all the Troops were got over, without any Oppoſition from the Enemy, and encamped about half Way between *Cambray* and *Bouchain*: The Duke of *Marlborough* having his Head-Quarters at *Aveſne le Sec*, and Count *Tilly* his, at *Harſpre*, upon the River *Selle*. The Marſhal *de Villars* ordered, in the mean Time, a Battery to be erected, on an Eminence, near St. *Martin*, in order to annoy the *Confederate* Generals of the *Right* Wing, in the Village where they were quartered, but without any Effect. Bridges were ordered to be laid, the ſame Day, below *Bouchain*, as well to open a Communication with *Douay*, and other Places on the *Scarpe*, as for the Paſſage of ſuch Troops as were to be employed, in the Siege of *Bouchain*, which was now fully reſolved upon. This Place was inveſted, the Tenth, by thirty Battalions (*viz.* Seventeen from the *Right*, and Thirteen from the *Left*) and Twelve Squadrons, commanded by General *Fagel*, who had under him two Lieutenant-Generals, *Collier* and Lord *North* and *Gray*, four Major-Generals, *Goven*, *Syburg*, *Ivoy* and *Huffel*, and four Brigadiers, *La Roche*, *Lebec*, *Schmeling*, and *Schavonne*.

Bouchain *inveſted.*

CHAP.

AN
EXACT PLAN
of the Seige of
BOUCHAIN
is humbly Dedicated
to the R.t Hon.ble
WILLIAM VISCOUNT
BATEMAN
by his most humble Servt
Thomas Lediard
One League
Douay
Bouchain
Cambray
Marchiennes
Flines
Pont a Rache
Rache
Warlen
Crutches
Haspre
Douchy
Denain
Neuville
Lieu S.t Amand
Avene le Secq
Kordaine
Thun l'Eveq.e
Thun S.t Marton
Escaudain
Fenain
Somain
Abscon
Estrun
Pallieu cour
Ewars
Banteigny
Curviller
Flivet
Abancourt
Bleceur
Neiville
Sauceur
Bachau Bencheul
Sailly
Raillencourt
Esquincy
Aubigny
Rauco
Mongeaudet
Freslt
Erchin
Le Ward
Montigny
Lalain
Manuy
Marque
Auberchicourt
Pequencour
Annicke
Erruil
Rieulay
Vred
Marguette
Wasnes
Villers au Terre
Fesmain
Entaingt
Estaillon
Guesnain
Walincourt
Bery
Sin
Aubigny
A The Lines of Circumvallation
B The Enemys Reyenchid Camp at Warderchin
C 30 Batt.s Comm.d by Mons.r Albergotti in s.d Camp
D The Enemys Batteries
E The Batteries of the Allies
F Bridges of Communication upon the Schelde.
G The Facinade between the Schelde and Sensette.
H The Confederate Army.
I The French Army.
K A Line of Communication abandond by y.e Enemy.
L The Enemys Communication in the Morasse, Cut off
M 40 Squadrons Commanded by Gen.l Dopff.
N The Besieging Army 30 Batt.s 12 Squadrons.
O 20 Batt.s to guard y.e Lines from Marquett to y.e Sensette
P Lines of Comunication with Marchiennes.

CHAP. VI.

The Siege of Bouchain, *with other Tranſactions, to the Concluſion of the Year* 1711.

THE Eighth of *Auguſt*, N. S. the *French* General ſent a Detachment over the *Senſet*; upon which, the Duke of *Marlborough*, imagining that their Deſign was to intercept the Bread Waggons and Artillery, that were expected from *Douay*, paſſed the *Scheld*, with the *Left Wing* of the Horſe, and took Poſt on the Hill of *Vignonette*, where he continued till the Convoy arrived ſafe in the Camp. as did likewiſe, the next Day, the heavy Baggage, from *Marchienne*, which was convoy'd by Lieutenant General *Wood*, with 2000 Horſe. The Marſhal *de Villars*, had, however, quite another Deſign, and ordered thoſe Troops to entrench themſelves behind *Marquette* and *Waverchin*, in order to preſerve a Communication with *Bouchain*, and prevent its being inveſted. AN' 1711. *A Detachment of the Enemy paſs the* Senſet. *And intrench themſelves.*

THE Duke plainly ſaw, it would be impoſſible for him to draw the Lines of Circumvallation quite round the Town, if the Enemy went on with that Work; He, therefore, ordered General *Dopf* to paſs the *Lower Scheld*, at *The Duke attempts in vain to diſlodge them.*

AN' 1711 at *Neufville*, with twenty Battalions and forty Squadrons, the ninth, in the Night, to diſlodge the Enemy, and followed himſelf early the next Morning; But he found them ſo ſtrongly intrench'd, that they were not to be attack'd, without a very great Hazard. Whilſt his Grace was thus viewing the Situation of the Enemy, and the Ground between their Intrenchments and the Town, the Marſhal *de Villars* march'd, with his whole Army, over the *Upper Scheld*, and made a Feint, as if his Deſign was to attack the *Right* of the *Confederate* Camp. This oblig'd the Duke of *Marlborough* to return, with his Detachment, to the Grand Army, to be ready to receive the Enemy; But the Marſhal's Deſign was only to draw off the Duke from diſturbing the Troops who were employed in carrying on the Entrenchments at *Marquette*; For he had no ſooner gain'd this Point, than he repaſs'd the *Scheld*, and returned to his Camp; It being impoſſible for his Grace to bring him to any Action, tho' the two Armies were very near one another, becauſe of the difficult hollow Way, and *Defilees*, which parted them.

The French *make a Shew of attacking the* Confederates;

But are not to be brought to any Action.

The Duke fortifies his Camp.

To prevent any future Alarms, in his Camp, during the Siege, the Duke ordered the whole Front of it to be fortified with *Lunettes* and *Redoubts*, mounted with Cannon, and join'd by a ſtrong Line from *Ivoy* to *Haſpre*. This being done, in two Days, his Grace paſs'd the *Scheld* again, with fifty Battaljons, and two and fifty Squadrons, to view the Approaches of the Town, and diſcover by what Means he could beſt cut off the Enemy's Communication with it; But he found that they had improved their Time, in ſuch

ſuch Manner, and carried their Intrenchments ſo much nearer the Town, that it would not only be very difficult to inveſt it on that Side, but even impoſſible, if the Communication which they had begun, from *Wavrechin* to that Place, ſhould be finiſhed, before the Circumvallation was drawn; And the Enemy's Intrenchments were too ſtrong, and too well guarded, to pretend to attack them. AN' 1711

The Enemy attempt a Communication with Bouchain.

IF the Lines of Circumvallation had been begun at the *Lower Scheld*, and carried on to the *Senſet*, as was at firſt deſign'd, and would have been the moſt regular Way, the Enemy would have eſtabliſh'd their Communication with the Town, in Spight of whatever the *Confederates* could have done to prevent it; But the Duke, with his uſual Penetration, foreſeing this, and finding that there was no Time to loſe, gave Orders that the Circumvallation ſhould be immediately begun, in the Middle Space, between the Intrenchments and the Town, and thereby cut their Deſign ſhort.

But are fruſtrated by the Duke's Vigilance.

DURING the whole Courſe of this long War, which produced ſo many ſurpriſing Events, there was not ſo critical an Inſtance as this, in which the Reputation of two great Generals was ſo nearly concern'd, and their Skill in the Art of War ſo fairly put to the Teſt. The Marſhal's Buſineſs was, if poſſible, to prevent the Siege, and thereby to retrieve, in ſome Meaſure, the Credit he had loſt, by the too eaſy Paſſage he had ſuffer'd the *Allies* to find into his Lines. The Duke of *Marlborough*, on the other Hand, was fully reſolved, not to let the Advantage and Honour ſlip out of his Hands, which he had obtain'd, at ſo eaſy a Rate, by that Paſſage; And foreſaw, beſides, that it would be very difficult

A critical Juncture between the two Generals.

AN' 1711. difficult to make a good Retreat, in the Sight of an Army, equal, if not ſuperiour to his, and in a Situation where he was beſet with ſeveral Rivers, without having one good Poſt on any of them. This was the real Circumſtance of Affairs, at the Time the Line of Circumvallation was begun, which was the twelfth of *Auguſt*, N. S.

The Circumvallation begun.

THE Duke gave the Direction for beginning the Lines himſelf, and then left the Execution of it to Lieutenant General *Cadogan*, and, under him, to his Deputy-Quarter-Maſter, Colonel *Armſtrong*, an Officer, who wanted no one good Quality, that could recommend a Soldier. He had diſtinguiſhed himſelf before, upon many Occaſions, but never more than in this. The marking out of the Lines, with the whole Direction of it, having, under General *Cadogan*, lain chiefly upon him, and they were carried on ſucceſsfully without any Diſturbance from the Enemy.

The Marſhal de Villars *near taken Priſoner.*

THE next Morning, the Marſhal *de Villars* narrowly eſcap'd being taken Priſoner; When, coming out of his Lines, attended by a Troop of *Huſſars*, and four Squadrons of Carabiniers, to obſerve the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Motions, he was met and attack'd by an equal Number of the *Confederates*, under General *Cadogan*, who charged them ſo briſkly, that they ſoon broke their Squadrons, and took a Brigadier, a Major, and two Captains, with ſome other Perſons of Diſtinction, Priſoners, the Marſhal himſelf narrowly eſcaping. *French* Writers pretend, the *Confederate* Party was much ſuperiour, in Number, to theirs, and that the Marſhal, ſeing his Troops ſurrounded by them, without any Poſſibility of ſtanding it againſt ſo great a Superiority,

periority, bravely fought his Way thro', and was follow'd by his Troops. AN' 1711.

The French make three Redoubts.

The Marſhal, having now diſcover'd what Meaſures the Duke had taken, to draw his Line of Circumvallation, enter'd upon a new Project, and, the thirteenth in the Night, ordered three Redoubts to be made, between *Wavrechin* and the Town. By this, he propoſed not only to open a Communication with it, but alſo to hinder the Circumvallation from being carried on to the *Senſet*. Upon Intelligence hereof, the Duke of *Marlborough* march'd, the fourteenth, before break of Day, with a Detachment of Troops, and twenty Cannon, to diſlodge the Enemy, who, as ſoon as he appeared, retired from their Intrenchments; And to prevent any farther Interruption, on that Side, he reinforc'd his Troops there to 100 Battalions and 70 Squadrons, whereupon the Circumvallation was carried on to the *Senſet*, without any farther Oppoſition, and thoſe Redoubts taken within them.

But are driven from them.

The Marſhal de Villars opens a Communication.

All theſe Diſappointments did not yet deter the Marſhal from a farther Attempt. He ſet his Men to work, to open a Communication with the Town, thro' a Moraſs, between the two Rivers, where the Water was generally pretty deep: But, thro the Middle of it, there runs a little narrow Way, call'd *le Sentier des Vaches*, (or the *Cow-Path.*) This was his laſt Refuge, and he was ſo ſucceſsful in it, that a *Parapet* was carried on with Faſcines, all the Way to the Town, from Tree to Tree, betwixt the Willows and Ruſhes which cover'd the Inundation. In order to cut off this Communication, the *Confederates*, on the 16th at Night, being provided with a good Number of Faſcines, laid

Bridges

AN' 1711. Bridges over the *Senſet*, beldw their Lines and over the *Scheld*, below *Hordain*, and from each began a Faſcinade, into the Morafs. The Duke of *Marlborough* went, the 17th, to *Maſtin*, in Perſon, to view their Works, and to forward thoſe on his Side, and having view'd a Poſt the Enemy had in the *Cow-Way*, cover'd by a *Parapet*, 600 Paces in Front, he ordered it to be attack'd by 400 Grenadiers, who, being ſuſtain'd by eight Battalions, deſpis'd as well the Cannon of the City, as of the Enemy's Entrenchments, and marched thro' the Inundation, up to the Middle, and ſome up to the Neck in the Water, for ſeveral Hundred Paces. Being thus come up to the *Parapet*, they receiv'd the Fire of four Companies of Grenadiers, ſuſtain'd by the Brigade *du Roy*, that guarded the Poſts, and ſoon obliged them to retire.

But his Troops are diſlodg'd.

Bravery of an Enſign.

AN Enſign of *Ingoldſby* Regiment, who was at the Head of fifteen Grenadiers of the ſame Regiment, being very ſhort of Stature, ſeeing, when they were advanc'd ſome Part of the Way, in the Inundation, that he muſt either drown, or give up his Share of the Enterprize and return, choſe rather to get upon the Shoulders of one of his Grenadiers, 'till they came to the *Parapet*, where he was one of the firſt to jump into the Enemy's Works. The *Confederates* had no more than ſix Men kill'd and wounded, in this brave and bold Action, in which they took Poſſeſſion of this important Poſt, and thereby entirely cut of all Communication, between *Wavrechin* and the Town.

THE *French* having abandon'd ſo advantageous a Poſt, in ſo ſcandalous a Manner, the *Allies* had nothing to do, but to continue their *Faſcinades*, and over the Poſt they had taken, from

from the Cannon of *Wavrechin*, and the Town, which the Faſcines the Enemy left behind them, enabled them to do effectually, by next Morning. From this Time, they carried on their Faſcinades with great Quietneſs, which, in a Couple of Days more, were brought within 700 Paces from one to the other, and cover'd by good Redoubts, there being nothing between them but a large ſtanding Water. AN' 1711.

THE nineteenth, about Noon, the Enemy made a Sally, with a conſiderable Number of Men, and attempted to ſurpriſe a Captain's Guard of 100 Men, which were poſted towards the *North* Side of the Town; But were repuls'd with Loſs. The ſame Night, another large Body ſallied three ſeveral Times; But were as often beat back, with great Loſs. The twentieth, the Town was wholly inveſted, excepting about 200 Paces, where the Inundation was very deep; And to prevent the Enemy's endeavouring, at any Time, to convey either Ammunition, or Proviſions, by that Way, a Bridge of Hurdles and Planks was ordered to be laid croſs it, to which their Faſcinades were join'd, and all Manner of Paſſage into the Town was entirely cut off.

THE 21ſt the heavy Train, from *Tournay*, arrived in the Camp. In their Paſſage by *St. Amand*, their Convoy was attack'd by a large Party of the Enemy, from *Valenciennes*, whom, however, after a ſharp Rencounter, they oblig'd to retire with a conſiderable Loſs.

THIS Undertaking being the moſt hazardous, that had happened during the whole Courſe of the War, in which the Duke of *Marlborough* underwent more Fatigue, than he had done in any other, and had a favourable Opportunity of *Reflections on this Undertaking.*

An° 1711. of exerciſing his utmoſt Talent in the Art of War, I have thought fit to relate the Preludes to it, in all their Circumſtances. And indeed, the Marſhal *de Villars*, to give him his Due, ſhew'd himſelf an active Commander, and an accompliſh'd General, in the ſeveral Attempts he made to hinder the Inveſting of the Town; Which, conſidering how near his Army lay, was, as I have ſaid above, a bold Enterprize. Some People took Occaſion from thence, to arraign the Duke's Conduct, and attributed it to Temerity: But they who conſider his Grace's great Foreſight, ſo viſible in all his Actions, and the great Dependance he had Reaſon to have, on the Courage and Conduct of the Officers and Troops under his Command, will readily form another Judgment.

The Trenches before Bouchain *open'd.*

BOUCHAIN being thus inveſted, and the Contravallation drawn parallel with it, from the *Senſet*, to the *Lower Scheld*, the Trenches were opened, the twenty-third, at Night, at three Attacks: Two againſt the *Upper* Town, were carried on by 31 Battalions, and 12 Squadrons, commanded by General *Fagel*, and under him, at the Attack on the *Right*, by the Lord *North* and *Gray*, having four Major-Generals, and as many Brigadiers under him. The Attack, on the *Left*, was commanded by Lieutenant-General *Colyer*, with the like Number of Major-Generals and Brigadiers. Beſides theſe Troops, 40 Squadrons, under General *Dopf*, and 20 Battalions, commanded by Lieutenant-General *Withers*, were poſted, on the ſame Side, to obſerve the Enemy. The third Attack was againſt the *Lower* Town, under the Direction of Lieutenant-General *Schwartzen*, with two Major-Generals, and four Brigadiers.

I SHALL

I SHALL not detain the Reader, by giving a Journal of this Siege; That it was carried on ſucceſsfully, and that Monſieur *de Villars* attempted no great Matters to divert it, tho' he was continually doing ſomething to harraſs the Troops, the Reader will ſee by the two following Letters. AN' 1711.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from the Duke of Marlborough, *to Monſieur* ****. *at* Hannover.

From the Camp before Bouchain, *Auguſt* 27, 1711.

SIR,

A Letter from the Duke of Marlborough *to Monſ.* **** *at* Hannover.

" I Have received your Letters of the ſeventeenth, and twenty-firſt, Inſtant, and am infinitely oblig'd to you for the News you ſend me. As for that of the Battle gain'd by the *Muſcovites*, I find we muſt wait for farther Confirmation, before we give entire Credit to it. What has happened in *Scotland* is certainly a Piece of Effrontery, beyond Example; And I do not doubt but the Miniſtry will purſue the Authors of it with the utmoſt Rigour of the Law. The Part which the *Electrice* of *Hannover* takes in it, cannot but be applauded, and I am perſuaded it will have a good Effect.

" WE continue our Approaches, with pretty good Succeſs, tho' ſomewhat ſlowly, according to Cuſtom. There are, however, all the Appearances of a happy Concluſion; and the more, becauſe Monſieur *de Villars* has

" given

AN' 1711. "given us all the Time we could wiſh, to "take our Meaſures with the neceſſary Cau- "tion. I ſhould be glad to ſee you again at "the *Hague*, at the Concluſion of the Cam- "paign, to aſſure you in Perſon, that I am, "*&c.*

The Prince and Duke of Marlborough.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Mr. Cardonnel, *to Monſieur* **** *at* Hanover.

From the Camp before Bouchain, *Auguſt* 27, 1711.

SIR,

A Letter from Mr. Cardonnel, *to Monſ.* **** *at* Hanover.

"I AM honoured with your Letters of the "ſeventeenth and eighteenth Inſtant. The "latter came to my Hands laſt Night, with "that incloſed for my Lord Duke of the "twenty-firſt. We do not yet know what "to think of the *Muſcovite*, or rather *Saxon* "News; Some of our Letters ſeem to con- "firm it; Others, on the contrary, will give "no Credit to it: There may, however, "probably be ſomething in it; Of which, as "well as of the Conduct of the *Northern Allies*, "a few Days will give us a better Light. Our "Approaches before this Place advance pretty "well, and we have Reaſon to hope, that when "our Batteries begin to play, it will not be "able to hold out long. We are very much "obliged to Monſieur *de Villars*, for having "ſuffered us to take the neceſſary Meaſures for "carrying on the Siege, without Interruption,

"by

" by any Diverſion, either here or elſewhere. AN' 1711.
" He is without Doubt, projecting ſome De-
" ſign or other, but we hope they will all come
" to nothing. Both his Court and Army are
" very much exaſperated againſt him, I pleaſe
" myſelf before-hand with the Honour I ſhall
" have, of embracing you at the *Hague*, be-
" ing, *&c.*

A. CARDONNEL.

THE Approaches were carried on in the uſual Manner, till the 30th, in the Morning, when the Cannon and Mortars began to play, from the Batteries, at the three Attacks, and they continued with ſuch Succeſs, that the Cannon of the Place were ſoon diſmounted, and the Out-works ruin'd. The *French* made ſeveral Attempts to intercept the Convoys of the Beſiegers, but in vain; And ſo great a Progreſs was made in the Siege, by the eleventh of *September*, that, notwithſtanding all Endeavours uſed towards its Relief, by the Marſhal [illegible] (who, by the Neighbourhood of the two Armies, had repeated Skirmiſhes with the *Allies*) the Baſtion on the *Right* of the *Lower* Town was ſtorm'd and taken, with little or no Loſs. The Beſieged quitted, at the ſame Time, the Baſtion on the *Left*, where the *Allies* likewiſe lodg'd themſelves. *Two Baſtions taken.*

THE twelfth of *September*, N. S. about Noon, the Beſieged, ſeing that the Breaches, at the two Attacks againſt the *Upper Town*, were wide enough, and that all Things were preparing for a general Aſſault, beat the *Chamade*, and, Hoſtages being exchanged, the *French*, who were conducted to General *Fagel*'s Quarters, *The Garriſon beats the* Chamade.

AN' 1711. Quarters, whither the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Deputies, repaired, began to propoſe Articles of Capitulation; But were immediately anſwered, by the Duke of *Marlborough*, that *he would not have them read; For ſince they had waited to the laſt Extremity, they had no other Terms to expect, but to be made Priſoners of War*; Bidding them *acquaint their Commander with it, and ſend back the Hoſtages, if he would not accept theſe Conditions.* Upon the Return of the Hoſtages into the Town, the Governour refuſed to comply; The Hoſtilities were, therefore, immediately renewed, with ſuch Fury, and the Beſiegers made ſuch a terrible Fire from their Cannon, Mortars, and ſmall Shot, that the Beſieged hung out a White Flag, at all their Attacks, and beat a Parly again, the ſame Day. New Hoſtages being exchang'd, they conſented to ſurrender Priſoners, but demanded to march out with the uſual Marks of Honour, and to be conducted to *France*, there to remain, without doing any Service, till they were exchanged. They pretended that they deſired this Favour, becauſe of the Miſery the Priſoners of their Nation were reduced to in *Holland*, where they ſeem'd to be abandon'd by their Court, which took no Care for their Subſiſtence. This being, likewiſe, rejected, and the Fire again renewed, with greater Fury than before, they, at Length, agreed to become Priſoners of War, upon the Duke's own Terms. They delivered up one of the Gates, with twenty-four Colours, and all their Arms, the next Day, and marching out, the fourteenth, Major-General *Groveſtein*, who was appointed Governour of the Place, took Poſſeſſion of it. The Soldiers were conducted,

And ſurrenders Priſoners of War.

ducted to *Marchienne*, in order to be ſent to *Holland*, but the Officers continued in *Bouchain*, till farther Orders. AN' 1711.

THE Duke of *Marlborough* gave an Account of this Succeſs, the ſame Day, to the Court of *Hannover*, in the following Letter:

TRANSLATION of a Letter from the Duke of Marlborough, *to a Gentleman at the Court of* Hannover.

From the Camp before Bouchain, *Sept.* 14. 1711.

A Letter from the Duke of Marlborough *to a Gentleman at* Hannover.

" PERMIT me, Sir, at the ſame Time, that I thank you for your Letter of the 31ſt paſt, to rejoice with you, at the happy Succeſs of our Siege. The Garriſon, to the Number of more than 3000 Men, has been obliged to ſurrender Priſoners of War, and that in the Sight of the Enemy's Army. I take the Liberty of congratulating His *Electoral* Highneſs, and His Highneſs, the Prince, on this Occaſion, by the Letters incloſed, which I recommend to your Care, and am, *&c.*

The Prince and Duke of MARLBOROUGH.

THE Marſhal *de Villars*, that he might not be reckoned a tame Spectator of the Siege, form'd two Deſigns, during the Continuation of it. The firſt was to poſſeſs himſelf of the Communication the *Allies* had over the Moraſs, near *Hordain*; To this End, he detach'd 2000 Grenadiers, ſuſtain'd by a Body of 1000 Fuſiliers,

The Marſhal de Villars's *fruitleſs Attempt at* Hordain.

AN' 1711. liers, to attack *Hordain*; And, at the ſame Time, 1500 Grenadiers more, ſuſtain'd by a Brigade of Foot, from *Wavrechin*, were ordered to attack the Faſcines, in the Moraſs. The former made a Bridge over the *Scheld*, near *Eſtrun*, and, paſſing that River unſeen, by the Favour of a dark Night, thought to have ſurprized two Battalions at *Hordain*; But the Duke of *Marlborough*, having got Intelligence before they could get thither, ſent Word to Lieutenant-General *Finck*, who commanded there, to be upon his Guard: So that the Enemy advancing, that General, with the Officers and Troops under his Command, behav'd themſelves ſo bravely, and received them ſo warmly, that they were glad to retire, with the Loſs of a conſiderable Number of Men, and without any farther Advantage, than making the *Pruſſian* Major-General *Borck*, Priſoner. The Troops from *Wavrechin*, which attack'd the Fort in the Moraſs, had no better Succeſs, being ſoon beat off, by the *Confederate* Troops, and obliged to retire with the greateſt Precipitation.

French *Account of it.*

THE *French* pretend to a much greater Advantage by this Attempt, and ſay, that beſides Major-General *Borck*, Count *Denhoff*, who commanded that Poſt, a Colonel, three Captains, an Enſign, two Engineers, and ſixty Soldiers, were taken, with a very conſiderable Booty, in the Houſes of *Hordain*, in which a great Number of the *Confederate* Officers had their Quarters; And that the Remainder of two of the *Confederate* Battalions was entirely cut to Pieces.

His Deſign on Douay;

THE Marſhal's ſecond Deſign was to ſurprize *Douay*; And this being a Matter of great Impor-

Importance, he ſent fifty Waggons, laden with Boats, Scaling Ladders, and other proper Materials, for the Enterprize, under a Detachment of 10,000 Men commanded by Lieutenant-General *Albergotti*. This Officer, having paſſed the *Senſet*, the ſeventh, in the Evening, march'd with all the Diligence poſſible, and got to the Gate of St. *Eloy*, where their Deſign was to ſcale the Wall, whilſt others got over the Inundation in Boats, to favour the Attempt, which the Marſhal *de Villars* honoured, himſelf, with his Preſence. Count *Hompeſch*, Governour of the Town, had got Intelligence of their March, and neceſſary Orders were diſtributed for giving them a warm Reception; Accordingly, they no ſooner approach'd, which was between one and two in the Morning, but they were challenged by the Centinels, and, not anſwering to the Purpoſe, were fir'd upon, as well from the Walls, as the outward Works. Upon this they retired, with ſuch Precipitation, that they left their Boats behind them, and repaſſed the *Senſet*. The Duke of *Marlborough* having Advice of theſe Proceedings, Lieutenant-General *Cadogan* was ſent with Orders for the Troops, on the other Side of the *Scheld*, under the Command of General *Dopf*, and Lieutenant-General *Withers*, to march, and endeavour to cut off their Retreat. Theſe Troops were in Motion before Day; But, in their March, the *Huſſars*, who were ſent before to get Intelligence of the Enemy's Motions, came back with ſeveral Priſoners, and brought Notice of the Enemy's precipitate Retreat; Upon which, they returned to their Camp. AN' 1711.

Likewiſe miſcarries.

BOTH theſe Undertakings having thus proved unſucceſsful, the Marſhal *de Villars* found himſelf

Loſs of the French at Bouchain.

AN' 1711. ſelf under a Neceſſity of being a bare Eye-witneſs, at the Head of near 100,000 Men, that *Bouchain* was fairly taken, and the Garriſon (which was reduced from 6000 effective Men, that it conſiſted of, at the Beginning of the Siege, to half that Number) made Priſoners of War. The *French* Officers, as I have ſaid above, were allowed to ſtay in *Bouchain*, till farther Orders, to the Number of about 229, *viz.* Two Major-Generals, two Brigadiers, eight Colonels, four Lieutenant-Colonels, three Majors, ſeventy-ſix Captains, eighty-three Lieutenants, and fifty-one Sub-Lieutenants.

Some Reflections on this Siege.

THE Governour pretended, that he was in a Condition to have held out ſome Days longer; But that the Soldiers, perceiving the Marſhal *de Villars* did not attempt their Relief, as he had promiſed them, forced him to capitulate. It was, indeed, ſomething ſurprizing, that this General, having a ſuperior Army to the *Allies*, ſuffered this important Place to be taken, in his View, without making any real Efforts to raiſe the Siege: But the Duke of *Marlborough* had taken his Meaſures ſo wiſely, that Monſieur *de Villars* eaſily foreſaw, if he offered to attack his Grace's Camp, he ſhould probably loſe the greater Part of the Army, as well as the Town.

A Monument of the Duke's Glory.

THE Duke's Stratagem, in paſſing the Lines, without the Loſs of a Man; The Cutting off the Communication of the Enemy with *Bouchain*; The Manner of the Duke's inveſting the Town, with an inferiour Army; His caſting up Lines, making regular Forts, raiſing Batteries, laying Bridges over a River, making a Moraſs paſſable, and providing for the Security

ANNA · AUGUSTA ·

HOSTES · AD · DEDITIONEM · COACTI ·
VALLO · GALLORUM · SUPERATO
ET · BUCHEMIO · CAPTO
MDCCXI

B. Cole. Sculp.

rity of his Convoys, against a superior Army, on the one Side, and the numerous Garrisons of *Condé* and *Valenciennes*, on the other, were Enterprizes *Truly Heroick*: Yet his Grace was censured by insolent Scribblers of his own Nation, who gave out, *it was no more than a Dove-House*; Of which I shall take Occasion to say more below. An. 1711.

THE following Medal was, however, struck, on this Occasion.

A Medal struck on this Occasion.

ON the *Right Side*, the Queen's Head, and *Inscription*, as usual.

ON the *Reverse*, BRITANNIA, sitting on a great Gun, holding her Spear in her Right Hand, and her Shield in her Left, inscrib'd with this Motto, FORTUNA MANENS; That is *Constant Fortune*. A Soldier on his Knee, delivering up to her his Musket and Sword; and by him a *Mural* Crown. The Town of *Bouchain* at some Distance, The Legend, HOSTES. AD DEDITIONEM. COACTI. In *English*, *The Enemy forced to surrender*.

IN the *Exergue*, VALLO. GALLORUM. SUPERRATO. ET. BUCHEMIS. CAPTO. MDCCXI. In *English*, *The* French *Lines forc'd, and* Bouchain *taken*, 1711.

THE *French*, according to Custom, pretended, on their Side, to lessen our Hero's Glory, that this Conquest, which, they said, was very insignificant in the Consequence, cost more Men, by half, than it was worth; But it is plain, they would have willingly sacrificed many more Men, than it cost the *Allies*, and have thought themselves well off too, if they could have prevented the Siege

The French *endeavour to lessen the Glory of it.*

AN' 1711. LET the *French* leſſen the taking of *Bouchain*, and the paſſing of their Lines, as much as they pleaſe; It has been allowed by every impartial Perſon of Knowledge and Judgment, that the Duke of *Marlborough* ſhew'd as much, if not more, of the General, in theſe Enterprizes, than in any Thing perform'd during the Courſe of the War: But how are theſe Things conſiſtent? The Marſhal *de Villars*, before the taking of theſe Lines, boaſted they were the *Non plus ultra* of the Duke of *Marlborough*, which his Enemies did not now forget to upbraid him with. The Marſhal is ſaid to have been ſo vain, that, whenever he heard of the Victories obtained by the *Allies*, at *Blenheim*, *Ramellies*, *Turin*, *Oudenarde*, &c. he was uſed to ſay; *Je ne ſçaurois être par tout*; (I cannot be every where;) proudly intimating, that Succeſs attended him every where; which Vanity of his gave Occaſion to the following Lines.

The Unreaſonableneſs of their Aſſertion proved.

I.

Verſes on Monſieur de Villars's *Vanity.*

Le Non plus ultra *eſt ſurpris,*
Villars *pleurez votre imprudence;*
Vous l'avez mis à ſi haut prix,
Que la Perte en eſt d'importance:
Mai conſolez vous apr s cout,
Vous ne ſçauriez être par tout.

II.

Près du Moulin à quatre Vents,
Depuis trois Nuits, ſur votre Ligne,
Dans vos Airs vains et menaçants
Vous attendiez Victoire inſigne,
My Lord *vous cherche a l'autre bout,*
Vous ne ſçauriez être par tout.

Engliſhed

Engliſhed thus:

I.

THY *Non plus ultra*'s ſudden Fate,
Unwary *Villars* thou may'ſt mourn;
Thou priz'dſt it at ſo high a Rate,
The Loſs is hardly to be born;
But Courage! Men are ſatisfied,
Thou could'ſt not be on every Side.

II.

SAFE in thy Line, the other Night,
Not far from yonder whirling Mill,
Thy Merc'ry roſe to ſuch a Height,
As promis'd Vict'ry notable:
But *Marlbro'* knocks at t'other Door,
And *Villars* can't be Back and Fore.

As for the Importance of *Bouchain*, the Reader will judge of it, by the Value ſet upon it, in the following Letter from the Field-Deputies to the *States General:* Which, likewiſe, attributes to the Duke of *Marlborough*, the Honour, that his Valour and Conduct, in this Campaign, juſtly merited.

High and Mighty Lords,

"THE Enemy having beat a Parly, Yeſterday, the Capitulation was agreed to, this Morning, whereby the Garriſon is made Priſoners of War. It is with the utmoſt Satisfaction, that we do ourſelves the Honour to congratulate Your *High Mighti-*

The Field-Deputies Letter to the States-General.

AN' 1711. "*neſſes* on the Conqueſt, with which GOD ALMIGHTY has been pleaſed to bleſs the Arms of the *State*, and Your *High Allies*. This Place is of ſo great Importance, in Reſpect to its Situation, which opens a Way, to penetrate farther into the Enemy's Territories, and even into the very Heart of their Country, that, for Prevention, they have found it neceſſary to burn the Forrage, in their own Territories. If the concomitant Circumſtances of this Conqueſt are but duly conſidered, as the paſſing of the Lines, which the Enemy, and the Reſt of the World, thought impoſſible; and the Siege carried on with ſo much Speed, and in ſo Glorious a Manner, in Sight of an Army of equal, if not ſuperior Strength; We ſay, if all theſe things are but rightly conſidered, it will appear, that the Conduct, Firmneſs, and Valour, which the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Count *de Tilly*, have ſhewn, in the Proſecution of this glorious Enterprize, cannot be ſufficiently praiſed. That we may likewiſe do Juſtice to General *Fagel*, who commanded the Siege, we find ourſelves obliged to ſay, that his Courage, and indefatigable Care, have very much contributed to the ſpeedy Conqueſt of this important Place. But above all, we return Thanks to ALMIGHTY GOD, who has made Uſe of thoſe Generals, as happy Inſtruments for accompliſhing his Will, and Mercies. We pray GOD, that he will continue his Bleſſings on the Arms of Your *High Mightineſſes*, that this bloody and expenſive War may be turn'd into an happy, and laſting Peace. We take the Liberty to propoſe Major-Ge-

"neral

" neral *Groveſtein* for Commander, and Captain *Keppel* for Major of the Place, who are to take Poſſeſſion of it, and we hope, that Your *High Mightineſſes* will pleaſe to approve the ſame, and remain with the utmoſt Reſpect, *&c.* AN' 1711.

From the Camp before Bouchain, Sept. 13, 1711.

A. van Capelle.
W. Hoofft.
S. van Goſlinga.
P. T. Vegelin van Claerbergen.

THE private Soldiers, which march'd out of *Bouchain*, to the Number of 2717, were conducted to *Marchienne*, in Order to be ſent to *Holland*, as Priſoners of War; Which the Count *de Ravignan*, late Governor of the Town, and the other principal Officers of that Garriſon, repreſented to the Court of *France*, as an Infringement of the Capitulation; They pretended, that the Conditions promiſed them, during the Parly, were not made good to them, and inſiſted that they were only to be deemed as Priſoners, to be conducted home, and to be accounted for in future Exchanges. Upon this, the Marſhal *de Villars* wrote the following Letter to the Duke of *Marlborough*, and ſent him incloſed a Copy of the Complaint made to the *French* Court, by the ſaid Governour and Officers. *A Diſpute concerning the Garriſon of* Bouchain.

SIR,

" I HAVE been thoroughly informed, by the Count *de Ravignan*, and the other chief Officers of the Garriſon of *Bouchain*, of their juſt Complaints of the Word and Faith infringed in the Capitulation granted " them *Marſhal de* Villars's *Letter to the Duke of* Marlborough, *on that Account.*

AN' 1711. " them by Colonel *de Pagnies*, Commander
" of the *Dutch* Guards, by Monſieur de *Fagel*'s
" Order. You will ſee, Sir, by the encloſed
" Copy of all that paſs'd thereupon; and of
" which thoſe brave Men ſent the Original to
" the King, to vindicate themſelves, for not
" having preferred all Dangers, and even
" Death, to the Shame of ſurrendring Priſoners
" of War, that the Word given them has been
" formally broke. The Place was not redu-
" ced to the Condition of being ſtormed, ſince
" you were not Maſters of the Half-Moon,
" and the Paſſage of the Ditch was not as yet
" begun. Give me leave to tell you, that the
" Want of your Conſent does not hinder the
" good Faith from being violated, when the
" General who commands the Siege ſends his
" Word by a Colonel, that upon that Word,
" the firing which had been begun anew, is
" diſcontinued, new Hoſtages given, and a
" Gate delivered up. I don't queſtion, Sir,
" but your own Glory will, upon ſerious Con-
" ſideration, engage you to ſend back that
" Garriſon, upon the Conditions that were of-
" fer'd them when they ſurrendred. What
" can be more authentick, than the publick
" Proteſtation which Monſieur *de Pagnies*
" made thereupon, as a Man of Honour and
" Probity, in the Preſence of all your Army,
" and of the Garriſon itſelf, declaring, that he
" knew not the Maxims upon which they
" broke the Word, which he had Order and
" Power to engage. I expect, Sir, an Anſwer
" from you conformable to Equity. The King
" commands me to make Complaints to you
" upon a Fact without Example in War. The
" Count *de Borck* may be exchanged for the

" Count

Count *de Ravignan*, provided this laſt be ſet at Liberty upon the Faith of the Capitulation. AN' 1711.

I am, &c.

Camp at Pallincourt, Sept. 28, 1711.

Sign'd

The Duke de VILLARS,

Marſhal of France.

To this Letter, the Duke of *Marlborough*, after having enquired and examined into this Affair, and found that the Complaints of the Garriſon were altogether frivolous and groundleſs, returned the following Anſwer, with the Atteſtations of Baron *Fagel*, and Colonel *Pagnies*, encloſed, by which it plainly appear'd, that they had not the leaſt Encouragement given them, to hope for any other Conditions, than to be made Priſoners of War, at his Grace's Diſcretion.

The Duke of Marlborough's Anſwer.

SIR,

"I RECEIVED the Letter you did me the Honour to write to me Yeſterday, by the King's Order, to accompany the Account given by Monſieur *de Ravignan*, and the chief Officers of the Garriſon of *Bouchain*, concerning the Capitulation; tho' it appears by that very Account, that thoſe Gentlemen own, what they pretend to have been told them, by Monſieur *de Pagnies*, was altogether without my Conſent, or that of the Deputies of their *High Mightineſſes*: I am therefore equally ſurprized, and ſorry,

"it

AN. 1711. " it ſhould be believed, that I ſhould have
" permitted any Infringement on the King's
" Promiſes, or the leaſt Violation of the good
" Faith. My Manner of acting with many of
" the general Officers, on ſo many Occaſions
" of this Nature, ought to be to the King,
" and the whole World, as ſo many Pledges
" of my upright Proceeding, and I flatter my
" ſelf they will do me the Juſtice to believe,
" that nothing was done, in the Treatment that
" Garriſon met with, contrary to the Capitu-
" lation that was granted them. You will find,
" by the encloſed Atteſtations of the Baron *de*
" *Fagel*, and Monſieur *Pagnies*, that Things
" were tranſacted ſo much otherwiſe from what
" is repreſented in that Memorial, that there is
" not the leaſt Ground for the Complaint therein
" mentioned: And General *Fagel*, far from
" taking upon him to grant the Capitulation
" inſiſted on by thoſe Gentlemen, ſent them
" Word by the Hoſtages he ſent back, That
" he hoped they would not acquieſce to what
" I offer'd them, in Concert with the Depu-
" ties, *viz.* To be Priſoners of War, that he
" might have the Honour to carry the Place
" Sword in Hand; Which thoſe very Gentle-
" men muſt agree, could not have failed being
" executed in leſs than four and twenty Hours;
" the Breaches in the Body of the Place, as
" well as in the Ravelin, being wide enough,
" and our Men lodg'd on the Brink of the
" Ditch, ſo as to be able to ſtorm the next
" Day: And it was ſome Hours after that
" Meſſage was ſent to them, and the Hoſti-
" lities renewed, that thoſe Gentlemen thought
" fit to hang out a white Flag, for the ſecond
" Time, and deliver up a Gate to us. As to
" what

what they alledge, that in the mean Time, AN. 1711.
we carried on our Works. I must have the
" Honour to tell you, *Sir*, That when the Che-
" valier *d'Artagnan* came out with the Hoſta-
" ges, it was declared to them, before the De-
" puties, that we could not be amuſed, but
" that they were to expect, that the Works
" ſhould be continued during the Treaty. This
" is a Circumſtance which thoſe Gentlemen
" agreed to, and I am ſo well perſuaded of your
" Equity, that when you have ſeriouſly con-
" ſider'd theſe Facts, you will do me the Ju-
" ſtice that is due to my Proceeding; And, if
" neceſſary, inform the King, that the Com-
" plaints of thoſe Gentlemen are groundleſs,
" and that whatever was promis'd them has
" been litterally perform'd. You will give me
" Leave, *Sir*, to add, that the Refuſal of let-
" ting Count *Erbach*, Major General *Borcke*,
" Count *Denhoff*, Colonel *Savory*, and Major
" *Waſſenaer*, to come upon their *Parole*, is ſo
" contrary to what we always uſed, towards
" your Officers, that the Generals of this
" Army complain of it publickly; And that
" unleſs this Grievance is redreſs'd, I muſt be
" oblig'd, in Juſtice, and by Order of the
" Queen, and the *States-General*, to recall all
" the Priſoners, that have been ſuffer'd to con-
" tinue ſo long in *France*, upon their *Parole*.
" I ſhould be ſorry that Things ſhould come
" to this Extremity, the preventing of which
" ſhall wholly depend upon the Facility that
" will be given on your Part.

" I am, &c.

Camp at Bouchain, Sept. 19, 1711. Sign'd *The Prince and Duke of* Marlborough.

THIS

AN' 1711. THIS Leiter gave ſuch ample Satisfaction to the Court of *France*, that Orders were immediately given for the Enlargement of thoſe Officers, mention'd by the Duke of *Marlborough*, in his Letter, upon their *Parole*, and that the Exchanges ſhould be continued as hitherto, by both Armies. In the mean Time, the Duke wrote the following Letter to the *States General*, in his own Juſtification.

The Duke of Marlborough's *Letter to the* States-General.

High and Mighty Lords,

The Duke of Marlborough's *Letter to the* States-General.

" I DO myſelf the Honour to ſend Your " *High Mightineſſes* a Copy of a Letter, " and Memorial, which I have juſt now re- " ceived from the Marſhal *de Villars*, wherein " he complains of the Infraction of the Capi- " tulation of *Bouchain*, and pretends we have " violated the good Faith towards the Garri- " ſon. I would not miſs imparting them to " you immediately, together with my Anſwer, " and the Declarations of General *Fagel* and " Colonel *Pagnies*, upon the Fact which the " Enemy complain of, that your *High Mighti-* " *neſſes* may ſee how little Grounds there are " for their Allegations, and that we have acted, " on what Occaſion, with Honour, and accord- " ing to the Rules of War. Your *High* " *Mightineſſes* will be pleaſed to obſerve, that " all has been tranſacted in Concert with your " Deputies, and Generals: And, I flatter myſelf " you will likewiſe approve the laſt Article of

" my-

—my Letter, to that Marſhal, and give In- An' 1711.
" ſtructions to your Deputies accordingly.

I am, &c.

As all theſe Pieces were made publick, and *F. Daniel* muſt undoubtedly have ſeen them, he gives the World an Inſtance of his Partiality; When he only takes Notice, from common Rumour, " That the Beſiegers promis'd at " Midnight, to let the Garriſon have their Li- " berty; Upon which Aſſurance, the Beſieg- " ed deliver'd up one Side of a Gate; but they " were no ſooner Maſters of that, than they forced " the Barrier, and made themſelves Maſters of " the Place." Whoever will be at the Trouble of comparing this Recital with the above Letters will be eaſily convinced of the Partiality of the *French* Hiſtorian; And whoever is never ſo little acquainted with the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Character, and ſtrict Honour, muſt conclude him incapable of ſuch an Action. Monſieur *de Quincy* goes yet farther, and, in Oppoſition to the moſt evident Proofs, makes General *Fagel* acknowledge the Injuſtice done them, and blame the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Conduct.

An Inſtance of F. Daniel's Partiality.

And of Monſieur de Quincy's.

WHILST the Works and Breaches of *Bouchain* were repairing the Duke of *Marlborough* ſent the Earl of *Albermarle* to the *Hague*, to regulate the Operations for the remaining Part of the Campaign, with their *High Mightineſſes*, and as he judged, that the Enemy might be troubleſome, in the Winter, to the conquer'd Places near them, without the Reduction of *Queſnoy*, to obtain their Concurrence for the Siege of that Place. But the *States* conſidering how

The Dutch refuſe their Conſent to the Siege of Queſnoy.

AN' 1711. how far the Seaſon was ſpent, and the Difficulties which muſt attend ſuch an Enterprize, in the Sight of the Enemy's Army; Eſpecially in a Country where they had deſtroy'd all the Forrage; They rejected the Propoſal. They agreed, however, that moſt of their Troops ſhould be quartered in the Frontier Towns; Not only that they might be ready to take the Field, betimes in the Spring; But alſo to hinder the Enemy from making any New Lines, during the Winter, and oblige them, at the ſame Time, to continue their Troops upon their Frontiers, where they would find it very difficult to ſubſiſt them.

Their Reaſons for it.

One more particular Reaſon.

THE Duke, who had been acquainted with the Negociations, that were carrying on in *England*, by Monſieur *Meſnager*, from the *French* Court, and the Propoſals he had given in, to the Miniſtry, from his Maſter, could not but perceive, that the *States* had this alſo for an Inducement, to make no more Sieges, during the Reſidue of the Campaign; in Order to ſpare their Troops till they ſaw what would be the Reſult of the Negociations; Tho' their *High Mightineſſes* did not think fit to inſert it, among the other Arguments they made Uſe of for putting an End to it. His Grace, therefore, without making any Remonſtrance, as far as I have been able to find, againſt lying ſtill ſo conſiderable a Time, ſet the Forces at Work to level the Approaches, fill up the Breaches; and put the Town of *Bouchain*, into a Poſture of Defence, which was not compleatly done, till about three Weeks after its Surrender, thro' the Badneſs of the Weather, which very much incommoded, both the *French*, and the *Allies*, who continued

The Duke of Marlborough *acquieſces.*

continued encamp'd to ſee each other drawn off to their Winter-Quarters. AN' 1711.

The Campaign ended.

As ſoon as *Bouchain* was put in a good Poſture of Defence, and the Approaches were all levell'd, both the Armies began to ſeparate, having already greatly ſuffer'd, by the continual Rains, and the Scarcity of Forrage. The Duke of *Marlborough* having given the neceſſary Orders for ſecuring the Navigation of the *Scarpe*, to *Douay*, and covering the Workmen employed in fortifying ſeveral Poſts on that River, and on the *Scheld*, left the Army, the ſeven and twentieth of *October*.

The Duke of Marlborough *leaves the Army.*

His Grace came the very ſame Day, to *Tournay*, where he was nobly received and entertained by the Earl of *Albemarle*, Governour of that Fortreſs. The third of *November*, his Grace arrived at *Antwerp*, attended by ſeveral General Officers, under a triple Diſcharge of all the Artillery. He there ſupp'd with the Cardinal *de Bouillon*, and dined the next Day, with the Marquis *de Terracena*, Governour of the Citadel, who had invited all the Perſons of Quality in that City, upon Account of the Feaſt of the Name of His *Imperial* Majeſty, *Charles* VI, who had been ſome Time before elected to that high Dignity, in the Room of his Brother, the late Emperour *Joſeph*. On the fifth, his Grace ſet out from thence for the *Hague*, where he was received, the next Day, with all poſſible Marks of Diſtinction; And, in ſeveral Conferences with the *States-General*, entered upon Conſultations, as well relating to Peace as the Proſecution of the War. He ſet out, the twenty-third of the ſame Month, for the *Briel*, and landed at *Greenwich*, the ſeventeenth

Arrives at the Hague.

AN. 1711. of the ſame Month, O. S. And thus, indeed, ended the Campaign, tho' not the Hoſtilities.

The French make ſome Attempts.

THE Enemy, getting Intelligence, that the *Allies* deſign'd to lay up large Magazines at *Douay*, to enable them to open the Campaign betimes in the Spring, reſolved to prevent it, if poſſible. To this End, they aſſembled above 30,000 Men, and march'd in three ſeveral Bodies; One took Poſt on the *Scarpe*, between *Marchienne* and *Mortagne*, and rendered the River unnavigable, by ſinking a great Number of Trees and Stones in it. Another Party blew up the Sluices at *Pont à Vendin*, between *Douay* and *Liſle*, and filled up the Canal for ſeveral Miles together. The third Party advanced to *Lilliers*, between *Aire* and *Bethune*, made a hundred and fifty Men, who were poſted there, Priſoners of War, and ſo retired, if we will believe their Accounts, without any Loſs. But by the Account given of this Matter, in a Letter, from the Earl of *Albemarle*, to the *States General*, it appears: "That the *Allies* purſued "them, with all poſſible Diligence, and at- "taining the Height of *Fampoux*, in Sight of "*Arras*, were in Hopes to engage them; But "they retired with ſo much Precipitation, that "there was no coming at them. That the "Allies, however, harraſs'd them ſo much in "their March, that ten or twelve Squadrons "of them were obliged to throw themſelves "into the *Scarpe* at *Fampoux*, and ſo got on "the other Side. That the *French* were ex- "poſed to unſpeakable Hardſhips, as well "thro' the Badneſs of the Roads, and Wea- "ther, as thro' the Scarcity of Proviſions, "which, together, occaſioned an incredible "Number of Deſerters to come over to the "*Allies*,

To their great Loſs.

" *Allies*, by Companies of thirty and forty at a " Time. AN° 1711.

I SHOULD now proceed, as I have hitherto done, at the End of my Relations of the Foreign Tranſactions of every Year, to give a ſummary Account of what paſs'd in other Parts abroad, where the Duke of *Marlborough* was not immediately concern'd: But very little happened this Year worthy of our Notice: The great Event of it was the Election of an Emperour at *Francfort*, in the Room of Emperor *Joſeph* deceas'd. This great Monarch's Death, as it immediately opened to King *Charles* the Succeſſion to the Hereditary Dominions; So a Diſpoſition appear'd unanimouſly, among all the *Electors*, to chuſe him *Emperour*. Some came in Perſon, others ſent their Commiſſioners or Plenipotentiaries to *Francfort*. They ſpent ſome Weeks in preparing the Capitulation. Great Applications were made to them, to receive Deputies from the *Electors* of *Bavaria* and *Cologne*; But as theſe Princes were under the *Ban* of the *Empire*, they were rejected. The Interpoſition of the *Pope*'s *Nuncio* was likewiſe very diſagreeable to them: He gave them much Trouble; But they perſiſted in their Reſolution. As *Francfort* was at no great Diſtance from the Armies on the *Rhine*, it was apprehended, that the *French* might have made an Attempt that Way; For, as I have ſaid above, they drew ſome Detachments from their Army in *Flanders*, to encreaſe their Forces on the *Rhine*. This obliged Prince *Eugene* to do the ſame, and of Courſe he commanded the Army of the *Empire*, there; But without any conſiderable Action. When the Duke of *Marlborough* undertook the hazardous

The Election of King Charles to the Imperial Crown.

Affairs on the Rhine.

AN' 1711. Siege of *Bouchain*, his Grace's Enemies at home confidently hoped, that it would miſcarry, and maliciouſly aſſerted, that his Grace could do nothing without the Aſſiſtance of Prince *Eugene*; But, as Matters went, the Aſſertion might rather have been inverted, and ſaid, that the Prince could do little without his Friend and Companion in Glory, the Duke of *Marlborough*. Prince *Eugene* came, however, in good Time, to ſecure the *Electors* at *Francfort*, who being now ſafe from the Fear of any Inſult, went on ſlowly, in all they thought fit to propoſe, previous to an *Election*, and concluded unanimouſly to chuſe *Charles*, who was now declared *Emperour*, by the Name of *Charles* VI; and He was crown'd, accordingly, at *Francfort*, with the uſual Solemnity.

Emperour Charles VI *crown'd.*

Affairs in Italy.

KING *Charles*, in his Way to *Francfort*, ſtaid ſome Weeks at *Milan*, where the Duke of *Savoy* paid him a Viſit, and it was ſaid, that all Matters in Diſpute between theſe two Princes, if any were left unadjuſted, at the late Emperour's Death, were there ſettled between Them. It was hoped, that the Campaign in *Italy* would, this Year, have produced ſomething for the Advantage of the Common Cauſe, upon the Agreement made before *Emperour Joſeph*'s Death. "And Mr. *St. John*, when he "moved, in the *Houſe of Commons*, for the "Subſidies to the Duke of *Savoy*, ſaid, all our "Hopes of Succeſs, this Year, lay in that "Quarter; For in *Flanders* we could do no-"thing." It happened otherwiſe, the Campaign in *Flanders*, under the Duke of *Marlborough*, was glorious, that in *Italy* produced nothing. The Duke came into *Savoy*, and it was given out, that he was reſolved to puſh forward:

forward: But, upon what Views, it was not then known, he ſtop'd his Courſe; and, after a ſhort Campaign, repaſſed the Mountains. AN. 1711.

THE Affairs in *Spain* had been ſo much preſſed from the Throne, and ſo much inſiſted on all the Seſſion of *Parliament* (not to mention the great Sums granted for that Service, far beyond what had been ever granted before) that it was expected, Matters would have been carried there much otherwiſe than in former Years. The Duke of *Argile* was ſent to command the Queen's Troops there; But for what Reaſons, it is not my Province to determine, all thoſe great Expectations came to nothing. Count *Stahremberg* had, indeed, ſome Advantage over the Duke *de Vendome*, towards the Concluſion of the Year, and, it was ſaid, that if he had received the Aſſiſtance he expected from *England*, he would have pierced far into *Spain*; But this is more than I ſhall pretend to affirm: I ſhall, therefore, leave this Matter undetermined, and return to *England*. *In Spain.*

THE Rumours of Peace began now to prevail every Day more and more, and very different were the Opinions for and againſt it: Some thought the Continuance of a War inſupportable, others were by no Means for finiſhing it, till the main Point, for which it was entered upon, was fully obtain'd. The latter inſiſted on the Juſtice and Reaſonableneſs of carrying on the War, as well with Regard to ourſelves as to our Allies, eſpecially in Conſideration of the advantagious Situation it was in. The former, on the contrary, among other Things pretended, *England* was now ſo exhauſted, that it was impoſſible to carry on the War any longer; And more eſpecially ſince *Negotiations for a Peace continued.*

AN' 1711. King *Charles* was choſen *Emperour*, that He would be too great and too dangerous to all His Neighbours, if *Spain* were join'd to the *Empire*, and His hereditary Dominions. It was apprehended, that the Re-union of the two Monarchies, in the Perſon of King *Charles*, might render the Houſe of *Auſtria* as mighty, and as formidable, as it had been in former Times, and might again plunge *Europe* into the ſame Inconveniencies, for the avoiding of which the War was begun, that is, to prevent *Spain* being annexed to the Houſe of *Bourbon*. This was an Argument the *Britiſh* Miniſters ſtrenuouſly inſiſted upon, to juſtify the Change of their Conduct, and to oblige the *Allies*, to deſiſt from their Demand of the Reſtitution of *Spain*, which was the principal Cauſe of the War, and be contented with ſome of the exterior Provinces of that Monarchy, and with a ſimple Renunciation of King *Philip*, for Himſelf, and His Deſcendents, for ever, to all Title and Right to the Crown of *France*: But of this more below. Many other Arguments were uſed on both Sides, too tedious to be recapitulated here. That there was a Negociation on Foot, no one queſtioned; But few could tell where to fix it, till the Accident of Mr. *Prior*'s being ſeiz'd at *Deal*, in his Return from *France*, put it beyond all Doubt, that ſomething extraordinary was tranſacting between that Crown and *Great Britain*.

Reflections thereupon.

DIFFERENT have been the Opinions when and where this Negociation began. Some, tho' they have not poſitively affirmed, yet, have not been backward to hint, that the firſt Overture was made from this Side of the Water. Others

(and

(and ſeemingly with more Probability) ſuppoſe it to have come firſt from *France* ſoon after (others again think before) the Breaking off of the Treaty of *Gertruydenberg*, from the Marquis *de Torcy*, to the Earl of *Jerſey*. AN' 1711.

THE Report of the *Committee of Secrecy* (made *June* 9, 1715) gives us the following Account of this Matter:

"THE firſt material Paper (we find) is entitled; *The firſt Propoſitions of* France, ſign'd "by Monſieur *de Torcy*, *Apr.* 22. 1711, *N. S.* "To whom theſe Propoſitions were directed, "what previous Steps had been made on the "Part of *France*, or what Encouragement had "been given, on the Part of *England*, does "not appear; But it is evident, that they are "conceived in very looſe and general Terms; "That from the Beginning, the Deſign of "*France* was to ſecure *Spain* and the *Weſt-Indies* to King *Philip*; To create Jealouſies "among the *Allies*; And that *France* offered "to treat with *England* and *Holland*, either by "themſelves, or jointly with the Reſt of the "*Allies*, which is left to the Choice of *England*.

THOSE Propoſitions, we, however, find, by the ſame Report, were tranſmitted a Week afterwards, to the Lord *Raby*, the Queen's Ambaſſadour at the *Hague*, with Orders to communicate them to the Penſionary: But the Committee adds, "They were ſurprized to find, "after mutual Aſſurances had paſſed, on this "Occaſion, between *England* and *Holland* (*to "take no Step, but in mutual Concert*) not the "leaſt Communication was made to the *States* of "the Negociations that were carrying on, for "above five Months together, betwixt *Eng-*

AN' 1711. " *land* and *France*, till after the ſpecial *Preli-*
" *minaries* were ſign'd, and the ſeven general
" *Preliminaries* were concluded and ſent to
" them.

THE Perſon firſt ſecretly employed in this Affair, was ſuppos'd to be Monſieur *Gautier*, formerly Chaplain to Marſhal *Tallard*, when he was Ambaſſadour in *England*, and the Marſhal was, likewiſe, ſaid to have had a great Share in promoting this Affair. How long this Buſineſs was in Agitation, before any Ear was given to it, is yet a Secret; But Monſieur *de Torcy* inſiſting, that ſome truſty Perſon might be ſent over, to whom he might freely open his Mind, Mr. *Prior* was pitch'd on, as being well acquainted with that Miniſter, and likewiſe for his perſonal Qualifications.

The French *Negociators return.*

MONSIEUR *Meſnager*, and his Partner, the Abbot *du Boſc*, having continued ſome Time between *London* and *Windſor*, and having had ſeveral Conferences with the Miniſtry, took their Leave, the fourth of *October*, in order to return home, highly ſatisfied with the Honours done them in *England*. It was not then known, how far our Court had carried the Negociations with *France*; Whether they accepted of theſe *Preliminaries* only as a Foundation for a Treaty, or if any private Promiſe or Treaty was ſign'd; The latter of which was poſitively and induſtriouſly given out, both in *France* and *Spain*: And the *Report of the Committee of Secrecy* mentions (as I have ſaid above) ſpecial *Preliminaries* being ſign'd before the ſeven General ones were communicated to the *States*. When, where, and how theſe Matters were treated is likewiſe a Secret. " That Monſieur *Meſnager*
" (*ſays the ſame Report*) upon his Arrival here,
" frequently

" frequently conferr'd with the Queen's Mini- AN' 1711.
" ſters, appears by many Inſtances; But the
" Subject-Matter of theſe Conferences, the
" Times, Places, and particular Perſons, with
" whom he treated, or by what Authority, the
" Committee find no Account, till the 20th of
" *September*, when there was a Meeting be-
" tween them, at Mr. *Prior*'s, at which he
" delivered the *ſecret Preliminary Articles* be-
" twixt *Great Britain* and *France*, that were
" ſign'd as ſuch, the 27th, the ſame Day, the
" *General Preliminaries* were ſign'd by Mon-
" ſieur *Meſnager*.

NUMBERLESS were the Pamphlets which were publiſhed on this Account, and on both Sides of the Queſtion; Of which, but to give the bare Titles would carry me too far. I ſhall therefore, lay aſide the Controverſy, and come to Facts.

Juſtice done the Duke of Marlborough.

HOWEVER, it may not be improper to take Notice, in this Place, of an egregious Inſtance of the Madneſs of Parties: For whilſt all *Europe* did Juſtice to the Duke of *Marlborough*, and equally admired and extolled his wiſe Conduct and Valour, his inveterate and ungenerous Enemies, in this divided Nation, endeavoured to ſully his Laurels, and rob him of the great Addition of immortal Glory his Grace gain'd this laſt Campaign, inſinuating, in ſeveral ſcandalous Papers, " That the paſſing of the Lines
" was principally owing to General *Hompeſch*;
" That the Siege of *Bouchain* coſt us 16,000
" Men; and that the Taking of that Place,
" and that of a *Pigeon-Houſe* was the ſame
" Thing." An Impartial Pen having vindicated his Grace, in a Pamphlet called BOUCHAIN, or a *Dialogue between the* Medley *and the*

Except by ſome People in England.

His Grace vindicated by an Impartial Pen:

AN' 1711. *the* Examiner, an Anſwer was ſoon publiſhed to it, under the Ironical Title of, *The Duke of* Marlborough's *Vindication*, ſuppos'd to be written by one of the late Authors of the *Examiner*, who inſults his Antagoniſt, and calls him a *Boutefeu*, *That would ſet the People on Flame, and advance the General to a Height, where none had ever been hoiſted before, only for the bare Conſequences that attend his being at the Head of an Army ſo often victorious, ſo well paid and encouraged; With no Enemies in View, but thoſe whom it was familiar to them to overcome; And who, tho' ſuperiour in Number, yet are wholly diſpirited by continual Loſſes, and at preſent reſtrained by the poſitive Commands of their Monarch; Who has given it in Charge to Monſieur* Villars, *not to venture the Army, but upon manifeſt Advantage.*

But his Reputation attack'd by another.

BUT how ſcandalouſly and ungratefully ſoever his Grace was, at this Juncture, uſed, by ſome of his *Country-men*, he had, as I ſaid before, Juſtice done him by Foreigners, as appears by the following curious Piece:

A LETTER from an Officer of the Confederate Army, before Bouchain, *to his Friend, at the* Hague, *ſent to him with a Plan of the Town of* Bouchain, *and of the Enemy's Lines.*

A Letter written by a Foreign Officer, in Praiſe of the Duke of Marlborough, *and giving an Account of the Campaign in* Flanders.

" WE are at laſt Maſters of *Bouchain*, " the Siege has been ſhort, but very " bright, every Day being remarkable for ſome " Action of *Eclat*. The Garriſon was numerous, and wanted nothing; It was ſupported by the *French* Army: And yet, in the " Sight

" Sight of a Hundred Thouſand fighting Men, AN' 1711.
" who endeavoured to relieve them, they were
" made Priſoners of War. To be fully ap-
" prized of the Greatneſs of this Conqueſt,
" and of the Difficulties that attended it, you
" need but view, with Attention, the Plan I
" ſend you herewith; And conſider the Po-
" ſture of the three Armies; The Situation of
" the Town of *Bouchain*; The Enemy's In-
" trenchment round *Wavrechin*; The ſeveral
" Rivers, with ſo many Bridges laid over
" them; The Lines made to cover the Con-
" voys; The Neighbouring Places on both
" Sides, fill'd with numerous Garriſons, and
" continually upon the Watch to ſtrike ſome
" great Blow: The Communication croſs the
" Moraſs, which with good Reaſon, made us
" apprehenſive of a Siege, like that of *Verue*
" or *Keyſerſwaert*; The ſtupendous Works,
" made in order to cut off that Communica-
" tion, and worthy either of *Julius Cæſar*, or
" of *Alexander Farneſe*: Thoſe Trenches dug
" out, as it were, by Enchantment, between
" the Enemy's Intrenchments and the Town.
" In a Word, call to Mind all that has been
" done, from the Entrance into the Lines, to
" the Reduction of *Bouchain*, and you will find
" it to be a continued Series of great Atchieve-
" ments, in which Valour and Prudence have
" acted in Concert. This is an Epitome of
" all the moſt celebrated Sieges: Thoſe of
" *Elexia*, and *Oſtend*, differ only from this by
" the Length of Time, in which the Advan-
" tage lies, by much, on the Side of This. A
" Gun was not ſhot, but the Marſhal *de Vil-*
" *lars* ſaw the Smoak, or heard the Report of
" it. He try'd and attempted all poſſible

" Ways

AN' 1711. " Ways to force or ſurprize us; And if, at
" our paſſing of the Lines, he forgot himſelf
" a While, he ſeem'd, afterwards, to have
" gathered all his Vigour; recalled his priſtine
" Vigilance, and recovered his former Genius
" and Spirit, to revenge himſelf on my Lord
" Duke. But all his Vivacity, all his Spite,
" avail'd him nothing. Our General has been
" impenetrable on all Sides, and has both fore-
" ſeen and defeated all Attacks; notwithſtand-
" ing continual Alarm, he has maintained
" Tranquility and Calmneſs in this great Ar-
" my; and what by Lines, and what by De-
" tachments ſent out *à propos*, he has baffled
" all the Enemies Motions, without almoſt
" ſeeming ſo much, as to ſtir himſelf; And
" while, by his Command, all is on Fire, on
" one Side of the *Scheld*, he is on the other, in
" a wonderful Compoſure of Mind, concert-
" ing the Good of his Army, and of all *Eu-*
" *rope*. A Hero, upon all Accounts: And
" no leſs dreadful by the Terror of his Arms,
" than reſpectable by his Serenity!

" NEITHER can I but admire the Choice his
" Grace made of General *Fagel*, to command
" this Siege: A Choice abundantly juſtified,
" by the Succeſs that crowns all his Enter-
" prizes. That General has ſuſtained infinite La-
" bours: He was conſtantly in the Trenches,
" ſhewing himſelf indefatigable; liberal; ſeeing
" every Thing with his own Eyes; Forward-
" ing and aſſiſting the Execution of the Orders
" he had given; improving every Moment
" of Time, which is ſo precious in War;
" particularly on this Occaſion, where a power-
" ful Army, within Muſket-ſhot, and which
" ſilently grew daily ſtronger, might have chan-
" ged

ged the whole Affair, within the twinkling AN' 1711.
" of an Eye. The Works carried on with ſo
" much Art and Prudence: The Tobacco ſo
" dextrouſly diſtributed to the Enemy's Sol-
" diers: The Reports ſo induſtriouſly ſpread
" amongſt them, to terrify them: The Mines
" diſcovered on this Occaſion: The firing of
" Cannon on Purpoſe to give Notice of, and
" diſappoint the Deſign upon *Douay*. In a
" Word, his whole Conduct, from the Be-
" ginning to the End of the Siege, compleats
" his Glory, and as *Bouchain*, by a Thouſand
" bright Circumſtances, will preſerve its Luſtre;
" even amidſt the Battles of *Blenheim*, *Ramil-*
" *lies*, *Oudenarde*, *Blaregnies*, and many other
" ſignal Victories, General *Fagel*, who ſo wiſe-
" ly executed my Lord Duke's Orders, has
" thereby gain'd an immortal Name, in Hiſ-
" tory.

" MY Lord *North* and *Gray*, who com-
" manded at the Siege, did alſo very much
" diſtinguiſh himſelf; He was extream active
" in carrying on his Attack, which beyond
" Diſpute was the moſt difficult and the moſt
" expoſed: There often fell Showers of Bombs
" from the Enemy's Intrenchments, which
" made it neceſſary to be on all Sides upon
" one's Guard both Night and Day. You
" are not a Stranger to that Lord, he is, in-
" deed, one of the braveſt Men in the Army:
" And his Valour has already coſt him an Arm;
" But he values not Life, when Glory is in
" View. Both Soldiers and Officers are equal-
" ly pleaſed with him: For he has done
" Juſtice to the Merit of the one, and re-
" warded the Courage of the other.

" I SHALL

AN' 1711. "I SHALL ſay nothing of our Generals, "ſave only, that they are all of them very "great Men, and command the moſt coura- "gious Troops in the World: For I am nei- "ther able to record their Actions, nor, were "my Abilities equal to the Task, is this Let- "ter a proper Place for it. I leave it to im- "partial Annaliſts and Hiſtorians, who ſhall "take Care to tranſmit a faithful Account of "this memorable Siege to After-Ages, to do "them full Juſtice: For I only ſet down in "writing, what at preſent, occurs to my "Thoughts, in the Hurry of a Camp.

"HOWEVER, to gratify your Deſire, I ſhall "tell you, that General *Cadogan* (of whom you "enquire in partciular) is a Man of *Steel*; is "ever ready for Action; Takes a Reſolution "in an Inſtant, and always the beſt: He gave "ſignal Proofs of it at *Oudenarde*, and on other "Occaſions: And, this laſt Campaign, he "was every where. What an honourable Place "will that General hold in my Lord Duke's "Hiſtory? And how bright will that Hiſto- "ry be, if it happens to be handled by a ſin- "cere and skilful Pen? His Grace has much "of the Air of the *Great SCIPIO*. His "good Nature, Affability, Wiſdom, Valour, "and Moderation bear much Reſemblance with "the other's Virtues; and a few Things ex- "cepted, their Characters are extreme like. In "this Compariſon, General *Cadogan* will hold "the Place of *Lalius*: Tho' the *Briton*, not- "withſtanding the Diſadvantages of the Cli- "mate, ſeems to have more Fire than the "*Roman*. Time, which decides the Deſtiny of "Men, will alſo pronounce as to their Philo- "ſophy.

" BUT now I think on't, what will you ſay of me, who of a Soldier, on the ſudden, turn Orator, and inſtead of a Letter write a Panegyrick? The Reaſon of it is, becauſe the bear Recital of this CAMPAIGN is one: And as I am fully convinc'd of it, I am confident you are ſo likewiſe. —— I write Poſt-haſte, and without any Deſign, neither am I any more concern'd in any thing I write, than as a good Patriot, for, I can aſſure you, I have no Rewards in View. To proceed, I am perſuaded that our Generals, with ſuch an Army, might conquer the whole World, if they were led by Ambition, as they are by the more noble and generous Deſign of procuring the Tranquility and Happineſs of *Europe*, neither the *Macedonian Phalanx*, nor the *Roman* Legions were better than our Troops. There is amongſt them a Point of Honour, and an inexpreſſible Ardor, from the higheſt to the loweſt, every one ſtriving to diſtinguiſh himſelf. A few Days before the Surrender of the Town, a young Enſign of *Gauwain*'s Regiment, out of Vivacity, threw ſome Hand Granadoes into one of the Enemy's Poſts, and having ſet a Barrel of Powder of Fire, took about 20 Men, with their Officer that commanded them, Priſoners. Another Enſign, of *Ingoldsby*'s, not being able, by Reaſon of his low Stature, to wade thro' the Morass where the Water was deep, without being drown'd, croſs'd it, perch'd, *Anchiſes* like, on a Soldier's Shoulders, chuſing rather to expoſe himſelf to a certain Death, if the *French* had done their Duty, than to turn Tail. AN' 1711.

THESE

AN' 1711. " THESE briſk Actions ſhew the Spirit that " animates this great Body; Which tho' made " up of a Thouſand different Pieces, is never- " theleſs ſo well jointed, ſo well cemented, ſo " well united, by an admirable Harmony, and " good Underſtanding, that it ſeems not only " to be form'd of one ſingle Nation, but even " of one large Family. How Wiſe and For- " tunate is the Father that rules it? For, it " muſt be own'd, Fortune is no leſs conſpi- " cuous than Wiſdom, in a Miracle that " continues ſo many Years; And which being " unprecedented, in Antiquity, will, perhaps, " never be match'd in after Ages.

" YOU muſt agree with me, that Fortune is " much delighted with the *Low Countries*, and " that our Army is her conſtant Favourite. " Every where elſe ſhe plays with Mankind: " At *Barcelona* and *Madrid*, two Kings miſs " her by Turns; In *Italy* ſhe proves inconſtant, " and the true *Heroes* are not always Conquerours. " A young and formidable Prince, upon the " point of equalling *Alexander* the Great, after " having made and unmade Kings, miſcarries " thro' Exceſs of Ardor, and, neglecting ſolid " Glory for a more ſhining Phantom, diſappears, " as it were, on the ſudden. His Conquerour, " who little expected to be ſo, becomes in his " Turn, the Terror of his Neighbours. The no- " ble Deſign of transforming a whole Nation in " a few Years, and the Succeſs that attends it; " Rapid Conqueſts, a well diſciplin'd, victori- " ous Army; Wiſe and well laid Meaſures, " powerful *Allies*: All ſeems diſpos'd to com- " pleat his Glory, and to promiſe Him new " Triumphs: But the ſame Fire that conſum'd " His Rival, devour him in his Turn, and had

" con-

" it not a been for a Piece of inimitable Pru- AN' 1711.
" dence, in a ſudden Treaty, which, perhaps,
" will coſt the *Turkiſh* General very dear, He
" might have met with the ſame Fate on the
" *Pruth*, which the other had on the *Boriſthenes*;
" In *Spain* they look upon one another; in
" *Germany* they go into Barracks; In *Dauphiny*
" the Snow and Rain threaten both Armies;
" And here we are *Victorious*. Agree with me,
" Sir, that a General muſt, after all, be extream
" wiſe, to be ever thus fortunate; Or, which
" is the ſame, that his good Fortune is, in great
" Meaſure, owing to his *ſuperior Genius*. But
" once more, what will you ſay of me, who as I
" ſaid before, avoid entering into the Detail of
" our Campaign, and neglect a Subject-Mat-
" ter ready prepar'd, that offers itſelf of its own
" accord, and who, after that, ſoar aloft, and
" ramble after Moralities through *Europe?*
" You'll ſay what you pleaſe: But I own, be-
" fore hand, that I obſerve no Manner of Or-
" der in what I write, I told you ſo before,
" and am as good as my Word; Reaſon is
" more wary, more coherent, more methodical:
" I beg you to excuſe mine at preſent: For it
" is debauch'd by Affection, and only ſpeaks
" the Language of the Heart. Nor is this
" Language without Merit, for it is true and
" ſincere, and therefore it may be allowed ſome
" Irregularities, nay ſome Soleciſms; And
" provided it have its Effect, which is to touch
" and perſuade, Reaſon ought not to require
" any more. I love to be ſhort, but cannot be
" ſo at preſent, becauſe Joy is a Tatler; And I
" am tranſported with my Lord Duke's Glory,
" in which we have all of us a Share, as well as
" yourſelf, by your ſincere Concern for the Pub-
" lick

AN' 1711. " lick Good; And therefore you ought to bear
" with my Loquacity.

" I HEAR every Day ſome Partiſans of
" *France*, Men otherwiſe of tolerable Parts,
" ſay the moſt wretched, pitiful Things, in Re-
" lation to my Lord Duke's conſtant good
" Fortune. They pretend that the ſurpriſing
" of the Lines, the Enemy's Communication
" with *Bouchain* ill defended, and even the
" Battle of *Ramellies* loſt. All this, ſay they,
" was done by expreſs Orders from *Verſailles*;
" Upon a Proſpect of Peace; In ſhort, if you
" believe them, the Generals play'd Booty, on
" theſe and the like Occaſions; And were be-
" forehand agreed, that my Lord Duke ſhould
" ever be victorious, and the *French* ever beaten.
" Admire, I beſeech you, the Height of their
" Intoxication! They rather chuſe to ſuppoſe
" an extravagant, an unprecedented Piece of
" Policy, than frankly to own they are bea-
" ten the common-Way, as other Men are.
" All their Reſource now is to ſay, *Spain* will
" remain in the *Houſe* of *Bourbon*, *Peace* will
" be concluded; And the ſhorteſt Way, in
" their Opinion, to procure it, is to loſe every
" Year ſome Towns or Battles. *Good* GOD!
" what frantick Notions does human Reaſon
" ſuggeſt, when Paſſion and Prejudice puts it off
" the Hinges. You, dear Sir, who (without
" reflecting on your polite Taſte, and Litera-
" ture be it ſpoken) are a thorough paced Logi-
" cian; And, if occaſion offered, would puſh
" a Sillogiſm, with as much Vigour, as a
" Grenadier a Bayonet, know very well, that
" the driving one's Adverſary to argue at this
" Rate is to *Nonplus* him, and make him as
" ridiculous as he is unfortunate.

" As

"As for the Sequel of the Campaign, about AN' 1711.
"which you deſire my Opinion, I know no
"more of it than yourſelf; One of my Lord
"Duke's Maxims, and which never fail'd him
"yet, is to deceive his own Army, in order to
"deceive the Enemy's: And ſo the *French*, who
"rely upon their Spies, are generally impos'd on
"by them. However, it is certain, that if
"the rainy Weather, the advanced Seaſon,
"the Scarcity of Forage, and the Neigbour-
"hood of the Enemy's Army, which daily
"grows ſtronger, could permit the Siege of
"*Queſnoy*, that Conqueſt would be very con-
"venient for us: For by drawing two Lines,
"one towards *Mons*, the other towards *Bouchain*,
"We ſhould, thereby, incloſe *Valenciennes*,
"*Condé*, and ſeveral other Places; And form
"a Point, that would reach pretty deep, into
"the Heart of the very Enemy's Country, and
"would be of mighty Uſe for the next Cam-
"paign. Who can tell but there may be a
"Battle between theſe two Sieges, like that of
"*Blaregnies*; If ſuch a Thing happens, I dare
"prophecy, it will coſt us leſs, becauſe, in all
"Appearance, my Lord Duke's *Orders*, will
"be litterally executed, and *Valour* ſhall act
"in Concert with *Prudence*: Nor will the
"Troops think they loſe their Reputation,
"for being Conquerors two Hours later. But
"whatever comes to paſs, you may depend
"upon it, that our Generals will take the beſt
"Courſe; And that, in Caſe this Campaign
"ends ſooner than ordinary, 'twill be in order
"to begin the next earlier, and by quartering
"moſt of the Troops, in the Conquered Coun-
"tries, ly in a Readineſs to over-run the Ene-
"my's in the Spring: For as to the making

AN' 1711. " new Lines, we ſhall either prevent it, or uſe
" them at the uſual Rate. They are a Bugbear
" that frights us no more. Nothing is difficult
" to *Courage* led by *Reaſon*.

Nam, &c.

The Emperour *ſends Circular Letters to the Princes of the* Empire;

BUT to return to the Tranſactions previous to the Negociatons for a Peace which enſued: The new *Emperour*, having ſeen the Offers made by *France*, wrote Circular Letters to the ſeveral Electors and Princes of the *Empire*, to ſignify his Diſapprobation of them, and to exhort them, not to give any Ear to them: Declaring, at the ſame Time, that, for his Part, he had taken an irrevocable Reſolution to ſuffer whatever might be the Event, rather than give his Conſent to a Negociation, which would be abſolutely deſtructive to the *Empire*, and a Prejudice to the Liberties of all *Europe*.

And writes to the States-General,

HE, likewiſe, ſent a Letter to the *States-General*, wherein, among other Things, he obſerv'd the fatal Conſequences, which muſt neceſſarily attend the giving up the *Spaniſh* Monarchy, and the Augmentation of Power, which would thereby accrue to the Enemy. His *Imperial* Majeſty thought it, likewiſe, proper to take Notice, in this Letter, that *France* was not in a Condition to withſtand the Army of the *Allies*, neither in the Field, nor in their fortified Towns, and ſaid He could not help being irritated at thoſe, who, having ſo often experienced the Illuſions of *France*, would again have a Reliance on that good Faith, which they always promis'd, but never kept. He continued to aſſure them, that he depended upon Their Concurrence with him, to endeavour at leaſt

To diſuade them from accepting the Offers made by Faance.

to

to induce the Queen of *Great Britain*, to reject these Offers, and to continue the War: Protesting, that for Himself, whatever might be the Consequences, He absolutely rejected them, and would never impower his Ambassadours to assist at the Conferences, which were propos'd for treating upon them. AN' 1711.

THE Earl of *Strafford*, in the mean Time, was dispatch'd for the *Hague*, to know the Sentiments of the *States-General*, and to use his Endeavours to induce their *High Mightinesses* to consent to a general Congress. His Lordship arrived at the *Hague*, the tenth of *October*; And, eight Days after, Monsieur *Buys*, Pensionary of *Amsterdam*, whom the *States* appointed, on this Occasion, as their Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of *Great-Britain*, arrived at *London*. To pass by the several previous Transactions negociated at *London* and the *Hague*, I shall only observe, that the *States-General*, at Length, consented to a Congress, and that, on the nineteenth of *November*, at a Committee of Council, held at the *Cockpit*, where the Lord Treasurer, and Monsieur *Buys* assisted, the Time and Place was fixed to the first of *January*, O. S. in *Utrecht*. Whereupon the next Day, Circular Letters were sent, by Her Majesty's Order, to all the Foreign Ministers residing here, to notify the same to their respective Masters, that they might likewise send their *Plenipotentiaries*, at the Time and Place appointed.

The Earl of Strafford sent to the Hague.

The States consent to a Congress.

The Time and Place of the Congress fix'd.

I MENTION'D above, that the Duke of *Marlborough* came to *Greenwich*, the seventeenth of *November*. A Story had been raised, by his Grace's Enemies, that he was to have made his Publick Entry into *London* that Night,

The Duke of Marlborough arrives in England.

AN' 1711. when, in Commemoration of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Inauguration, publick Rejoicings were to have been made, (but were prevented by the Government) in burning the *Pope*, the *Devil*, and the *Pretender*; But the Duke wisely avoided that Censure, by staying that Night at *Greenwich*, and coming the next Morning early thro' the City. His Grace took Coach soon after, and waited on Her Majesty at *Hampton-Court*, where he was graciously received.

And is graciously received.

WITH the Duke, came over Baron *Bothmar*, Envoy Extraordinary from his *Electoral Highness* of *Hannover*, who, about a Week after, had a private Audience of her Majesty, and the next Day presented that famous Memorial, which, at that Time, made a great Noise, and was liable to much Censure: Tho' it was receiv'd, with great Applause, by all Well-wishers to the Protestant Succession, who highly commended the *Elector* of *Hannover*, for his seasonable Interposition, in an Affair that so nearly concern'd him; Tho' it gave no small Offence to some Persons.

A Memorial from the Elector of Hannover *presented.*

THE Duke, for his Part, spent several Days, after his Arrival, in visiting the chief of the Ministry, amongst whom, to shew, that he entertain'd no Personal Dissatisfaction, he paid his Compliments to the Earl of *Oxford*. Peace was now the Subject of every Conversation. Her Majesty having named Her Plenipotentiaries, and given Commission to the Bishop of *Bristol*, Lord Privy Seal, and the Earl of *Strafford*, for that Purpose, for whom Instructions were actually drawing up.

The D. of Marlborough *visits the Ministers.*

Plenipotentiaries nominated.

IT was observable, that tho' the Duke of *Marlborough* arriv'd, as I have said above, the 18th in the Morning, and, the same Day, waited

on

waited on the Queen at *Hampton-Court*; Yet he did not aſſiſt, either at the Committee of Council, which was held, the next Day, at the *Cockpit*, nor at any other Conſultation, about the preſent Negociation of Peace. AN° 1711.

Some Obſervations on the Duke of Marlborough's *Conduct.*

THE Time for Opening the *Parliament* approaching, Pains were taken on many Perſons, to perſuade them to agree to the Meaſures the Court were in. It was ſaid, that the Duke of *Marlborough*, upon his coming over, ſpoke very plainly to the Queen, againſt the Steps that were already made; But he found Her ſo poſſeſs'd, that what he ſaid made no Impreſſion; So he deſired to be excuſed from coming to Council; Since he muſt oppoſe every Step which was made in that Affair; And this was undoutedly the Reaſon for his abſenting himſelf.

An odd Paragraph of Biſhop Burnet's.

BISHOP *Burnet*, ſpeaking of theſe Matters, has a very odd Paragraph; which, for the Singularity of it, I ſhall inſert. Among others, (ſays he) the Queen ſpoke to my ſelf, She ſaid, "She hoped Biſhops would not "be againſt the Peace. I ſaid (*continues "he*) a good Peace was what we daily "pray'd for; But the *Preliminaries* offered by "*France* gave no Hopes of ſuch a one; And "the truſting to the King of *France*'s Faith, "after all that had paſs'd, would ſeem a ſtrange "Thing. She ſaid, we were not to regard the "*Preliminaries*; We ſhou'd have a Peace up"on ſuch a Bottom, that we ſhould not at all "rely on the King of *France*'s Word; But "we ought to ſuſpend our Opinions, till She "acquainted us with the whole Matter. I "ask'd Leave to ſpeak my Mind plainly; "Which She granted; I ſaid any Treaty, by "which *Spain* and the *Weſt Indies* were left to

AN' 1711. "King *Philip*, muſt, in a little while, deliver "up all *Europe* into the Hands of *France*; "And, if any Peace ſhould be made, She was "betrayed, and we were all ruined; In leſs "than three Years, She would be murdered, "and the Fires would be again raiſed in *Smith-*"*field:* I purſued this long, till I ſaw She grew "uneaſy, So I withdrew."

A Remark upon it.

I SHALL not pretend to ſay, how far the Biſhop then might, or might not, have Reaſon to form ſuch harſh Conjectures; But muſt wonder, that as he lived to find Matters did not happen to fall out quite ſo bad as he had foretold, why he did not expunge this Prophecy out of his Manuſcript.

The Parliament meets.

BOTH *Houſes of Parliament* met, after ſeveral Prorogations, on the ſeventh of *December*; When the Queen, in Her Speech from the Throne, "gave Them to underſtand, that both "the Place and Time were appointed, for "opening the Treaty of a General Peace, in "Concert with her *Allies*, the *States-General*, "(whoſe Intereſt She look'd upon as inſepara-"ble from her own) notwithſtanding the "*Arts of thoſe who delighted in War.* She "ſaid, the ready Concurrence of the *States*, "ſhewed They repoſed an entire Confidence "in Her; And She promiſed to do Her ut-"moſt to procure reaſonable Satisfaction for "all Her *Allies*. She asked the neceſſary Sup-"plies, for carrying on the War, of the *Houſe* "*of Commons*; But hoped that none would "envy Her the glory of Ending a tedious and "expenſive War, by a juſt and honourable "Peace; She, in particular, recommended "Unanimity, that our Enemies might not "think us a divided People, which might

Abſtract of her Majeſty's Speech.

"prevent

" prefent that good Peace, of which She had AN' 1711.
" ſuch reaſonable Hopes, and ſo near a View.

The Speech occaſion'd many and various Reflections; I ſhall only obſerve upon it, that the Expreſſion, *The Arts of thoſe who delighted in War*, was ſuppos'd to be levell'd at the Duke of *Marlborough*, and at the *Preliminaries* concerted at the *Hague*, with the Proceedings afterwards at *Gertruydenburg*; And we ſhall ſee below, what the Duke ſaid on this Occaſion. *An Obſervation on one Expreſſion of it.*

HER Majeſty being deſcended from the Throne, retired to take off her Royal Robes; And imagining (as it happen'd) that very warm Debates would ariſe, She return'd incognito to the *Houſe of Lords*, thinking, at leaſt, to keep a Temper, and calm all immoderate Heats and Animoſities, by Her Royal Preſenſe. *The Queen returns to the* Houſe of Peers, incognito.

An Addreſs of Thanks to Her Majeſty, for Her moſt gracious Speech, being voted, the Earl of *Nottingham*, after a long and elaborate Speech, introductory to his Motion, in which " he ſet " forth the Inſufficiency and Captiouſneſs of the " late *Preliminaries*, made a lively Repreſen- " tation of the Danger of treating upon ſo " precarious a Foundation, urged the expreſs " Engagements *Great-Britain* had enter'd into " with the *High Allies*, to reſtore the entire " Monarchy of *Spain* to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, " and the Neceſſity of carrying on the War " with Vigour, till thoſe Engagements were " made good: Adding, that tho' he had a " numerous Family, he would readily contri- " bute half his Income towards it, rather than " acquieſce in a Peace, which he thought un- " ſafe and diſhonourable, to his Country, and " to all *Europe*; And concluded with moving, " that a Clauſe might be added to the Addreſs; *Warm Debates concerning the Peace.*

" *That*

AN' 1711. *That it was the humble Opinion and Advice of* " *the Houſe, that no Peace could be ſafe or honourable to* Great-Britain, *or* Europe, *if* Spain " *or the* Weſt-Indies *ſhould be allotted to any Branch of* " *the Houſe of* Bourbon. This occaſioned a warm " and earneſt Debate, and many Speeches: The " Miniſters very much oppoſed it, and moved " the referring that Debate to another Opportu- " tunity, in which it might be fully debated; But " ſaid it was not proper to clog the Addreſs with " it. The Lord *Guernſey* ſaid, "This Clauſe " was in a Manner foreign to an Addreſs of " Thanks; That, in all Probability, few " the Members of the Houſe were prepared " ſpeak to it; But that it might be debated " at a more convenient Time, when, accord- " ing to Cuſtom, the *Houſe* ſhould take into " Conſideration the State of the Nation. Some " went ſo far to add, That ſince Peace and " War belonged, as Prerogatives, to the " Crown, it was not proper to offer any Ad- " vice in thoſe Matters, till it was asked: But " this (it has been ſaid) was rejected with In- " dignation; Since it was a conſtant Practice, " in all Seſſions of *Parliament*, to offer Ad- " vices; No Prerogative could be above Ad- " vice; This was the End ſpecified in the " Writ, by which a Parliament was ſum- " moned.

To the Objection made by ſome Lords, *that they* were not prepar'd to ſpeak to that Motion, the Earl of *Sunderland* anſwer'd ſmartly; " What, my Lords, is it poſſible, that any " Member of this *Illuſtrious Houſe* ſhould be " unprepar'd to debate an Affair, which, for " theſe ten Years paſt, has been the princi- " pal Subject-Matter of our Conſultations?

" D

" Do not we ſit in the ſame Houſe? And are AN' 1711.
" we not the ſame Peers, who have conſtantly
" been of Opinion, and have often repreſented
" to Her Majeſty, that no ſafe and honourable
" Peace can be made, unleſs *Spain* and the
" *Weſt-Indies* be recover'd from the Houſe of
" *Bourbon*; It is true, I ſee ſome new Faces
" among us; But even that Lord who ſits on
" the Wool-pack (meaning the Lord Treaſur-
" er) may well remember, that, in the late
" Reign, four Lords were impeach'd for ha-
" ving made a Partition-Treaty.

THE Earl of *Angleſea*, who arrived but that very Day, at *London*, together with the Duke of *Ormond*, from *Ireland*, repreſented the inſufferable Burden, under which the Nation groan'd, and the Neceſſity there was of making a Peace, the Concluſion of which ought, in his Opinion, to be left entirely to Her Majeſty's Wiſdom; And added, *That we might have enjoyed the Bleſſing of Peace ſoon after the Battle of* Ramellies, *had it not been deſignedly put off by ſome Perſons, whoſe Intereſt it was to prolong the War.* *A Speech ſuppoſed to be levell'd at the Duke of* Marlborough.

THE Duke of *Marlborough*, who could not but perceive, that this Suggeſtion was levell'd at him; and, with a great deal of Reaſon conceived his Reputation to be nearly concerned in that Imputation, made a long and pathetick Speech in his own Juſtification. Among other as moving Expreſſions, he made uſe of the following: " That he thought himſelf happy in
" having an Opportunity given him of vindi-
" cating himſelf on ſo material a Point, which
" his Enemies had ſo loudly laid to his Charge,
" before a Perſon (*meaning the Queen, and*
" *making a Bow towards the Place where Her*
" *Majeſty* *The Duke's Anſwer.*

AN' 1711. " *Majeſty was incognito*) who knowing the In-
" tegrity of his Heart, and the Uprightneſs
" of his Conduct, would not fail doing him
" Juſtice. That he referr'd himſelf to the
" Queen, whether he had not conſtantly, whilſt
" he was *Plenipotentiary*, given Her Majeſty
" and Her Council, an Account of all the Pro-
" poſitions that had been made; and had not
" deſired Inſtructions for his Conduct, on that
" Subject, *&c.*

" THAT he could *declare, with a good Con-*
" *ſcience, in the Preſence of Her Majeſty, and*
" *that illuſtrious Aſſembly, and of* GOD *Him-*
" *ſelf*, who was infinitely above all the Powers
" upon Earth, and before whom, by the or-
" dinary Courſe of Nature, he muſt ſoon ap-
" pear, to render an Account of his Actions,
" that *he ever was deſirous of a ſafe, honour-*
" *able and laſting Peace*, and that *he was al-*
" *ways very far from any Deſign of prolonging*
" *the War, for his own private Advantage*, as
" ſeveral Libels had moſt falſly inſinuated,
" *&c.*

" THAT his great Age, and the many Fa-
" tigues of War, made him earneſtly wiſh for
" the Power to enjoy a quiet Repoſe, in Or-
" der for him to think of *Eternity*. As for
" other Matters, he had not the leaſt Motive,
" on any Account whatſoever, to deſire the
" Continuance of the War, for his particular
" Intereſt, ſince his Services had been ſo ge-
" nerouſly rewarded, both by Her Majeſty
" and the *Parliament*; But that he thought
" himſelf obliged to ſuch an Acknowledgment
" to Her Majeſty, and his Country, that *he*
" *was always ready to ſerve them* (whenever
" his Duty ſhould require) *to obtain an honour-*

" *able*

" *able and a laſting Peace*; Yet, that he could AN' 1711.
" by no means give into the Meaſures that had
" been taken to enter into a Negociation of
" Peace, with *France*, upon the Foot of the
" *Seven Preliminaries*; ſince his Opinion was
" the ſame with that of the *Allies*, that the
" leaving *Spain* and the *Weſt-Indies*, to the
" Houſe of *Bourbon*, would be the entire Ruin
" of *Europe*, which he had, with all Fidelity
" and Humility, declared to Her Majeſty,
" when he had the Honour to wait on her, a
" little after his Return. And, therefore, he
" was for inſerting the Clauſe offered by the
" Earl of *Nottingham*.

So ſolemn a Declaration, made in the Preſence of Her Majeſty (to whom he appealed, and who could have diſproved it, if he had deviated in the leaſt Title from the ſtricteſt Truth) and delivered before ſo Auguſt an Aſſembly, in ſo pathetick a Manner, and with ſo hearty Concern for the *Publick Good*, could not but have the preſent Effect it deſerved, to remove the Prejudice conceived againſt him by many, and muſt, in the Eye of Poſterity, entirely clear him of a Charge laid againſt him, with ſo little Appearance of Truth, tho' kept up then by the Clamour of the giddy and unthinking Vulgar. And this Speech had the greater Weight, as it was back'd by the eloquent Lord *Cowper*, late Lord Chancellour, and ſeveral others. *Some Reflections on it.*

THE Debate continued very warm, till ſeven at Night; when a Motion being made, whether the Queſtion for inſerting the Clauſe offered by the Earl of *Nottingham*, ought to be put, it was carried in the Affirmative, by that Earl's ſingle caſting Vote. The Queſtion itſelf for inſerting the Clauſe was alſo carried by a Majority *Reſolutions on the Debates.*

AN' 1711. jority of ſix Votes; and ſeveral *Lords* entered their Proteſt againſt it. In the *Houſe of Commons* the Miniſterial Party had a much greater Majority: For a Motion being made there for a Clauſe of the ſame Nature, with that in the *Lords* Addreſs, it was rejected by a Majority of above two to one.

I MIGHT now proceed to the Steps, which were the immediate Forerunners of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s total Diſgrace, and were taken at the Concluſion of this Year; But ſhall, for Connexion's Sake, refer the Reader to the enſuing Chapter.

BOOK

BOOK VII.

THE Duke of MARLBOROUGH's Diſgrace and Vindication, with other Tranſactions to the Death of Queen ANN.

CHAP. I.

The Duke of Marlborough's *Diſgrace and Vindication, with the Cauſes of the former, and Circumſtances attending the latter.*

TOWARDS the Concluſion of the foregoing Year, a new Scene began to open in the *Houſe of Commons*; Mr. *Lockart* reported from the Commiſſioners, which had been appointed the Beginning of that Year, for Taking and Stating the

AN' 1712. *Depoſitions laid before the* Houſe of Commons.

An. 1712 the Publick Accounts, ſome Practices wh[illegible] had diſcovered, relating to the Affairs [o]f Army; the Conſideration of which was p[ut] to the ſeventeenth of *January*; But Mer[ition] being made therein of certain Depoſitions, they were ordered to be laid before the Houſe, which was done the next Day: Among theſe was one, which more particularly regarded the Duke of *Marlborough*, viz. *The Depoſition of Sir* Solomon Medina, *proving great Sums of Mony taken by the Duke of* Marlborough, Adam Cardonnel *his Secretary, and others, on Account of the Contracts for Bread and Bread-Waggons, in the* Low-Countries. Theſe Depoſitions the Clerk of the Houſe was ordered to keep very carefully, and let no Body have them out of his Hands; But that he ſhould deliver Copies of them, as alſo of the ſaid Reports of the Commiſſioners, to any of the Members of the Houſe who ſhould deſire it.

One principally concerning the Duke of Marlborough.

THAT I may proceed regularly, I ſhall, before I go farther, give the Reader a Copy of the ſaid Report and Depoſition.

THE *Report of the Commiſſioners for Taking, Examining and Stating the Publick Accounts of the Kingdom*, &c.

Report of the Commiſſioners for Taking the Publick Accounts.

" Your Commiſſioners humbly repreſent, " That tho' they have uſed their utmoſt Appli- " cation, in Taking and Examining the Pub- " lick Accounts, yet they are unprepar'd to " offer any perfect State of the particular " Branches of the Revenue, to the *Houſe*; But " will endeavour to lay before you, after the " Receſs, a general Account of the Receits " and Iſſues of Her Majeſty's Exchequer for " the

" The Current Year, 1711. Which, they hope, AN' 1712.
" is all will be expected from them, as well in
" Regard of the Shortneſs of the Time they
" have been engaged in this Work, as of the
" great Variety and Extent of it. They beg
" Leave alſo to obſerve, that many of the Ac-
" counts are not yet compleatly brought before
" them; Particularly thoſe of the Army, which
" are large and voluminous.

" BUT in the Courſe of their Examinations,
" relating to the Affairs of the Army, they have
" already diſcover'd ſome Practices, which
" they conceive highly Detrimental to the Pub-
" lick, and ſuch as they are obliged to report
" to you.

" IN Obedience, therefore, to your Orders,
" of *Tueſday* the eleventh Inſtant, your Com-
" miſſioners here preſent a State of ſeveral Facts,
" which, with their Circumſtances and Proofs,
" they humbly offer to the Wiſdom and Juſ-
" tice of the Houſe.

" YOUR Commiſſioners having Grounds to
" believe, that there had been ſome Miſma-
" nagements in making the Contracts for the
" Uſe of the Army, ſummon'd and examin'd
" Sir *Solomon de Medina*, the Contracter for
" the Bread and Bread-Waggons, in the
" *Low-Countries*; Who, after expreſſing
" much Uneaſineſs of the Apprehenſions he
" had of being thought an Informer, and of
" Accuſing a great Man, did depoſe upon
" Oath:

" THAT for the Years, 1707, 1708, 1709,
" 1710, and 1711, he has been ſolely, or in
" Partnerſhip, concern'd in the Contracts for
" ſupplying Bread and Bread-Waggons, to the
" Forces in the *Low-Countries*, in the Queen

of

AN' 1712. " of *Great Britain*'s Pay; And that he gave to
" the Duke of *Marlborough*, for his own Uſe, on
" each Contract, the ſeveral Sums following,
" Part of which was paid at the Beginning, and
" Part of the End of each reſpective Contract,
" in Bills or Notes, delivered, by the Depo-
" nent, into the Duke's own Hands, *viz.*

" FOR the Year, 1707, *Sixty-ſix Thouſand,*
" *and Six Hundred Guilders.*

" FOR the Year, 1708, *Sixty-two Thouſand,*
" *Six Hundred, and twenty-five Guilders.*

" FOR the Year, 1709, *Sixty-nine Thouſand,*
" *Five Hundred, ſeventy-eight Guilders, and fif-*
" *teen Stivers.*

" FOR the Year, 1710, *Sixty-ſix Thouſand,*
" *Eight Hundred and ten Guilders, nineteen Sti-*
" *vers, and eight Pennings.*

" TOTAL, *Two Hundred, Sixty-five Thou-*
" *ſand, Six Hundred and Fourteen Guilders,*
" *Fourteen Stivers, and eight Pennings.*

" FOR the Year, 1711, *Twenty-one Thouſand*
" *Guilders*; Which is in Part of a like Sum
" with thoſe above-mentioned, intended to be
" paid at the End of the Contract for this Year.

" THAT he was obliged to allow yearly,
" during the Time of his being Contracter,
" Twelve or Fourteen Waggons *gratis*, to the
" Duke of *Marlborough*.

" THAT during the Time of his being Con-
" tracter, as aforeſaid, he gave, on ſealing each
" Contract, a Gratuity of 500 Gold Ducats,
" to Mr. *Cardonnel*, Secretary to the Duke of
" *Marlborough*.

" THAT for all the Money he received of
" Mr. *Sweet*, Deputy-Pay-Maſter, at *Amſter-*
" *dam*, he was obliged to pay one Pound, *per*
" *Cent.* That the former Contracter, *Machado*,

did

" did the ſame, and that he acquainted the Duke AN°. 1712.
" of *Marlborough*, with this Deduction of one
" *per Cent*.

" HE farther depoſeth, That it appeared by
" the Accounts of *Antonio Alvarez Machado*,
" who had been a Contracter before him, and
" ſupplied the Bread and Bread-Waggons, to
" the Forces in the *Engliſh* Pay, for the Years,
" 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, and 1706, that
" he, the ſaid *Machado*, had paid as large year-
" ly Sums to the Duke of *Marlborough*, during
" the Time of his being Contracter, as this
" Deponent has ſince done.

" FROM whence it appears, that the Duke
" of *Marlborough* has received, on Account of
" the Bread and Bread-Waggons Contracts,
" from Sir *Solomon de Medina* (admitting
" the Sum already paid, and what is in-
" tended to be paid, for this preſent Year 1711,
" to be the ſame with that of the preceeding
" Year, 1710) *Three Hundred, Thirty-two*
" *Thouſand, Four Hundred, twenty-five Guil-*
" *ders, and Fourteen Stivers*. From *Antonio*
" *Alvarez Machado*, during the five Years he
" was Contracter, the like Sums, which to-
" gether make, *Six Hundred Sixty-four Thou-*
" *ſand, Eight Hundred, Fifty-one Guilders, and*
" *eight Stivers*: And computed at ten Guilders
" and ten Stivers, to the Pound Sterling, amount
" to *Sixty-three Thouſand, Three Hundred, nine-*
" *teen Pounds, three Shillings and Seven Pence*.

" SOME Time after this Evidence was given,
" by Sir *Solomon de Medina*, your Commiſſioners
" received a Letter from the Duke of *Marlbo-*
" *rough*, by the Hands of *James Craggs*, Eſq;
" wherein the Duke deſires your Commiſſioners,
" That when they make their Report, they

AN' 1712. " would lay ſome Facts before the *Parliament* in " a true Light, and this Juſtice they think they " cannot better do than in his Grace's own " Words.

GENTLEMEN,

" HAVING been informed, on my Arrival " here, that Sir *Solomon de Medina* has acquaint- " ed you with my having received ſeveral Sums " of Mony from him; That it might make " the leſs Impreſſion on you, I would loſe no " Time, in letting you know, that this is no " more than what has been allowed, as a Per- " quiſite to the General, or Commander in " Chief, of the Army in the *Low Countries*, " even before the Revolution, and ſince; And " I do aſſure you, at the ſame Time, that what- " ever Sums I have received on that Account, " have been conſtantly employed for the Ser- " vice of the Publick, in keeping Secret Cor- " reſpondence, and getting Intelligence of the " Enemy's Motions and Deſigns; And it has " fallen ſo far ſhort, that I take Leave to ac- " quaint you, with another Article that has " been applied to the ſame Uſe, and which " ariſes from her Majeſty's Warrant, whereof " the incloſed is a Copy. Tho' this does not " properly relate to the Publick Accounts, " being a free Gift of the foreign Troops. You " will have obſerved, by the ſeveral Eſtabliſh- " ments, That before the late King's Death, " when the *Parliament* voted Forty Thouſand " Men for the *Quota* of *England*, in the Low " Countries, Twenty-one Thouſand, Six Hun- " dred and twelve were to be Foreigners, and " the Reſt *Engliſh*: For theſe laſt, They gave " ten

" ten Thouſand Pounds a Year for Intelli- AN' 1712
" gence, and other Contingencies, without Ac-
" count. But his Majeſty being ſenſible, by the
" Experience of the laſt War, that this Sum
" would not any Ways anſwer that Service, and
" unwilling to apply for more to the *Parlia-*
" *ment*, He was pleaſed to order, that the Fo-
" reign Troops ſhould contribute two and a half
" *per Cent.* towards it; And being then His
" Ambaſſadour, and Commander in chief abroad,
" He directed me to propoſe it to them, with
" an Aſſurance, that they ſhould have no other
" Stoppage made from their Pay: This they
" readily agreed to, and her Majeſty was af-
" terwards pleaſed to confirm it by her Warrant,
" upon my acquainting Her with the Uſes it
" was intended for; And it has been according-
" ly applied, from Time to Time, for Intelli-
" gence, and Secret Service, with ſuch Succeſs,
" that next to the Bleſſing of GOD, and the
" Bravery of the Troops, we may, in a great
" Meaſure, attribute moſt of the Advantages of
" the War in this Country, to the timely and
" good Advices procured with the Help of this
" Mony; And now Gentlemen, as I have
" laid the whole Matter fairly before you, and
" that I hope you will allow, I have ſerved my
" Queen and Country, with that Faithfulneſs
" and Zeal, which becomes an honeſt Man,
" the Favour that I entreat of you is, that
" when you make your Report to the *Parlia-*
" *ment*, you will lay this Part before them, in
" its true Light, ſo that they may ſee this Ne-
" ceſſary and Important Part of the War, has
" been provided for, and carried on, without
" any other Expence to the Publick, than ten
" Thouſand Pounds a Year; And I flatter my-

AN' 1712. "ſelf, that when the Accounts of the Army in "*Flanders* come under your Conſideration, you "will be ſenſible the Service on this Side has "been carried on, with all the OEconomy and "good Huſbandry, to the Publick, that was "poſſible. I am,

GENTLEMEN,

Your moſt obedient humble Servant,

MARLBOROUGH.

ANNE R.

"RIGHT Truſty, and Right well-Beloved "Couſin, and Counſellour; We greet you "well: Whereas, purſuant to the Direction "you have received in that Behalf, you have "agreed with the Perſons, authorized to treat "with you, for the Taking into our Service a "certain Number of Foreign Troops, to act "in Conjunction with the Forces of our *Allies*, "that there be reſerved two and a half *per Cent.* "out of all Monies payable to and for the "ſaid Troops, as well for their Pay and En-"tertainment, as on any other Account, to-"wards defraying ſuch extraordinary contin-"gent Expences, relating to them, as cannot "otherwiſe be provided for. Now, We do "hereby Approve and Confirm all ſuch Agree-"ments as you have, or may hereafter make, "for reſerving the ſaid two and a half *per Cent.* "accordingly: And do, likewiſe, hereby "Authorize and Direct the Pay-maſter-General "of our Forces, for the Time being, or his "Deputy, to make the ſame Deduction of two "and a half *per Cent.* purſuant thereunto, out

"of

" of all Monies he ſhall be directed to iſſue AN' 1712.
" for the Uſe of the Foreign Troops in our
" Pay; And thereupon to pay over the ſame,
" from Time to Time, according to ſuch
" Warrants, or ſuch Proportions, as you ſhall
" direct; For which this ſhall be to you, and
" to all others whom it may concern, a ſuffi-
" cient Warrant and Direction.

" GIVEN *at our Court, at St.* James's, *the* " *ſixth Day of* July, 1702, *and in the firſt Year of* " *our Reign.*

By her Majeſty's Command,

C. HEDGES.

" To our Right Truſty, and Right Well-
" Beloved Couſin and Counſellour, *John*
" Earl of *Marlborough*, our Ambaſſadour
" Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary, to
" the *States General* of the *United Provin-*
" *ces*, and Captain General of our Land-
" Forces.

" YOUR Commiſſioners having thought them-
" ſelves obliged to recite this Letter and War-
" rant at large, humbly conceive it will be ex-
" pected, that they ſhould make ſome Obſer-
" vations upon them; As to what, therefore,
" relates to the Evidence of Sir *Solomon de Me-*
" *dina*, his Grace has been peaſed to admit it
" in general, but with this Diſtinction, that he
" claims the Sums received, as Perquiſites to
" the General in the *Low Countries*.

" ON which, your Commiſſioners obſerve,
" that ſo far as they have hitherto been capable

AN' 1712. " of informing themſelves in the Conſtitution of
" the Army, the great Sums, which appear to
" have been annually paid to the Duke, on Ac-
" count of theſe Contracts, can never be eſ-
" teemed Legal or Warrantable Perquiſites.

" FOR they do not find, by the ſtricteſt En-
" quiry they can make, that any other *Engliſh*
" General, in the Low Countries, or elſewhere,
" ever claimed or received ſuch Perquiſites;
" But if any Inſtance ſhould be produced, they
" humbly apprehend it will be no Juſtification
" of it; Becauſe the Publick, or the Troops,
" muſt neceſſarily ſuffer in Proportion to every
" ſuch Perquiſite: And how agreeable this
" Practice is to that OEconomy and good Huſ-
" bandry, with which the Service in *Flanders*
" is ſaid to be carried on, remains yet to be ex-
" plained: By the Aſſurance his Grace is pleaſed
" to give, that this Mony has been conſtant-
" ly employed for the Service of the Publick, it
" muſt be either allowed, that he relinquiſhes
" his Right to this pretended Perquiſite, or that
" he has been wanting to himſelf in concealing
" ſo great an Inſtance of his own Generoſity to
" the Publick.

" THE great Caution and Secrecy, with which
" this Mony was conſtantly received, gives
" Reaſon to ſuſpect, that it was not thought a
" juſtifiable Perquiſite; For Mr. *Cardonnel*, the
" Duke's Secretary, and Auditor of the Bread-
" Account, has declared on Oath, that he ne-
" ver knew, or heard of ſuch Perquiſite; till
" the late Rumour of Sir *Solomon de Medina*'s
" Evidence before you Commiſſioners. By the
" Contracts for Bread, and Bread-Waggons,
" the General appears to be the ſole Checque
" on the Contracters; He is to take Care, that

" the Terms of the Contracts are duly per- AN' 1712.
" form'd; He is to judge of all Deductions to
" be made from an Allowance to the Con-
" tracters; And whether in ſuch Circumſtances,
" he can receive any Gratuity or Perquiſites from
" the Contracters, without a Breach of his
" Truſt, your Commiſſioners preſume not to
" determine. The General may, with equal
" Reaſon, claim a Perquiſite for every other
" Contract relating to the Army, as for theſe
" of the Bread and Bread-Waggons; but his
" Grace being ſilent as to this, your Com-
" miſſioners ought to ſuppoſe, he has not receiv-
" ed any ſuch Allowance, unleſs they ſhall un-
" derſtand otherwiſe, when they come to ex-
" amine into theſe Contracts, which hitherto
" they have not been able to do, by Reaſon the
" Contracters are Foreigners, and reſident in
" *Holland.*

" As to what his Grace is pleaſed to ſay,
" in the ſecond Part of his Letter, concerning
" the Deduction of two and a half *per Cent.*
" from the Foreign Troops, in Her Majeſty's
" Pay; Your Commiſſioners can only offer
" ſuch Remarks, as occur to them, on com-
" paring what is urged in the Duke's Letter,
" with the Tenour of the Warrant, and with
" the Method of accounting for other Pay-
" ments to the Army. Your Commiſſioners,
" in the firſt Place, take Leave to obſerve,
" that this Warrant has been dormant for
" nine Years, and the Deduction conceal'd ſo
" long from the Knowledge of the *Parliament*,
" for which, in their humble Apprehenſion,
" his Grace has not aſſigned ſufficient Reaſons.
" He is pleaſed to ſay, that this Two and a
" half *per Cent.* is a free Gift from the Foreign
Troops,

An. 1712. "Troops, and that it does not belong to the "Publick Accounts: But the firſt of theſe "Aſſurances ſeems inconſiſtent not only with "the Words of the Warrant, which "ſuppoſes and expreſſes an Agreement, but "with that Part of his Grace's Letter which "takes Notice, that he, being Ambaſſadour "and General, ſtipulated for this very Stop- "page, by the late King's Order. Your "Commiſſioners, therefore, muſt be of Opini- "on, that a Deduction ſo made is publick "Mony, and ought to be accounted for, in "the ſame Manner as other publick Mony "is.

"His Grace is farther pleaſed to obſerve, "that the ten thouſand Pounds granted year- "ly, for the Contingencies of the Army, is "without Account, and for the Uſe of the *Britiſh* "Forces only; Whereas this Mony was, at "firſt, intended by *Parliament*, as your Com- "miſſioners, with great Submiſſion, apprehend, "for the Service of the forty thouſand Men, "without Diſtinction: And they find it is ſo "far from having always been thought exempt "from Account, that, in a Privy Seal, dated "the fifth Day of *March* 1706, for Mr. "*Fox*'s Accounts, there is a Clauſe to releaſe "and diſcharge the Duke of *Marlborough*, his "Heirs, Executors, and Adminiſtrators, from "a Sum of ſeven thouſand, four hundred, "ninety-nine Pounds, nineteen Shillings and "ten Pence, part of this Money, which ſup- "poſes his Grace would otherwiſe have been "accountable for it: But your Commiſſioners "no where meet with any Mention of this "Deduction of two and a half *per Cent*; And "preſume the Reaſon, why it has never been

"brought

" brought to an Acoount, is what his Grace is AN. 1712.
" pleas'd to ſuggeſt, that he never conſidered
" it as Publick Mony.

" YOUR Commiſſioners muſt ſubmit it to " the *Houſe*, whether the Warrant produced to " juſtify this Deduction, be legal, and duly " counterſign'd, or whether, admitting it to be " ſo, either the Stoppage, or the Payment of " it, has been regularly made.

" THE Warrant directs, that it ſhould be " ſtop'd in the Hands of the Paymaſter, or his " Deputy, and iſſued thence, by the Duke's " Orders only: But this Method does not ap- " pear, by the Paymaſter's Accounts, to have, " at all, been purſued; ſo far otherwiſe, that " the Payments to the Foreign Troops, are al- " ways compleat, and their Receits always " taken in full, without any Notice of the De- " duction.

" WHEN any Part of the abovementioned " ten thouſand Pounds, Contingent Mony, " is drawn out of the Paymaſter's Hands, for " any Secret Service, the General's Warrant, " and his Secretary's Receits, are the Paymaſ- " ter's Vouchers. But Mr. *Cardonnel*, as he " declares upon Oath, never gave any Receit, " for any Part of this two and a half *per Cent.* " nor did Mr. *Bridges*, as he alſo declares on " Oath, ever ſee any Warrant for that Pur- " poſe, or know any Thing, as Paymaſter- " General, of this Deduction.

" IF Mr. *Sweet*, at *Amſterdam*, has taken " upon himſelf to tranſact the Diſpoſition of " this two and a half *per Cent.* with the Duke " of *Marlborough*, your Commiſſioners are " humbly of Opinion, that he ought to have " tranſmitted conſtant Accounts of it to Mr.

" *Bridges*,

AN° 1712. " *Bridges*, whoſe Agent he only is, and not
" to have negociated ſo large Sums of Publick
" Mony, in ſo clandeſtine a Manner.

" By the Warrant, this Deduction is re-
" ſerved for the defraying extraordinary Con-
" tingent Expences, of the Troops from whom
" it is ſtopp'd; And if the whole has been em-
" ployed in ſecret Correſpondence and Intelli-
" gence, there muſt have been ſome Neglect
" of the other Services, for which it was ori-
" ginally deſigned; And ſuch a Diſpoſition,
" being, in no Sort, authorized, by the War-
" rant, is a Miſapplication of it. Beſides, your
" Commiſſioners apprehend, that the Article
" for Secret Service, to which this Deduction
" is pretended to have been applied, was al-
" ways included in the ten thouſand Pounds
" abovemention'd, for the Contingencies of the
" Army; And if ſo, the Whole remains to
" be accounted for, which, on a Computation
" made from the whole Sum of *Eleven Millions*,
" *Two Hundred, Ninety-four Thouſand, ſix Hun-*
" *dred and Fifty-nine Pounds, four Shillings and*
" *a Penny half Penny*, paid by *Britain* to,
" and for all the Foreign Forces, ſince the
" thirteenth of *December* 1701 (according to
" the Returns of the Auditor and Paymaſter)
" amounts to *Two Hundred, Eighty-two Thou-*
" *ſand, Three Hundred Sixty-ſix Pounds, nine*
" *Shillings and ſeven Pence.*

" On a Computation made from the Sum
" of *Seven Millions, One Hundred, Seven Thou-*
" *ſand, Eight Hundred, Seventy-three Pounds,*
" *Eighteen Shillings and Eleven-pence Half-penny,*
" paid to and for the Foreign Forces, ſince
" the Time aforeſaid (excluſive of *Italy*, *Spain*
" and *Portugal*) amounts to *One Hundred*
" *ſeven*

" *ſeventy-ſeven Thouſands, ſix hundred ninety* AN' 1712.
" *five Pounds, ſeventeen Shillings, and three*
" *Farthings.*"

I MUST here rectify a groſs Error of the Author of the Life of Queen *Ann*, publiſh'd in 1722, 2 Vol. 8vo, in ſaying that the Deduction of *two and a half per Cent.* mentioned in the above *Report*, amounted to 460,061 *l.* which proceeds from his putting together the two Sums there given, which ought to be taken ſeparate; For the *Report* ſays, " That two and " a half *per Cent.* on the whole Sum of " 11,294,659 *l.* 4 *s.* 1 *d. half Penny*, paid by " *Britain*, to all the Foreign Forces, ſince the " thirteenth of *December* 1701 (according to " the Returns of the Auditor and Pay-maſter) " amounts to 282,366 *l.* 9 *s.* 7 *d.* And on a " Computation from the Sum of 7,107,873 *l.* " 18 *s.* 11 *d. half Penny*, paid to and for the " Foreign Forces, ſince the Time aforeſaid, " (excluſive of *Italy*, *Spain* and *Portugal*) a- " mounts to 177,695 *l.* 17 *s. three Farthings.*" Now it is plain, that the Duke of *Marlborough* could not be charged with any more than the leaſt of theſe two Sums (*and we ſhall ſee below, even that is by much over-rated*) as having had nothing to do with the State of War in *Italy*, *Spain*, and *Portugal*: So that the Author's putting theſe two Sums together, is falſe, and either maliciouſly deſign'd, to caſt the greater Odium on his Grace, or a groſs Piece of Ignorance, or at beſt, Inadvertency. Neither do I find, that the Commiſſioners blamed the Duke of *Marlborough* for the *One per Cent.* taken by Mr. *Sweet*, at *Amſterdam*, on all the Money he paid Sir *Solomon de Medina*; The Commiſſioners affirming Mr. *Sweet*, to have been

A groſs Error in an Anonymous Author rectified.

An. 1712. been an Agent to Mr. *Bridges* (afterwards Duke of *Chandos*,) then Pay-maſter; Altho' that Author affirms it to be a Charge againſt the Duke of *Marlborough*.

As heavy as this Charge againſt the Duke of *Marlborough* may, at firſt View, appear, the Reader will ſoon ſee that he had a great deal to ſay to clear himſelf of it: And, indeed, ſo much, that he ſtood intirely acquitted of it, in the Eye of much the greater Part of the Nation; Tho' the Majority of the *Houſe of Commons* ſeem'd to be of another Opinion, as we ſhall ſee below. The Duke's Letter to the Committee, which the Reader has ſeen in the Body of their Report, having been publiſh'd the 27th of *December*, in a News Paper call'd *The Daily Courant*, and been ſo favourably receiv'd by the unbiaſs'd and unprejudic'd, that many began to cenſure the *Houſe of Commons*, for their late and intended Proceedings againſt his Grace, the Report of the Commiſſioners, was printed at large, two Days after, by Way of Anſwer.

The Duke of Marlborough *diſmiſs'd from all his Employments.*

It will be proper now to relate the immediate Conſequences of this Report before it came to an Examination, in the *Houſe of Commons*. The thirtieth of *December*, of the foregoing Year, the Queen, being preſent in Council, declared, That; *She being informed, that an Information againſt the Duke of* Marlborough *was laid before the* Houſe of Commons, *by the Commiſſioners of the publick Accounts, ſhe thought fit to diſmiſs him from all his Employments, that the Matter might take an Impartial Examination:* And this Declaration was enter'd in the Council-Book. The next Day, Her Majeſty was pleas'd to notify to the Duke, by a Note, written

written with her own Hand, Her Intention to resume all the Employments She had intrusted him with. A late Historian says, *the Queen complain'd*, in that Letter or Note, *of the ill Treatment she received from him*; But as I do not see any Traces of this ill Treatment in the Duke's Conduct, unless what was laid to his Charge as above, by the Commissioners for stating the Publick Accounts, *&c.* be deemed so, I shall leave the Reader to judge for himself. Be this as it will, the Duke received the Message with an Heroick Resignation; And wrote a Dutiful Answer to Her Majesty, which he sent by the Countess of *Sunderland*, one of his Daughters: A certain Mark, that he was incapable of shewing any Disgust or Resentment, much less of Treating the Queen ill, even after his Disgrace. AN' 1712.

Observation of a late Historian.

The Duke of Marlborough receives the Message with an Heroick Resignation.

Writes a dutiful Answer to the Queen.

"THE same Historian says, on this Occasion, That the Queen's Message was "thought very extraordinary, after such "eminent Services, and so little expected, that those who looked for Precedents "could find none since the Disgrace of *Belisarius*, in the Time of *Justinian*. The "only Thing (adds he) pretended to excuse it, "was, his being considered as the Head of "those who opposed the Peace, on which the "Court seem'd to set their Hearts. We believe (says another Author) very few Instances will be found in History, of a successful General turn'd contemptuously out of his "Command, before the End of the War he "was engaged in, and which he had, for several Years, carried on, with great Glory "and Advantage, for no other Crime, than "the making more of his Place, than was "com-

The Observation continu'd.

AN' 1712. "commonly known, or *perhaps deſired.*" And even ſuppoſing that the *Court had ſet their Hearts on a Peace*; Or, (*as the anonymous Author above-mentioned ſuppoſes*) "had already "proceeded ſo far, in their Engagements with "*France*, in Order to a Peace, as that, *they* "*could not retreat with Honour*; Why (*asks* "*the ſame Author*) ſhould the Diſgrace of the "Duke of *Marlborough* be eſteemed abſolute- "ly neceſſary to the procuring a ſafe and glo- "rious Peace? It is certain, that the *Duke's* "*Victories and Succeſſes were the Means to pro-* "*cure us ſo good a Peace as we afterwards* "*had*; And why his Grace ſhould not have "been ſuffered to have the Honour of putting "a finiſhing Stroke to what he had been ſo "long ſtruggling and contending for, is not "eaſy to determine." His Enemies have, indeed, with great Confidence, aſſerted; *That the Duke would never have conſented to any Peace, by Reaſon he was ſo great a Gainer by the War*; But the Abſurdity of this unlimited Aſſertion is already in ſome Part, and will be, in the Sequel, fully exploded: And if, for Argument's Sake, we admit, that the Duke's Deſire of a Peace were (*notwithſtanding his ſolemn Declaration in the Houſe of Lords*) not ſincere; yet the Negociations, for that End, might have been carried on, and concluded, without removing his Grace from the Head of the Army: And it is very natural to conclude, that a Battle won, or a Town taken from the Enemy, tho' during a Treaty, would rather have forwarded than retarded a Peace.

Reaſons aſſigned for the Duke's haſty Diſgrace.

SOME thought the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Diſgrace, which (tho', by many Circumſtances, it plainly appeared to be reſolved on) happened

pened ſooner than expected, was haſtened and accelerated, by the Emperour's fix'd Deſign to ſend over Prince *Eugene* to the Court of *Great Britain*, to expoſtulate, with Her Majeſty, concerning the Meaſures which were taken to enter into Negociations of Peace with *France*; on a Surmiſe, that if the Duke of *Marlborough* continued in his Employments, that *Hero*'s Repreſentations would receive no ſmall Weight from the Reciprocal Confidence, which had grown into an entire Friendſhip, between them; whereas, ſhould his Grace be diveſted of all his Publick Characters, he could not converſe with the Prince otherwiſe than as a private Man. Others were of Opinion, that it was, in a great Meaſure, owing to the late Counſels his Grace is ſaid to have entered into, to thwart the Scheme of the preſent Miniſtry. AN° 1712.

THE Removal of the Duke of *Marlborough*, as he had ſeveral great and profitable Employments, was attended with many Alterations at Court; But as they are foreign to my Purpoſe, I ſhall only, on this Occaſion, obſerve, that the Counteſs of *Sunderland*, and the Lady *Rialton*, both his Grace's Daughters, reſign'd their Places, of Ladies of the Bed-chamber to the Queen.

BEFORE I go on, to give a farther Account of the Proceedings of the *Houſe of Commons*, with Regard to the Duke of *Marlborough*, it may not be improper to give the Reader his Grace's Caſe and Juſtification, written by himſelf, and publiſhed by his Order, in an Anſwer, directed to the *Houſe of Commons*, to the Report of the Commiſſioners for Taking the Publick Accounts, *&c.* which Report the Reader has ſeen above.

AN° 1712. *The Duke of* MARLBOROUGH'S *Caſe and Vindication of himſelf.*

The Duke of Marlb. *Caſe and Vindication, written by himſelf, and laid before the* Houſe of Commons.

" WHEN I firſt heard of the Proceedings
" before Commiſſioners for taking the
" Publick Accounts, I was abroad, and in the
" Queen's Service, and tho' the Account I
" gave you by Letter was not, in their Opi-
" nions, ſo full, but they have thought them-
" ſelves obliged, notwithſtanding that, to lay
" the Matter before you, I think myſelf, how-
" ever bound, to own the Juſtice they have
" pleaſed to do me in Reporting that Letter
" alſo, together with Her Majeſty's Warrant.

" I AM ſenſible, the Nature of the Service
" to which the Report relates, might occaſion
" many Miſtakes, without any Imputation to
" the Gentlemen, concern'd in that Commiſſion,
" and I am ſure, that thoſe Gentlemen, every
" one of them, and every other Gentleman
" here, will be glad to find himſelf convinced,
" that as I have, in ſome Meaſure, deſerved
" the good Opinion of my Countrymen on
" former Occaſions, ſo nothing will appear on
" this, which can draw upon me the Blame of
" this *Houſe*.

" THE firſt Article, in the Report, is
" founded upon the Depoſition of Sir *Solomon*
" *de Medina*, by which you are informed of a
" yearly Sum paid by him and his Predeceſſors,
" Contracters for Bread and Bread-Waggons,
" to myſelf. This Payment, in my Letter, I
" have called a Perquiſite of the General or
" Commander in Chief, in the *Low-Countries*;
" And it has been conſtantly applied, to one
" of the moſt important Parts of the Service

" the

there, I mean the procuring Intelligence, AN' 1712.
and other ſecret Services.

" The Commiſſioners are pleaſed to obſerve;
" THAT theſe Sums cannot be eſteem'd legal
" Perquiſites, becauſe they don't find 'em
" claim'd or received by any other *Engliſh*
" General in the *Low-Countries*. But I muſt
" take Leave to affirm to this *Houſe*, that this
" Perquiſite or Payment has been allow'd to
" that General, or Commander in Chief, in
" the *Low-Countries*, both before and ever
" ſince the Revolution, to enable him to carry
" ſuch ſecret Services. The like Allowance
" was made to Prince *Waldeck*, whilſt he was
" General of the *Dutch* Army in *Flanders*;
" it was made during the laſt War as well as
" this: And for your farther Satisfaction in
" this Matter, I am content to refer myſelf to
" Sir *Solomon de Medina*, who cannot but own,
" that when he made this Allowance, he knew
" it to be the conſtant Practice, during the
" former Wars in the *Low Countries*, and par-
" ticularly, when Prince *Waldeck* commanded
" there: And if it be a Circumſtance worth
" your Notice, he muſt inform you alſo,
" That the Allowance of Waggons which the
" Report takes Notice of, is uſual likewiſe;
" That he has allowed the like, or near the
" like Number to Count *Tilly*; Tho' he was
" not Velt-Marſhal, and that there is a pro-
" portionable Allowance, of the ſame Kind, to
" other Officers. The Report may have ob-
" ſerved very rightly, that by the ſtricteſt En-
" quiry the Commiſſioners could make, they
" cannot find that any *Engliſh* General ever
" received this Perquiſite. But I preſume to
" ſay the Reaſon is, that there never was any

AN' 1712. "other *Engliſh* General, beſides myſelf, who "was Commander in Chief in the *Low Coun-* "*tries.* I crave Leave then to ſay, That this "Obſervation in the Report was occaſioned "thro' the Want of a due Information in the "Uſage of the Army. In receiving this as "an eſtabliſhed and known Perquiſite, I have "followed and kept up that Uſage, which I "found in the Army, when I firſt entered up- "on that Service; And upon this Ground "alone, I hope that this *Houſe* will not think "that I was unwarranted in taking it.

"BUT that no Doubt may remain with you, "I will ſtate, as well as I can, what I have "learnt, and during that Time I have been in "the Service, have been always underſtood to "be the Ground, as well as the Deſign of this "Allowance. The Contracts of Bread being "of Neceſſity of the ſame Rates for the whole "Army, and it being for the Security of the "Service, thoſe Contracts ſhould be in the "feweſt Hands; the certain Gain upon ſo "large a Sum as a Contract for the whole, or "that Part of the Army, even at the loweſt "Prices, makes this yearly Allowance to have "been thought not unreaſonable from the Con- "tracter. This being an Allowance generally "ariſing from Contracts, that concern a Va- "riety of Troops; all under the ſame Gene- "ral, muſt naturally fall under the Direction, "and come into the Hands of the Commander "in Chief, as an Allowance to enable him to "carry on ſuch Deſigns, which could not be "foreſeen, but yet are neceſſary to be put in "Execution, and which chiefly depend upon "Intelligence.

I THOUGHT

"I THOUGHT it more needful to give you AN' 1712.
" this Account of the Nature and Deſign of
" this Allowance; Becauſe I obſerve, from
" the Report, that the Objection is to the Juſ-
" tice and Reaſonableneſs of the Perquiſite it
" ſelf, without having Regard to the Applica-
" tion or Uſe for which it is intended.

" BUT the Commiſſioners apprehend this not
" to be a juſtifiable Perquiſite, becauſe they ſay,
" the Publick, or the Troops, neceſſarily ſuf-
" fer in Proportion to every ſuch Perquiſite.

" IF theſe Obſervations were well grounded,
" I ſhould think them good Reaſons to put an
" End to the Allowance, and, at the ſame
" Time, to blame thoſe who firſt introduced
" it. But I take upon me to affirm, that this
" neither is; nor can be the Caſe. I have never
" heard a Complaint either of publick or par-
" ticular Injury from this Allowance, nor does
" the Report aſſign any Particular, wherein it
" may be judg'd to be ſo.

" THIS Allowance to the General can have
" no Influence upon the Contract itſelf, which
" is actually made and ſigned at the *Treaſury*,
" and the Price regulated by what the *States*
" have agreed to pay for the Bread for their
" Forces. I appeal to all the Officers who have
" ſerved with me in *Flanders*, whether the
" Forces in her Majeſty's Pay have not all
" along, had as much, and as good Bread, as
" thoſe of the *States*, and at the ſame Prices,
" which every Body will believe to be the low-
" eſt that conſider the frugal Oeconomy of the
" *States*, and the ſmall Pay of their Troops.
" And, therefore, I may ſafely conclude, that
" if the *Engliſh* have had their Bread as cheap
" as the *Dutch*, they have had it as cheap as

AN' 1712. "was poſſible. Nor, indeed, can it be imagined to be otherwiſe; for the very Suppoſition of two different Prices paid by the different Troops in the ſame Army, for the ſame Quantity of Bread, would occaſion a Mutiny.

"BUT this whole Affair has been ſo regulated, and there has been ſo little Occaſion of Complaint, that it is well known, our Army in *Flanders* has been duly ſupply'd with Bread, during the whole War, and has received it with an Exactneſs that will hardly be thought conſiſtent with the Secrecy and Suddenneſs of ſome of the Motions that have been made.

"THE Report farther ſays, That the General is the ſole Checque upon the Contracter; that he is to take Care of the Performance of the Contract, and to judge of all Deductions to be made from, and Allowances, to the Contracter; And from theſe Suggeſtions it infers, That under theſe Circumſtaces, it is a Breach of Truſt in him to receive the Perquiſite.

"THIS Obſervation amounts to no more than ſuggeſting a Poſſibility of Inconveniencies, from an ancient Uſage in the Army, and if by calling the General the ſole Checque upon the Contracter, is meant that he is the Perſon who is to receive Complaints concerning the Execution of the Contract (and ſo far only it is true) I affirm, That upon all Complaints I have given full Redreſs; Either by ordering other Bread, or the Value in Mony, at the Choice of the Troops; For the Truth of which, I appeal to the Officers of the Army. And as to the General being to judge of all

"Deduc-

" Deductions to be made from, and Allowances AN' 1712.
" to, the Contracters, I am entirely a Stranger
" to any ſuch Deductions and Allowances, of
" which the General is ſuppoſed to be the
" Judge.

" ONE Circumſtance remains upon this Arti-
" cle, which I barely touch upon, to remove
" a Prejudice raiſed by the Report, from the
" Caution and Secrecy with which, it is ſaid,
" the Mony has been received. This is ſup-
" poſed only by an Allegation, that my Secre-
" tary, Mr. *Cardonnel*, had declared upon Oath,
" that he never knew of any ſuch Perquiſite
" 'till lately, which it is ſuppoſed he ought to
" have done, as Auditor of the Bread-Account;
" But I take Leave to ſay, *Firſt*, That he ne-
" ver was Auditor of the Bread-Account, nor
" has any Thing to do with it; *Secondly*, Tho'
" it is ſaid, in the Report, that he declared upon
" Oath, yet I cannot obtain or hear of any ſuch
" Depoſition; Nor is it poſſible he could
" declare ſo. In this Part of the Report,
" there muſt have happen'd ſome Miſtake: For
" I preſume Mr. *Cardonnel*, who is a Member of
" this *Houſe*, cannot but declare, that he knows
" of this Perquiſite: Tho' he might be igno-
" rant of the ſame, till Notice came to the
" Camp of what Sir *Solomon de Medina* had ſworn.

" As to the *One per Cent.* ſaid to be allowed
" to Mr. *Sweet*, for Prompt Payment, I do
" aver that I knew nothing of it, and tho'
" Sir *Solomon de Medina*, has often complained
" to me of Mr. *Sweet*'s Payments not being re-
" gular, I don't remember he ever mention-
" ed the *One per Cent.*

" Now, as to the ſecond Article in the Re-
" port, allow me to obſerve to you; that it

AN' 1712. " has ariſen only from the Information, I my-
" ſelf gave the Commiſſioners by my Letters to
" to them: This Matter having Relation to
" that Part of the Service to which the Sums
" in the former Article have been apply'd, That
" the Commiſſioners might a have a true State
" of it, I choſe to inſert a ſhort Account of it
" in my Letter to them.

" IF I did this voluntarily, out of Duty to the
" Publick, I hope I ſhall be thought to have
" given you Information upon a certain Belief,
" that I was altogether blameleſs in the Part I
" have in it.

" 'TWILL be neceſſary, that I trouble the
" *Houſe* with an Account of the Time and Occa-
" ſion, whence this Payment of two and a half
" *per Cent.* by the Foreign Troops, commenced.

" DURING the laſt War, the Allowance,
" by *Parliament*, for the Contingencies of the
" Army, of which that of Secret Service is
" the Principal, was fifty Thouſand Pounds *per*
" *Annum*. But this Allowance fell ſo far ſhort
" of the Expence on that long Head, that upon
" the Proſpect of this War's breaking out, the
" late King aſſured me, that this Part of the
" Service never coſt him leſs than ſeventy Thou-
" ſand Pounds a Year: However, the Al-
" lowance of *Parliament*, for the whole Contin-
" gent Service, during this War, has been but
" Ten Thouſand *per Annum*; Three Thou-
" ſand Pounds of which, or thereabouts, has
" generally gone for other Contingencies, than
" that of Intelligence. The late King, being
" unwilling to come to *Parliament* for more
" Money on that Head of the Service, propoſed
" this Allowance from the Foreign Troops, as
" an Expedient to aſſiſt that Part of the Ser-
" vice

" vice, and commanded me to make the Pro- AN' 1712.
" poſition to them; Which I did accordingly,
" and it was readily conſented to. By this
" Means, a New Fund of about 15,000 Pounds
" *per Annum*, was provided for carrrying on the
" Secret Service, without any Expence to the
" Publick, or Grievance to the Troops from
" whom the Allowance was made: For when
" the Publick pays, thoſe Troops are not at
" all affected, or one Farthing increaſed, in
" Conſideration of this Deduction; nor is there,
" in any Conventions for them, any Weight
" laid upon it, the Hire of Foreign Troops
" being governed by ſettled Rules and Treaties,
" and the Conventions of the *States*, for them,
" being in the ſame Terms.

" THIS Expedient being formed, in the Man-
" ner I have ſhewn, Her Majeſty was pleaſed
" to approve it by her Warrant, which being
" underſtood as a Confirmation of an Agreement
" with the Foreign Troops, not negociated by,
" and, by Conſequence, not within the Care or
" Buſineſs of the *Treaſury*, was counter-ſign'd
" by the Secretary of State, whoſe Province
" it belonged to, as the only proper Officer.

" THE true Deſign of this Deduction being
" to ſupply the ſecret Service, Gentlemen, I
" hope you will obſerve, that this, together
" with the Sum on the former *Article* of the
" *Allowance* by *Parliament*, when put together,
" does fall ſhort of the Allowance given by
" *Parliament* in the laſt War, upon this Head.

" I CANNOT ſuppoſe that I need ſay how Eſ-
" ſential a Part of the Service this is, that no
" War can be conducted ſucceſsfully without
" early and good Intelligence, and that ſuch
" Advices can't be had but at a very great

" Expence

AN. 1712. "Expence. No Body can be ignorant of this, "that knows any Thing of Secret Correſpon- "dence, or conſiders the Numbers of Perſons "that muſt be employed in it, the great Ha- "zard they undergo, the Variety of Places in "which the Correſpondence muſt be kept, and "the conſtant Neceſſity there is of ſupporting "and feeding this Service; Not to mention "ſome extraordinary Expences of a higher Na- "ture, which ought only to be hinted at. "And I affirm, that whatever Sums have been "received on this Account, have been conſtantly "employed in procuring Intelligence, in keeping "Correſpondence, and other ſecret Service. If "any Gentleman ſhould doubt this, and ima- "gine that this Expence could have been ſup- "ported by the 10,000 *l. per Annum*, I de- "ſire them to conſider, that the preſent War "in *Flanders*, from the Beginning of it, has "been an offenſive War; the Campaigns ear- "ly and long; The Variety of Actions have "been very great, wherein ſo many Battles "have been fought, Lines forced, and ſo many "ſtrong Towns taken, with Trenches opened. "But yet during the laſt War, which was of "another kind, if Regard be had only to what "was allowed by the Publick, it is certain that "the Charge on this Head, in three Campaigns "of that War, came to at leaſt as much as all "the Ten Campaigns of this. And tho' the "Merit of our Succeſſes ſhould be leaſt of "all attributed to the General; Yet the many "ſucceſsful Actions, ſuch as have ſurpaſſed our "own Hopes, or the Apprehenſions of the Ene- "my, in this preſent War, in *Flanders*, to which "our conſtant good Intelligence, has greatly "contributed, muſt convince every Gentleman,

"that

"that ſuch Advices have been obtained, and AN' 1712.
"conſequently that this Mony has been right-
"ly applied.

"HAVING given this full and faithful Ac-
"count of the Riſe and Uſe of this Deduction,
"it muſt, I flatter myſelf, appear to every Body
"that hears me, to have been a Real Service,
"as well as ſaving of Mony to the Publick:
"And tho' Honour is due to the Memory of
"the late King, who formed this Expedient,
"and to Her Majeſty who approved of it, by
"Her Warrant, I can't upon this Ground ap-
"prehend any Imputation to myſelf, who have
"purſued this ſo much to the Advantage of
"my Country.

"BEFORE I take Notice of the Remarks made
"by the Commiſſioners, upon this Part of the
"Letter, I make one general Obſervation upon
"the Nature of this Deduction, which thoſe
"Gentlemen, throughout their Report, call
"Publick Mony, and to be accounted for,
"in the ſame Manner as other publick Mo-
"ny is uſually accounted for. But the No-
"tion, I apprehend, is wholly miſapply'd,
"as will appear by ſhortly ſtating the Fact
"itſelf. By the Treaties with the Foreign
"Princes, for the Hire of their Troops,
"the whole Subſidies ſtipulated for are due,
"and the Receipt is by them given for
"the whole Mony, which is a ſufficient
"Voucher to diſcharge the Pay-Maſter in the
"Exchequer, and thereby the Account, as to
"the Publick. This Deduction ſo made does
"not properly Iſſue out of the Exchequer, but
"out of the Mony of the Foreign Troops, for
"their Proportion of the Contingencies, and
"therefore, I ſtill apprehend, I ſpeak properly,

"when

AN' 1712. " when, in my Letter, I affirm, That this " two and a half *per Cent.* does not belong to " the Publick Accounts. But as this Deduction " ariſes from the Agreement ſet on Foot by His " late Majeſty, and confirm'd by Her Ma- " jeſty, as it comes in here as a Proportion to " the Expence, which ought to fall upon the " Foreign Troops, and being apply'd to a Part " of the Publick Service; Gentlemen may, if " they think fit, in this Senſe, call it Publick " Mony, to be accounted for, in ſuch a Man- " ner, as the Nature of the Senſe admits, and as " the Publick Allowance to the ſame Service is " accounted for.

" Having thus explained this Matter to you, " I beg the Patience of the *Houſe* to go on, and " conſider the particular Remarks that have been " made upon it.

" FIRST, IT has been objected, That Her " Majeſty's Warrant has been kept Dormant " for nine Years, and the Deduction conceal'd " from the Knowledge of the *Parliament*; But " ſurely the Warrant cannot be ſaid to have " been kept Dormant, that has been lodg'd in " the Hands of the Pay-Maſter General's De- " puty in *Holland*, which was deliver'd to me " out of the Office of the Secretary of State, " Sign'd by her Majeſty, and counter-ſign'd by " him, as all Warrants are, and which could " not poſſibly be conceal'd from the Commanders " of ſo many Foreign Troops, nor indeed from " the Troops themſelves, which conſiſt of ſo " many Thouſand Men, without whoſe Know- " ledge the Deduction could not have been " made; and who, if it had been the leaſt " uneaſy to them, would no doubt have com- " plain'd. • In what Senſe can this be call'd a

" Dormant

Dormant Warrant, which, from the Time 'twas ſign'd, had been in the Hands of the proper Officer, and conſtantly and publickly put in Execution? The Report adds, that the " Deduction has been conceal'd from the *Parliament*"; For which it is ſaid, I have not aſſign'd ſufficient Reaſons; But as there has been no Concealment, there could be no Need of aſſigning Reaſons for it, much leſs was it " neceſſary to lay Accounts of the Mony before " the *Parliament*, it being no Part of the Eſtimate for the Service, nor of any Influence " on the Money to be given by *Parliament*; For the Subſidies to the Foreign " Troops are govern'd by previous Treaties, " and therefore muſt have continued the ſame, " tho' this Deduction had never been made: " Beſides that, the Exchequer is diſcharg'd " of this Mony, on the Receipt from the Foreign Troops for the compleat Subſidy. I " have ſaid in my Letter, that this being a " Free Gift of the Foreign Troops, does not " properly relate to the Publick Accounts: Upon which the Commiſſioners obſerve, that " this is inconſiſtent not only to the Words of " the Warrant, which ſuppoſes an Agreement, " but with that Part of my Letter which takes " Notice of this Stoppage, to be ſtipulated for " by me as Ambaſſadour; And from thence the " Report concludes, that this Mony is to be " accounted for, as other Publick Mony is: " But this Obſervation, I take to be grounded " upon the miſtaken Notion of Publick " Mony, which, as has already been obſerved, " being meant of Mony granted by *Parliament*, and ſtanding in Charge in the Exchequer, can never be applyed to this Payment; Which is a Contribution by the Foreign

An' 1712.

An' 1712. " reign Troops, out of their own Mony, and
" not out of the Mony of *Great Britain*. I
" might ſay, that tho' this Deduction has been
" ſubmitted to by the Foreign Troops, during
" this War, yet it is ſo far voluntary at this Day,
" that it depends barely upon a Parole-Stipula-
" tion, and when Umbrage ſhall be given, may
" at any Time be receded from by them. This
" Report farther objects, that the 10,000 *l.*
" given for Contingencies, is not confined to the
" *Britiſh* Troops, but was intended for the
" 40,000 Men, without Diſtinction. Now the
" contrary to this is evident; For, in the Eſti-
" mate laid yearly before this *Houſe*, 'tis plain
" that this is given for the *Britiſh* Troops only,
" and not for the Reſt of the 40,000; And in the
" Eſtimate for the Foreign Troops, the Arti-
" cle of Contingencies is omitted, for no other
" Reaſon, but becauſe by this Warrant it was
" otherwiſe provided for; And therefore the
" Words of the Warrant are for defraying
" contingent Expences relating to them, which
" is plainly ſaid in Oppoſition to the contingent
" Mony allow'd for her Majeſty's own Troops;
" And the like contingent Mony has not only
" been allowed, upon all other Parts of the Ser-
" vice; But, it will appear, by examining what
" has been ſo allowed, that the Sums have ex-
" ceeded in Proportion what has been ever al-
" lowed for the Army in *Flanders*: But the
" Report adds, that the 10,000 Pounds has
" not always been thought exempt from Ac-
" count, as appears from a Privy-Seal, bearing
" Date in *March*, 1706, wherein there is a
" Clauſe releaſing me from a Sum, part of the
" 10,000 *l.* which, the Report ſays, ſuppoſes
" it had otherwiſe been to be accounted for.
" When I ſay, in my Letter, that the 10,000 *l.*
" given

" given by *Parliament*, is without Account; AN° 1712.
" I dare ſay, I cannot eaſily be miſunderſtood:
" The Nature of the Thing not admitting of a
" particular Account, and the conſtant Practice
" never requiring any. In all the Accounts
" during the War, of that Mony, my Re-
" ceipt has been a ſufficient Diſcharge; But
" that not being a regular Voucher for the Pay-
" maſter, it has been thought neceſſary from
" Time to Time, to grant a Privy Seal, to en-
" able the Pay-maſter to paſs that Part of his
" Account; And tho' there be that Clauſe in-
" ſerted in the Privy Seal, mention'd in the Re-
" port; Of which, I affirm, I was unacquaint-
" ed; I yet preſume to ſay, that it was not only
" needleſs, but alſo contrary to all Practice, both
" before and ſince; For the Truth of which
" I appeal to the Pay-Maſter-General, who will
" do me Juſtice in it, if any Gentlemen can
" doubt it.

" As to the Legality of the Warrant, which
" is the next Objection, the Commiſſioners
" having barely touched on this, as not duly
" counterſign'd, I think it ſufficient to ſay, That
" this Warrant, being principally intended for
" confirming an Agreement with Foreign
" Princes, was properly counterſign'd by the
" Secretary of State, for that Province, rather
" than by the Lord Treaſurer, who could have
" nothing to do with it; However, I muſt be-
" lieve, that an Error of this Kind, if any Bo-
" dy ſhould think it ſo, which depends upon a
" Nicety, can't be thought to affect the Gene-
" ral, whoſe Part has only been to apply the
" Mony as the Warrant directs.

" BUT 'tis farther remarked, that neither the
" Stoppage nor Payment of this Mony, have
" been regularly made, FIRST, Not the Stop-

" page

AN' 1712 " page becauſe the Warrant directs it ſhould be
" ſtop'd in the Hands of the Paymaſter, or his
" Deputy. But this Method does not appear
" by the Paymaſter's Account to have been
" purſued; But, on the contrary; it is ſaid,
" that the Payments to the Foreign Troops are
" always compleat, and the Receipt taken in
" full, without any Notice of the Deduction.
" But yet I preſume to ſay, the Stoppage has
" been regularly made, in Purſuance to the
" Warrant. The Deputy Paymaſter is expreſ-
" ly authoriz'd, by the Warrant, to make that
" Stoppage; And 'tis of Neceſſity he ſhould
" make it, who reſides Abroad, where the
" Matter muſt be tranſacted, and the Stoppage
" applied. And it may not be amiſs to ob-
" ſerve, that in Caſes where Deductions are in-
" tended to be accounted for, as publick Mony,
" the Warrant, which authorizes ſuch De-
" ductions, directs the ſame to be accounted for,
" and the Manner in which it is to be done:
" But where Deductions are made by Virtue
" of Warrants, that contain no ſuch Directions
" in them, as in the preſent Inſtance, it hath
" been preſum'd, that there was no Intentions
" ſuch Deductions ſhould be accounted for to
" the Publick.

" *Next*, as to the Payment, this is ſaid not
" to be according to the Warrant, becauſe
" Mr. *Bridges*, nor Mr. *Cardonnel*, ever ſaw
" any Warrant, from me, directing the Pay-
" ment of it. I am not ſurpriz'd if the Gen-
" tlemen, in this Circumſtance eſpecially, might
" not be appriz'd of the Method of iſſuing
" Mony only made for Secret Service, which
" could be in my own Knowledge; But for
" their Information, and the Satisfaction of
" the *Houſe*, I take the Liberty to acquaint
" you

" you, that the Method of iſſuing this, and AN' 1712.
" the publick Allowance of 10,000 *l.* for ſecret
" Service, hath been exactly the ſame, and in
" this Manner.

" I SENT my Letters to the Deputy-Pay-
" Maſter, requiring the Payment of the Sum
" I had Occaſion for, to myſelf; and for
" ſuch Sums as were receiv'd, from Time to Time,
" giving my Receipt. This is the *Order of the*
" *General*, which is meant by Her Maje-
" ſty's Warrant; And which alone is practica-
" ble in this, as well as in the Inſtance of the
" 10,000 *l.* contingent Mony. Nor is there
" any Gentleman that conſiders the Nature of
" Secret Service, but muſt ſee it is not poſſible,
" by the General's Warrant, to direct the Pay-
" ment to the Perſon, for whoſe Uſe it is re-
" ceived.

" BUT the Commiſſioners are of Opinion,
" that the Deputy-Pay-Maſter ought to have
" tranſmitted conſtant Accounts of this Deduc-
" tion, to the Pay-Maſter General. If I could
" believe the *Houſe* would expect from me an
" Account of a Circumſtance, for which the
" Deputy-Pay-Maſter alone is anſwerable, I
" ſhould take the Liberty to ſay, that, in my
" poor Opinion, if he has not tranſmitted ſuch
" Accounts, it muſt be, becauſe he is neither
" requir'd nor authoriz'd, by her Majeſty's
" Warrant, to do ſo. He is only obliged to
" make the Stoppage, and iſſue the Mony
" upon my Orders, which he has done. Nor
" can I conceive it to be of any Uſe to the Pub-
" lick, or the Pay-Maſter-General, to have
" receiv'd ſuch Accounts; He not being
" chargeable with any ſuch Stoppage; nor are
" the Receipts for it any Part of his Vouchers.

" THE laſt Objection is, that the Deduction

AN' 1712. " being made, for defraying contingent Ex-
" pences to the Foreign Troops; If the whole
" has been employed in ſecret Correſpondence,
" ſuch a Diſpoſition not being authoriz'd by
" the Warrant, is a Miſapplication of publick
" Mony. But tho' it's ſaid, in the Warrant, to
" be for defraying contingent Expences, relating
" to the Troops, the Reaſon 'tis ſo expreſs'd, I
" take to be nothing elſe, but that, in the Eſta-
" bliſhment for the Forces ſerving abroad, the
" Word (Contingencies) hath always compre-
" hended ſecret Service, that having always
" been what was principally meant by that Ar-
" ticle. And this is ſo evident, that if ſecret
" Service be not included under the Word (Con-
" tingencies) that important Part of the Ser-
" vice would have no Allowance from the Pub-
" lick for it; Which I preſume, will not be
" thought expedient. And therefore, tho' the
" Deduction be declared to be for Contingen-
" cies, no Streſs can, in Juſtice, be laid upon
" that Word, to prove it was not deſign'd for
" ſecret Service. And indeed, this is confeſs'd
" immediately after, in the Report itſelf; Which
" ſays, that the Article for ſecret Service
" was always included in the 10,000 *l.* given
" for Contingencies. But if ſecret Service be
" meant by, or included under Contingencies,
" in the Eſtabliſhments for the *Britiſh* Troops,
" how can it be ſuppoſed, that the Word (*Con-
" tingencies*) in the Warrant for the Foreign
" Troops, is not to be underſtood in the ſame
" Manner.

" No Body can doubt, but Contingencies,
" or contingent Expences, mean the ſame
" in both, and, therefore, Secret Service muſt
" be included in both or neither: But I cannot
" better explain this whole Matter, than by

" ſuppoſing

" ſuppoſing that Secret Service, being an Af- AN' 1712.
" fair that affects the whole Army, the Charge of
" it is to be laid in Proportion upon the whole.
" But the Share of the *Britiſh* Troops is born
" by the Publick, while the Share of the Fo-
" reigners is raiſed upon the Troops themſelves,
" by the Deduction, which is, therefore, ſaid to
" be for defraying ſuch contingent Expences
" as relate to them; That is for their Share in
" the Expence of Secret Service, which being
" principally, and in the firſt Place, meant by
" Contingencies, there is no Oppoſition be-
" tween the Ends directed by the Warrant, and
" thoſe that the Mony has been applied to,
" and conſequently there has been no Miſappli-
" cation of it. I have nothing to add upon this
" Article, but to take Notice of a great Miſ-
" take, even in the ſecond Computation, which
" is made in the Report relating to this De-
" duction; for it is ſaid that the whole Stoppages
" from the Troops in *Flanders*, have amounted
" to the Sum of 177,659 *l*. 17 *s*. and $\frac{1}{4}$ when, in
" Truth, computing them from *May*, 1702,
" the Time they were firſt made, they do not
" exceed 151,748 *l*. taking the Exchange at a
" Medium, between 11 *Guilders* and 10 *Guil-*
" *ders* 10 *Stivers*: So that this Deduction, for
" the ten Years comes to no more than 15,174 *l*.
" 16 *s*. a Year.

" UPON the whole Matter, I can't but hope
" this *Houſe* will find Reaſon to be ſatisfied with
" this Part of my Conduct; and I think it no
" ill Service, that ſo neceſſary and important a
" Part of the War, and which has turned to ſo
" good an Account, has been manag'd with ſo
" little Expence to the Publick; And I may,
" with the greateſt Certainty, aſſure them, that
" all other Parts of the Service have been car-

AN' 1712. "ried on, with all the good Husbandry that
"was poſſible. And, I believe I may venture
"to affirm, that I have, in the Article of Secret
"Services, ſaved the Government near four
"Times the Sum the Deduction amounts to;
"Which I muſt reckon ſo much Money ſaved
"to the Publick.

Some few Reflections on this Vindication.

I MIGHT now naturally make ſeveral Reflections on the Weight, which the Arguments contain'd in this Vindication of the Duke's, carry along with them: But as they are moſtly ſelf-evident, and need little or no Illuſtration, I ſhall go on, to give an Account of the Proceedings of the *Houſe of Commons*, in this Affair, and only make ſuch farther caſual Obſervations, as may properly occur: Eſpecially as the Duke of *Marlborough* himſelf, tho' ſome Copies of this Vindication were handed about in Writing, delayed publiſhing it, till the Nation was in ſome Meaſure returned from its Ferment, and was capable of examining theſe Things, in a more impartial Manner: This, however, I ſhall beg Leave previouſly to obſerve: That it was evident to the whole World, not only, that *the two and a half per Cent.* was allowed, by the free and voluntary Conſent of the Foreign Troops, in *Britiſh* Pay; And that the Duke had the Queen's Warrant to receive and apply it, as he ſhould judge neceſſary, *towards Defraying extraordinary Contingent Expences, (a plain Argument that, even this was not thought ſufficient:)* But it is as manifeſt, that the Secret Service of the Army, which conſiſted in getting Intelligence of the Strength, Motions and Deſigns of the Enemy, could not poſſibly be carried on, at any Rate, without this additional Sum: Which, as the Duke well obſerves, with all he had been allowed beſides, fell very ſhort

short of what King *William* had, in the former War; Tho', it is plain, He was not half so well serv'd for it: And whoever considers all the Circumstances of this Matter impartially, cannot but be of this Opinion. The Business of a Spy is so dangerous, that no Person of common Sense will undertake it; Unless with a Prospect of so great an Advantage, as may sufficiently recompence the great Hazard he runs of an ignominious Death, in Case of a Discovery: Yet is their Service and Assistance absolutely necessary to carry on a War with Success; And such Persons must also be chosen, as are qualified to give such Intelligence as may be depended upon; And of so much Sense and Knowledge, as to be able to judge what is necessary and requisite to be taken Notice of. The Report of the Commissioners gives very imperfect Answers to the Duke's Allegations upon this Head, and they seem to be very much puzzled to find out, or assign, upon what Fund, or Branch of any Fund, they might place this Expence of Secret Service or Intelligence. It is true, they pretend, that *the Expence of Secret Service was included in the Annual Sum of* 10,000 *l. given for the Contingencies of the* British *Troops first raised for this War*; But they give their Opinion with much Doubt, and seeming Hesitation, and do not appear to be at all clear in the Matter. AN' 1712.

Proceedings of the House of Commons against the Duke of Marlborough.

THE four and twentieth of *January*, the *House of Commons* proceeded to take into Consideration the above Report of the Commissioners for taking the Publick Accounts, *&c.* Which, with several Papers, relating thereunto, being read, a violent Debate arose, which lasted above eight Hours, and many vehement

AN' 1712. Speeches were made for and againſt his Grace. The Queſtion propos'd to be put was, *Whether the taking ſeveral Sums of Mony annually by the Duke of* Marlborough, *from the Contracters for furniſhing the Bread and Bread-Waggons, for the Army in the Low Countries, was warrantable and legal:* To which the Duke's Friends, in the firſt Place inſiſted, that theſe Words ſhould be added; *And a cuſtomary Perquiſite allowed to the General, or Commander in Chief, in the Low-Countries.* To ſupport this Addition, Sir *John Germain*, who had ſerved in the former War, in *Flanders*, was called in, and being examin'd at the Bar, ſaid, in Behalf of the Duke of *Marlborough*, *that the Allowance given his Grace, by the Contracters for the Bread and Bread Waggons was a cuſtomary Perquiſite of the Commanders in Chief in* Flanders, *and as ſuch allowed to the Prince of* Waldeck, *under whom Sir* John had ſerved as *Aid de Camp.* Biſhop *Burnet* ſays, "That it was proved, both by "Witneſſes, and by formal Atteſtations from "*Holland*, that ever ſince the Year 1672, the "*Jews* had made the like Preſent to the Ge- "neral of the Army of the *States*, and it was "underſtood as a Perquiſite belonging to that "Command. No Bargain (*adds he*) was made "with the *Jews*, for the *Engliſh* Troops; "But that made by the *States*, was applied to "them; So that it appear'd, that the making "ſuch a Preſent to the General was cuſto- "mary.

BUT notwithſtanding all theſe Evidences; and all that the Duke's Friends could do or ſay, the Queſtion being put, *Whether the ſaid Words ſhould be added?* It was carried in the Negative, by a great Majority. Then the former Queſtion

tion was debated, till near eleven at Night, when it was reſolved, by a Majority of above a hundred Votes, *That the taking ſeveral Sums of Mony annually, by the Duke of* Marlborough, *from the Contracters for furniſhing the Bread and Bread-Waggons, in the* Low-Countries, *was unwarrantable and illegal.* A Motion was hereupon made, and the Queſtion put, that the Houſe do adjourn, it paſſed in the Negative: Then a Motion being made, and the Queſtion put, *That the Houſe do adjourn?* It paſs'd in the Negative. After which it was alſo reſolved, by a great Majority; *That the two and a half* per Cent. *deducted from the Foreign Troops in Her Majeſty's Pay, is Publick Mony, and ought to be accounted for: And that the ſaid Reſolutions be laid before Her Majeſty, by the Whole* Houſe. AN' 1712. *Reſolutions againſt the Duke of* Marlborough.

THE ſix and twentieth of *January*, the *Houſe of Commons*, with their Speaker, laid theſe Reſolutions before Her Majeſty, Who was, thereupon, pleas'd to make them the following Anſwer. *Laid before the Queen.*

Gentlemen,

"I HAVE a great Regard for whatever is "repreſented to Me, by My *Commons*, and "will do My Part to redreſs what you com- "plain of. *Her Majeſty's Anſwer.*

THE *Houſe of Commons* contented themſelves, however, with paſſing the abovementioned Reſolutions, and preſenting the ſame to Her Majeſty, not offering any Impeachment, or deſiring the Concurrence of the *Lords*; Well knowing, that their Lordſhips had greater Reſpect for the Duke's Perſon and Services, than

AN' 1712. they themſelves thought fit to expreſs, at that Time.

Prince Eugene *comes to* England.

SOME Time before this, the great Companion of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Glory, Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, whoſe coming to *England* had been long before talk'd of, arrived from *Holland*. When his Highneſs had taken a full Reſolution to embark for *England*, notwithſtanding the Endeavours us'd at the *Hague*, to keep him on the other Side of the Water, he applied himſelf to the Earl of *Strafford*, for an Order to the Captain of one of Her Majeſty's Yachts, to carry him over; Upon which his Lordſhip wrote the following Letter to Captain *Deſborough*, Commander of the *Fubs*.

A Letter from the Earl of Strafford *to Captain* Deſborough.

SIR,

" PRINCE *Eugene* having deſir'd my Orders to you, to carry him over, you know I do not pretend to command any of Her Majeſty's Yachts, without Her ſpecial Command: You know your Orders, and how far they authorize you to carry over the Prince. You know the Reſpect and Conſideration due to the Prince, and his great Merit; Therefore 'tis needleſs for me to tell you what Reſpect and Conſideration you ought to ſhew him. I can aſſure you, I have a particular Reſpect and Eſteem for him; And I ſhall always be glad to do the Prince all the Service that lies in my Power,

I am,

Your moſt humble Servant,

STRAFFORD.

THO'

THO' this Letter neither implied a Prohibition, nor a poſitive Order, and the Captain being thereby left at Liberty to uſe his own Diſcretion, he thought it his Duty, as he could not but eſteem it an Honour, to carry over ſo great a *Hero*, as Prince *Eugene*, who being embark'd, with his Retinue, at the *Briel*, the eighth of *January*, N. S. they ſet ſail the ſame Day. After a tedious and dangerous Paſſage, in which his Highneſs run ſome Hazard of being taken by a *French* Privateer, he, at Length, came into the River *Thames*, on the fourth of *January*. AN' 1712.

THE Government being adviſed thereof, Mr. *Drummond* and Mr. *Brinſden* were immediately ordered to attend him; The former of theſe being a broken Merchant, or Stockjobber, a ſuppoſed Creature of the Lord Treaſurer's, and the latter an Occuliſt, and private Agent of the Lord *Bolinbroke*'s, they were thought very improper Attendants for a Perſon of the Prince's high Rank, and look'd upon, at beſt, but as Spies upon his Actions. *Brinſden* being detain'd at *Greenwich*, by an accidental Sprain in his Foot, *Drummond* only waited on his Highneſs, and taking him, the next Day, at *Graveſend*, in a Barge, landed him, in the Evening, *incognito*, at *Whitehall*, together with the Count *de la Corſana*, Count *Naſſau-Woudenburg*, the Chevalier *de Savoy*, the Prince's Nephew, Son to the Count *de Soiſons*, and his Adjutant-General, the Baron *de Hohndorff*. He went from thence, in a Hackny-Coach, to *Leiceſter-Houſe*, which Count *Gallas* had left fitted for his Reception. He notified his Arrival, the very ſame Night, to the Lord Treaſurer, the Secretaries of State, and the Foreign Miniſters; And ſome of them waited on him, ſoon after,

as

AN' 1712. as did, likewiſe, the Duke of *Marlborough*, on whoſe Diſgrace, the Prince, to his very great Diſſatisfaction, had an Account, at the *Buoy of Nore*: And to whom the Prince ſhew'd the ſame Friendſhip, and hearty Affection, as before his Diſgrace: A plain Evidence, that the Ties by which Great Souls, and true Heroes are united, are not to be diſſolv'd by the Caprice of Fortune. Upon this Occaſion, I cannot forbear taking Notice of the Aſſurance of one of the Attendants of Spies upon the Prince, Mr. *Drummond*, who preſum'd to give him the Caution, whether of his own Accord, or by Orders of them who ſent him, I ſhall not pretend to ſay, tho' the former ſeems the moſt probable, *That the leſs he ſaw the Duke of* Marlborough, *the better*, ——— The Prince, who could not but be extreamly ſurpriz'd at the Novelty, as well as the Audacioufneſs, of the Admonition, anſwer'd: *That as the Miniſtry might depend upon it, that he would not cabal againſt them; So, he hoped, they did not expect, he ſhould forbear his uſual Familiarity, with his good Friend the Duke of* Marlborough.

The Prince is viſited by the Duke of Marlborough.

The Prince's Anſwer to a Caution given him.

THE next Morning, his Highneſs receiv'd a Compliment from the Lord Treaſurer, which he immediately return'd by his Adjutant-General; And afterwards received ſeveral Viſits, as well from ſome of our own Nobility and Gentry, as from Foreign Miniſters. In the Afternoon, he return'd the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Viſit, ſent a Compliment to the Dukes of *Buckingham* and *Ormond*, the Earl of *Powlet*, and ſome other Great Officers of *State*, and, about ſeven in the Evening, went to *St. James*'s Houſe, where he had a private Audience of Her Majeſty, being introduc'd by Mr. Secre-

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tary *St. John.* Her Majeſty received him with a great deal of Affability, and after his firſt Compliment, which She received very graciouſly, he delivered a Letter from the *Emperour*, which he told Her Majeſty contain'd the chief Heads of his Errand; And deſir'd Her to read it. This Letter being read, Her Majeſty was pleas'd to tell him, "That She was "ſorry the State of Her Health did not permit Her to ſpeak with his Highneſs as often "as otherwiſe She would; But that She had "ordered thoſe two Gentlemen preſent (*meaning the Lord Treaſurer, and Mr. Secretary* "St. John, *who were the only Perſons there*) "to receive his Propoſals, and confer with his "Highneſs, as often as he ſhould think proper." This ſaid, the Prince took his Leave of Her Majeſty and retired. AN' 1712. *Has a private Audience of his Majeſty.*

THO' Prince *Eugene* had not the good Fortune to ſucceed in what he came about, he had no Reaſon to complain of his Treatment; For never was ſo much Reſpect paid to any Foreigner, in *England* before. Vaſt Multitudes of People crowded to ſee him, and attended him, with loud Acclamations, wherever he went. The Nation was, however, variouſly affected by his Highneſs's coming to *England*, at this critical Juncture. Thoſe who were apprehenſive, that a Peace might be concluded, upon unſafe and diſhonourable Terms, were extreamly rejoyc'd at his Arrival, hoping, that by the fair Propoſals, he was ſuppoſed to have brought from the *Emperour*, ſupported by his great Wiſdom and Dexterity, he would go near, if not to break off the preſent Negociation, at leaſt to engage *Great-Britain*, to make early Preparations, to carry on the War with Vigour, *Reſpect ſhew'd him.* *The Nation variouſly affected by his Preſence.*

as

AN° 1712. as the moſt effectual Means to obtain a ſafe and honourable Peace. On the other Hand, thoſe who were deſirous of a Peace, upon any Conditions, being apprehenſive that his Highneſs would blaſt their Expectations, could not forbear giving Inſtances of their Diſcontent, and ſome rude People committed ſome Diſorders in *Leiceſter-Fields*, the ſecond Night after his Arrival. The Prince, in the mean Time, by his ſteady Moderation, and diſcreet Behaviour, convinced every one, that he was not come over, to meddle with inteſtine Diviſions, but, as far as in him lay, to remove ſuch Difficulties as might obſtruct the carrying on of the common Cauſe. This prudent Carriage endear'd his Highneſs to every Body. The Prime Nobility, Foreign Miniſters, and Gentry, of all Parties, vied with each other, who ſhould have the Pre-eminence of his Company, and who ſhould entertain him, with the greateſt Splendour and Variety; Amongſt whom, the Dukes of *Marlborough*, *Ormond*, *Montague*, *Grafton*, *Shrewsbury*, *Buckingham*, *Devonſhire*, and *Richmond*; And the Earls of *Powlet*, *Sunderland*, *Portland*, *Oxford*, *Stairs*, *Wharton*, *Rivers*, and *Orkney*, diſtinguiſh'd themſelves; Not to mention many others of leſs Quality. And indeed, his Highneſs's Deportment was ſuch, in every Company, as fully anſwer'd what Fame had ſaid of him: From all which it was ſufficiently evident, that whatever his Errand was, his Perſon, at leaſt, was welcome to them.

His prudent Behaviour.

ON this Occaſion, it was confidently reported, that when the Prince dined with the Lord Treaſurer, his Lordſhip, among other Compliments, told his Highneſs; *That he look'd upon that Day, as the happieſt in the whole Courſe of his*

his Life, ſince he had the Honour to ſee, in his House, the greateſt Captain of this Age. To which, the Prince ſhrewdly and wittily reply'd; *That, if it was ſo, he was oblig'd to his Lordſhip for it.* Alluding to the Earl's being (*as it was thought*) the Author of *the Duke's Diſgrace, which rid his Highneſs of a Competitor, in military Glory.* AN' 1712

A witty Saying attributed to him.

HER Majeſty was, likewiſe, not backward in teſtifying the Eſteem She had for him: For, on the ſixth of *February*, being Her Birth-Day, She preſented him with a Sword, enrich'd with Diamonds, of the Value of 5000 *l.*

THE fourteenth of *January*, Sir *Alexander Cairnes*, Baronet, and Sir *Theodore Janſſen*, two of the moſt wealthy and eminent Merchants of the City of *London*, and who had contributed moſt to the Loan, made ſome Years before, to the *Emperour*, upon the Security of his Revenues in *Sileſia*, for the Uſe of the Prince of *Savoy*, waited upon his Highneſs, with a Compliment from that Company. The Prince gave them a very kind Reception, and was pleaſed to tell them: "That he was very much oblig'd "to them, ſince the raiſing of the Siege of "*Turin*, and the Succeſſes which enſued, were "under GOD, chiefly owing to the ſeaſonable "Supply of Mony he receiv'd from *England*." And indeed, his Highneſs did thoſe Gentlemen but Juſtice, in acknowledging that Truth. Their Anſwer was: "That when they made "that Loan, they had not ſo much in View the "Improvement of their Mony, as the Honour "of being ſerviceable to the Common Cauſe, "and of having an Opportunity to ſhew their "Reſpect for a Prince of ſo great Reputation; "And as they accounted themſelves particu-

Sir Alexander Cairnes, *and Sir* Theodore Janſſen, *wait on the Prince.*

Compliments which paſs'd between them.

"larly

An. 1712. larly obliged to his Highneſs's Integrity for "
" the punctual Payment of their Intereſt and "
" Principal; So, if in the Courſe of this War "
" his Highneſs ſhould have Occaſion for any "
" greater Sums, their Company would readi- "
" ly advance them, upon his Highneſs's ſingle "
" Security. They concluded with deſiring "
" his Highneſs to accept of a ſmall Entertain- "
" ment, which their Company deſign'd to give "
" him in the City, and to fix a Day, when it "
" ſhould beſt ſuit with his Highneſs's Conveni- "
" ency, which he promis'd to do; But by an "
" unlucky Miſtake afterwards, the City did not "
" enjoy that Honour and Satisfaction."

He confers daily with the Miniſters.

AMIDST all this, however, his Highneſs was not negligent of the Affairs he came about; But had daily Conferences with Mr. Secretary *St. John*; And having received an Anſwer to a Memorial which he deliver'd him, replied to it with a ſecond, more particularly with Regard to the Recovery of *Spain*.

A Propoſal of his laid before the Parliament.

IT was the ſix and twentieth of *February*, before any Anſwer was made to this Memorial, and then Mr. Secretary *St. John* acquainted the *Houſe of Commons*, that he had Orders from Her Majeſty to communicate to them a Propoſition made by Prince *Eugene*, in the *Emperour's* Name, for ſupporting the War in *Spain*, viz. " That the *Emperour* judges, 40,000 Men will be " ſufficient for that Service; And that the whole " Expence of the War in *Spain* may amount to " four Millions of Crowns, towards which His " *Imperial* Majeſty offers, to make up the " Troops he has in that Country 30,000, and " to take one Million upon himſelf.

THE *Houſe* took no Manner of Notice of this Meſſage, not a ſingle Member ſaying any thing to

to it, good or bad: Which, together with the Death of the Prince's Nephew, the *Chevalier de Savoy*, of the Small Pox, as was reported (tho' ſome ſay he received his Death's Wound from a Chairman, whom he would have treated, as is common with great Men, in ſome Countries, to treat their Vaſſals,) made his Highneſs very uneaſy. He ſaw no great Hopes of ſucceeding in his Negotiation, he therefore began to think of taking his Leave, and returning to *Holland*; Which he did, accordingly, about the Middle of *March*. The thirteenth of that Month, he had his Audience of Leave, of Her Majeſty; And having ſpent three Days in receiving and paying Viſits, and having, in a particular Manner, taken Leave of his dear Friend and illuſtrious Partner in Glory, the Duke of *Marlborough*, he departed the ſeventeenth, in the *Peregrine* Yacht.

AN° 1712.

But it is diſregarded.

His Highneſs returns to Holland.

AFTER his Highneſs's Departure, there were various Speculations and Reaſonings, about the Succeſs of his Negociations: Some affirm'd, not without Probability, that notwithſtanding the ſeveral Memorials he had preſented, and the lively and preſſing Repreſentations he had made, by Word of Mouth, the *Britiſh* Miniſtry made no Alteration, in their Scheme, in Relation either to War or Peace; And that, if any Change happen'd in the latter, it was owing to other Cauſes, particularly the late unexpected Death of two Dauphins of *France*. Others were of Opinion, that his Highneſs's coming over, at this critical Juncture, was extreamly beneficial to the Common Cauſe: For as, on the one Hand, the Univerſal Attention, which ſo great a Commander drew after him, ſomewhat abated the Animoſity of the two contending Parties; So, on the other Hand, the continual

Various Opinions as to the Succeſs of his Negociations.

Enter-

AN' 1712. Entertainments, to which his Highneſs was invited, by the prime Nobility and Gentry of this Nation, gave him an Opportunity to know the Strength and Inclination of both Parties: Which, undoubtedly, was of mighty Uſe to a Prince, who had ſo great a Share in the Councils of *Vienna*, and of the whole *Empire*. After all, it muſt be acknowledg'd, that tho' his Highneſs did not go away fully ſatisfied, he obtain'd, however, the beſt Part of what he came for: *viz.* One third of the four Millions of Crowns, judg'd to be ſufficient for the carrying on of the War in *Spain*; Which was, perhaps, more than the *Houſe of Commons* would, at this Juncture, have granted to the *Emperour*, had not Prince *Eugene* ſollicited for him in Perſon.

A remarkable Reflection of Prince Eugene, *concerning the Duke of* Marlborough.

I MUST not omit a remarkable Reflection made by Prince *Eugene* to Biſhop *Burnet*, with Regard to the Duke of *Marlborough*. "In "one of the ſcurrilous Papers (*ſays the Biſhop*) "wrote on Deſign to raiſe the Rabble againſt "the Duke of *Marlborough*, one of the Periods began thus: *He was perhaps once fortu-* "*nate.* I took Occaſion (continues he) to let "Prince *Eugene* ſee the Spite of theſe Writers, "and mention'd this Paſſage; Upon which "he made this pleaſant Reflection; *That it was* "*the greateſt Commendation could be given* "*him, ſince he was always ſucceſsful; So this* "*implied, that in one ſingle Inſtance he might be* "*fortunate, but that all his other Succeſſes were* "*owing to his Conduct.* Upon that (adds the "Biſhop) I ſaid, that ſingle Inſtance muſt be "then his eſcaping out of the Hands of the Party, which took him when he was falling down "the *Maeſe*, in a Boat."

THE

THE Author of the *Spectator* (Vol. V. N° 340.) have given that beautiful and noble Character of Prince *Eugene*, which he ſo juſtly deſerved, concludes that Paper in the following Words: "This I thought fit to entertain my "Reader with, concerning a *Hero, who never was* "*equalled but by one Man*; (Meaning the Duke "of *Marlborough*;) *Over whom, alſo, he has* "*this Advantage, that he has had an Opportunity* "*to manifeſt an Eſteem for him in his Adverſity.* But to return to the Duke: AN° 1712. *A Compariſon between theſe two Generals.*

As a Conſequence of the Votes of the *Houſe of Commons* againſt his Grace, on the ſixteenth of *February*, the *Houſe* being informed from the Commiſſioners of the Publick Accounts, that they had taken ſeveral Depoſitions, and Papers relating to their Report, the ſame were read, and upon Conſideration of that Part regarding Mr. *Cardonnel*, he was heard in his Place, and being withdrawn, it was carried, after a long Debate, by a Majority of twenty-ſix; "That the Taking a Gratuity of Five Hun- "dred Gold Ducats annually, from the Con- "tracters for Bread and Bread-waggons, for "the Army in the *Low-Countries*, by Mr. *Car-* "*donnel*, was unwarrantable and corrupt; And "therefore, that he ſhould, for the ſaid Of- "fence, be *Expell'd the Houſe.*" They after- wards heard that Part of the ſaid Report read, which related to Mr. *Sweet*, Deputy-Pay-Maſter, at *Amſterdam*, and reſolved; "That the One "*per Cent.* received by Mr. *Sweet*, upon the "Payments made by him to the Contracters "for furniſhing Bread and Bread-Waggons, in "the *Low-Countries*, was Publick Money, and "ought to be accounted for." After which, they immediately ordered, "That the ſaid *Reſolutions of the Houſe of Commons againſt Mr. Cardonnel and Mr. Sweet.*

AN. 1712. "Report of the Commiſſioners of Accounts, "together with the Examinations and Depoſi- "tions relating thereunto, with the Reſolutions "of the *Houſe* thereupon, and Her Majeſty's "Anſwer to the Reſolutions laid before Her, "ſhould be printed.

And for the Application of the 2 and a half per Cent. Deduction from the Pay of Foreign Forces.

THE nine and twentieth of *February*, the *Houſe of Commons* being conſidering of Ways and Means to raiſe the *Supply*, among other Particulars, reſolved; "That the Deduction of 2 ½ "*per Cent.* which had, or ought to have "been made, from the Pay, Subſidies, or other "Allowances, for Foreign Forces, in Her "Majeſty's Service, be continued for the Year "1712, and applied for the Service of the "War, in Aid of the Proviſion made, or to be "made, in the Seſſion of *Parliament*, for that "Purpoſe:" Which Reſolution was deſigned to Colour the Cenſure already paſs'd on the Duke of *Marlborough*.

THUS ended the Proceedings of the *Houſe of Commons* againſt the Duke of *Marlborough*; But notwithſtanding he had the Misfortune to ly under the Cenſure of that *Honourable Houſe*; the brighteſt Pens came in, as Volunteers, to his Grace's Defence. Among theſe, the Author of the Hiſtory of that *Parliament*, expreſſes himſelf ſo nervouſly on this Subject, that from him I have borrowed the following Quotation; and hope the Reader will not think it a needleſs Digreſſion.

"I NEVER met (ſays he) with any Subject, "in my Life, in which I more paſſionately de- "ſired a full Liberty of Speech, than in that of "the queſtioning the Duke of *Marlborough*'s "Conduct with Reſpect to the *Præmium* for "the Bread-Contracts, and the Deduction of

"two

two and a half *per Cent.* of the Pay to Foreign Troops, for ſecret Services. I muſt confeſs, Reflections upon Reflections crowd in upon my Imagination, and Words ſtruggle to break their Way, but I muſt check the Impetuoſity of Argument, and ſubmit to the *Ultima Ratio*. The Wretch (meaning the *Examiner*) who has already handled the Matter, would make us believe it was ſaid even in Parliament, *That his Grace's Salary as General, Plenipotentiary, Maſter of the Ordnance*, &c. *was more than enough to ſatisfy the moſt craving Appetite: That the Rewards he had received from Parliament were of ſuch a valuable Nature, as to be highly ſuperior to his Merit: That had his Services been much greater than they were; That in thoſe Services which were ſo much talk'd of, by his Advocates, he had done no more than his Duty*, &c. I can read no more of it; The Hiſtories of the World, from the Creation, to the Treaty of *Utrecht*, have nothing like it. You may talk of the calling the Conquerour of *Carthage* to Account for his delivering *Rome* from Slavery. The *Romans* could not ſtand it: *Follow me* (ſays *Scipio*) *to the Capitol, and let us thank the Gods for the Victory that was on this Day won of the* Africans. The Senators crowded after the Conqueror, and the Accounts were forgot in a Minute. When his Grace had only the Glory of his Youth to ſupport him, and the Service of a few Campaigns in *France* and *Flanders*; When he was reproached by the Enviers of that Merit, to which nothing but Her Majeſty's Royal Bounty, could be ſuperiour, that he was *Sine Clade Victor*; When he had only taken *Ruremond* and *Venlo*

AN' 1712.

AN' 1712. "how was he loaded with Applauſe, and "immediately ſet above the Memory of King "*William*, as the Retriever of the Honour of "the Nation! Who were the Men that were "thus laviſh of their Praiſe? From what "Quarter did thoſe glorious Votes come? "Or were they intended rather as an "Affront to that glorious King's Memory, "than as a Compliment to the General he "had given them; If he had then *retrieved* "the Honour of *England*; Good God! What "did he do afterwards? What did he for us "on the Banks of the *Danube*? At the "Battles of *Ramellies* and *Oudenarde*? At "the dreadful Siege of that wealthy and beauti-"ful equivalent *Liſle*? What, in a Word, "were all his Campaigns but ſo many Triumphs? "And where ſhould we have found Room for "his Trophies, had we not ourſelves put a "Stop to his Victories? There is no need of "any other Remembrances of theſe Things, "than the Speeches and Votes of *Parliament*, "and the voluntary Addreſſes of the Nation, "with which the *Gazets* were filled for ſeveral "Years ſucceſſively. Hiſtorians will always "be fond of this Part of the *Engliſh* Hiſtory; "It ſhines ſo bright, it wants no Ornament, "and it is not in the Power of Envy and Ingra-"titude to tranſmit it to Poſterity, in any other "Colours, but what are dazling and amazing.

The Attorney-General ordered to proſecute the Duke of Marlborough.

IT was the general Opinion of every one, who read the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Caſe and Vindication, that there was no Law, upon which an Action could be laid againſt his Grace, upon Account of the Deduction of two and a half *per Cent.* from the Foreign Troops in her Majeſty's Pay, for which and the Application whereof, he could plead Her Majeſty's Warrant; Not-

with-

Notwithstanding the *House of Commons* had voted it Publick Mony, and that, as such, it ought to be accounted for. However, pursuant to the Queen's Answer to the Resolutions of the *House of Commons*, Orders were given, about the Beginning of *April*, to the Attorny-General, to prosecute his Grace, on that Account; But whether out of a Sense of Shame, or whatever else were the Reasons, which stopp'd this Prosecution for the present, the Bill against his Grace, in the Court of Exchequer, was not exhibited till the Beginning of *August*; I do not find, nevertheless, that this Prosecution ever came to any Thing. AN' 1712. *A Bill exhibited against him, in the Exchequer.*

In the mean Time, several Foreign Princes, who had Troops in her Majesty's Pay, order'd their Ministers to represent, *that the said two and a half* per Cent. *was their own Mony, but that they were willing to allow it as a free Gift to the Duke of* Ormond, (who was declared General, and had the first Regiment of the Guards, in his Grace's Room) *as they had done before to the Duke of* Marlborough. This seemed to be a full Justification of the Latter, and was no small Mortification to his Grace's implacable Enemies, who after a great deal of Noise and Clamour, could not fix any Thing criminal upon him. *A Representation of some Foreign Princes in the Duke's Favour.*

I shall say something, in the ensuing Chapter, of the Campaign in *Flanders*; So shall only observe here, that upon the Duke of *Ormond*'s Declaration of his being restrained from Acting offensively against the *French*, and News of it coming to *England*, a Motion was made, the eight and twentieth of *May*, in the *House of Peers*, for addressing the Queen, that Her Majesty's Orders to the Duke of *Ormond*, might be laid before the House: But after a very warm *Debate in the House of Lords about the Duke of* Ormond's *Orders.*

AN' 1712. Debate, the Queſtion was put to adjourn; Which was carried by ſixty-eight Votes againſt forty.

DURING this Debate, the Duke of *Devonſhire*, who was for addreſſing, ſaid: "That by the "Proximity of Blood, he was more concerned "for the Duke of *Ormond*'s Reputation, than "any other; And, therefore, he could not "forbear declaring, he was ſurprized to hear "any one dare to make Uſe of a Nobleman, of "the firſt Rank, and of ſo diſtinguiſhed a "Character, as an Inſtrument of ſuch a Pro-"ceeding." The Earl of *Powlet* ſaid, on the Side of the Court: *That no Body could doubt of the Duke's Bravery; But that he was not like a certain General, who led Troops to the Slaughter, to cauſe a great Number of Officers to be knock'd on the Head, in a Battle, or againſt Stone Walls, in order to fill his Pocket, by diſpoſing of their Commiſſions.*

The Earl of Powlet *reflects on the Duke of* Marlborough.

THIS inviduous Reflection was too plain, not to be underſtood by the Duke of *Marlborough*, who was ſenſible that a Suggeſtion of that Nature was not fit to be anſwered by any ſolid Arguments drawn from Right Reaſon; And yet that no others were proper to be offer'd by him, in that Place; He, therefore, thought it not convenient to make any Reply at that Time. His Grace could not, however, ſo far ſtifle his Reſentments; but that as ſoon as the Houſe was up, he ſent the Lord *Mohun* to the Earl of *Powlet*, to tell him that the Duke of *Marlborough* was willing to have an *Eclairciſſement* with his Lordſhip, about ſome Expreſſions he had uſed, in that Day's Debate, and, therefore, deſired him to go and take the Air in the Country. The Earl, who

The Duke reſents it.

readily underſtood the Meaning of that uncommon Word, ask'd the Lord *Mohun*, whether he brought him a Challenge? To which he anſwer'd, that his Meſſage wanted no Explanation, and that he would accompany the Duke of *Marlborough*, intimating, that the Earl might likewiſe provide a Second. The Earl being returned home, with ſome Emotion, and having given his Lady a Hint of what had paſs'd, the Earl of *Dartmouth*, Secretary of State, was ſoon acquainted with it; Who went immediately to the Duke of *Marlborough*, and deſir'd him not to ſtir Abroad. At the ſame Time, his Lordſhip ſent two Centries to be placed at the Earl of *Powlet*'s Houſe, and having inform'd the Queen of the whole Matter, Her Majeſty ſent him back to the Duke of *Marlborough*, to deſire him, that this Affair might go no farther. His Grace being ever willing to ſhew his humble Duty to her Majeſty, notwithſtanding all that had paſs'd, gave his Word of Honour, that he would comply with her Majeſty's Commands. And the Lord Treaſurer likewiſe uſing his good Offices, between the two Parties, the Quarrel was, at leaſt ſeemingly compos'd. But tho' this Diſpute ended without Bloodſhed, yet many began to apprehend the Conſequences of the Heats and Animoſities of the two Parties, which daily increaſed. AN' 1712

The Matter made up.

And, upon Occaſion of a more fatal Quarrel, which happen'd ſoon after, the Duke of *Marlborough* was reflected upon, for *ſetting the Example of Party-Duels.*

THIS Reflection made upon the Duke of *Marlborough*, in the *Houſe of Peers*, leads me naturally to take Notice of what a late Hiſtorian ſays, concerning diſpoſing of Poſts, *&c.*

AN' 1712. *Farther Vindication of the D. of* Marlb.

" Secret Enquiries (*ſays he*) were made, in order
" to the laying more Load on the Duke of
" *Marlborough*, and to ſee whether Poſts in
" the Army, or in the Guards, were ſold by
" him; But nothing could be found. He had
" ſuffered a Practice to go on, which had been
" begun in the late King's Time, of letting
" Officers ſell their Commiſſions; But he had
" never taken any Part of the Price to him-
" ſelf. Few thought, that he had been ſo
" clear in that Matter; For it was the only
" Thing in which now his Enemies were con-
" fident, that ſome Diſcoveries would have
" been made, to his Prejudice; So that the
" Endeavours uſed to ſearch into theſe Mat-
" ters, producing nothing, raiſed the Repu-
" tation of his incorrupt Adminiſtration, more
" than all his Well-wiſhers could have expec-
" ted. Thus happy does ſometimes the Ma-
" lice of an Enemy prove! In this whole
" Tranſaction (continues my Author) we ſaw
" a new Scene of Ingratitude, acted in a moſt
" imprudent Manner: When *the Man, to whom*
" *the Nation owed more, than it had ever done,*
" *in any Age, to any Subject*, or perhaps to
" any Perſon, whomſoever, was for ſome
" Months purſued with ſo much Malice. *He*
" *bore it with Silence and Patience, with an*
" *Exteriour, that ſeemed always calm and*
" *chearful.*

" NOTHING (*ſays another Author*) can be
" more ridiculous and abſurd, than to charge,
" with a Deſign to perpetuate the War, a
" Man, who has, in every Reſpect, out-done
" our Wiſhes, and has done ſo much towards
" a good Peace, by his own Addreſs and
" Ability, both in War and Peace. By his
" Conduct

" Conduct in the Field; By his Intereſt with the *Allies*; By his happy Temper, to prevent or make up Differences; By his Dexterity and Wiſdom; By his great Humanity and Sweetneſs of Behaviour, which is peculiar to him; By his Zeal for the Honour of the Queen, whom he has ſerved with more Affection, than moſt Men ever did a Miſtreſs, and the Liberty of *Europe*, in which he had few Equals. AN° 1712.

ON the ſixth of *June*, the Queen having, in a Speech to both Houſes, communicated to them the Conditions of Peace, as they then were, or were about to be, agreed on, the *Houſe of Lords* took that Speech into Conſideration, the next Day; when very hot Debates ariſing about the ſame, the Duke of *Marlborough*, among others, repreſented to the Houſe, *That the Meaſures entered into, and purſued in* England, *for this Year paſt, were contrary to Her Majeſty's Engagements with Her* Allies, *did ſully the Triumphs and Glories of Her Reign, and would render the* Engliſh *Name odious to all other Nations*. Upon this, the Earl of *Strafford* ſaid; *That ſome of the* Allies *(meaning the* Dutch) *would not ſhew ſuch Backwardneſs to a Peace, as they had hitherto done, but for a Member of that* Illuſtrious Aſſembly (*meaning the Duke of* Marlborough) *who maintained a ſecret Correſpondence with them, and endeavoured to perſuade them to carry on the War, feeding them with Hopes, that they ſhould be ſupported by a ſtrong Party here*. The Lord *Cowper* anſwered this Speech, and becauſe the Earl of *Strafford* had not expreſſed himſelf, in all the Purity of the *Engliſh* Tongue, he took Occaſion from thence to ſay, " That this Noble Lord had " been

Debates in the H. of Peers *about the Peace.*

The Duke of Marlb. *Senſe of the Matter.*

An. 1712. "been ſo long abroad, that he had almoſt for-
"got, not only the Language, but the very
"Conſtitution of his own Country. That ac-
"cording to our Laws, it could never be
"ſuggeſted as a Crime, in the meaneſt Sub-
"ject, much leſs in any Member of that *Au-*
"*guſt Aſſembly*, to hold Correſpondence with
"our *Allies*: Such *Allies*, eſpecially, whoſe In-
"tereſt Her Majeſty had declared to be *in-*
"*ſeparable from Her own*, in Her Speech at
"the Opening of this Seſſion: Whereas it
"would be a hard Matter to juſtify, and re-
"concile, either with our Laws, or the Laws
"of Honour and Juſtice, the Conduct of ſome
"Perſons, in treating clandeſtinely with the
"common Enemy, without the Participation
"of the *Allies*." How great Reaſon there was, or was not, for the poſitive Aſſertions, and Obſervations of the Duke's, is not my Buſineſs to enter into a Diſcuſſion of; I mention them only, to ſhew his Senſe of Things; This, however I can't forbear obſerving, that one Part of them, *viz. The* Engliſh *Name being render'd odious to all other Nations*, proved but too true; Of which I had but too many Inſtances myſelf, in ſeveral Parts of *Germany*, eſpecially at *Hanover*, where it was almoſt dangerous for an *Engliſhman* to own himſelf ſo; And where I was obliged to leave my Lodgings to avoid the Inſults of certain Officers, who, I am ſorry to ſay it, were but too apt upon this Occaſion, to exceed, not only the Bounds of Reaſon, but the Limits of good Manners. And without examining into a Man's Principles, or making any Diſtinction, laid the Blame upon the whole Nation alike. The Duke's Aſſertions were back'd, by ſeveral excel-

lent

lent Speeches of the Lords *Nottingham*, *Cowper*, and others, yet they had, at that Time, no Effect, the Majority was too great againſt them. AN° 1712.

DURING all theſe Tranſactions, ſeveral infamous Pamphlets and Libels were publiſhed, by the inveterate Enemies to the Duke of *Marlborough*, in order, if poſſible, to caſt a Blemiſh upon his immortal Fame, to depreciate his unvaluable Services, and to render him obnoxious, both to the Queen and Publick.

IT is almoſt incredible, how much theſe vile Libels poiſon'd the Minds of the People, and prejudiced them againſt him; And yet his Grace bore them with an Equanimity truly becoming himſelf, and the Character he ever bore among Men of Juſtice, Honour and Gratitude. Among others, a ſilly Paper appeared, entitled; *The Duke and Ducheſs of* Marlborough's *Loſs, being an Eſtimate of their former yearly Income:* But as this, beſides a Want of Truth, had neither Senſe, Wit, nor any Thing elſe to recommend it, I paſs it by, without farther Notice; As I ſhall many other for their Scurrility.

THE *Muſes* were alſo call'd in, to bear a Part in the Triumph of the Duke's Adverſaries: And one of the Writers of the *Examiner* (as it was believ'd, either Mr. *Prior*, or Dr. *Jonathan Swift*) who had conſtantly purſued the Duke with mercileſs Fury, and profligate Malice, did, on this Occaſion, publiſh the following *FABLE* of the *WIDOW AND HER CAT:* Which I inſert, to ſhew the invidious Bent of thoſe Authors, and as it has ſome Wit in it; Tho' the Fable is, otherwiſe, ſo far from being applicable, that it rather diſcovers the

AN' 1712. the Weakneſs of their Cauſe, that they were oblig'd to have Recourſe to ſuch Means as theſe.

Satyrical Verſes publiſhed againſt the Duke of Marlborough.

I.

The Fable of the Widow, *and the* Cat.

A *WIDOW* kept a Favourite *Cat*,
At firſt a gentle Creature;
But when he was grown ſleek and fat,
With many a Mouſe and many a Rat,
He ſoon diſclos'd his Nature.

II.

The *Fox* and he were Friends of old,
Nor could they now be parted;
They nightly ſlunk to rob the Fold,
Devour'd the Lambs, the Fleeces ſold;
And *Puſs* grew Lion-hearted.

III.

He ſcratch'd her Maid, he ſtole the Cream,
He tore her beſt lac'd Pinner;
Nor Chanticleer upon the Beam,
Nor Chick, nor Duckling, ſcapes, when *Grim*,
Invites the *Fox* to Dinner.

IV.

The Dame full wiſely did decree,
For Fear he ſhould diſpatch more,
That the falſe Wretch ſhould worry'd be:
But, in a ſawcy Manner, he
Thus ſpeech'd it like a *L——re*.

V. *Muſt*

V. AN' 1712.

Muſt I againſt all Right and Law,
Like Polecat vile be treated?
I who ſo long, with Tooth and Claw,
Have kept Domeſtick Mice in Awe,
And foreign Foes defeated!

VI.

Your Golden Pippins, and your Pies,
How oft have I defended?
'Tis true, the Pinnet, which you prize,
I tore in Frolick; to your Eyes,
I never Harm intended.

VII.

I am a Cat of Honour———Stay,
Quo' ſhe, no longer parly;
Whate'er you did in Battle ſlay,
By Law of Arms, became your Prey,
I hope you won it fairly.

VIII.

Of this we'll grant you ſtand acquit,
But not of your Outrages:
Tell me, Perfidious! Was it fit,
To make my Cream a *PERQUISITE*,
And ſteal to mend your Wages?

IX.

So flagrant is thy Inſolence;
So vile thy Breach of Truſt is;
That longer with thee to diſpenſe
Were Want of Pow'r, or Want of Senſe:
Here *Towzer!*——Do him Juſtice:

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AN' 1712. THE following Copy of Verſes was alſo publiſhed, by the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Enemies.

M. Manlius Capitolinus.

Another Copy of Verſes publiſhed againſt his Grace.

Neſcia Mens Hominum Fati, ſortiſq; Futuræ
Et ſervare Modum, rebus ſublata ſecundis!
Turno *tempus enit, magno cum optaverit emptum*
Intactum Pallanta, *& cum ſpolia iſta, Diemq;*
Oderit———

VIRG. ÆN. x.

AMBITION is a Plant, that's always found,
To root the deepeſt in the richeſt Ground;
Fair to the Sight, the op'ning Bloſſoms riſe,
The Fruit's forbidden, and who taſtes it dies.
This, *Manlius*, was thy Guilt, this urg'd thy Doom,
Once ſtil'd *Retriever* of invaded *Rome*.
When thy ſucceſsful Arms oppos'd the *Gaul*,
Jove to thy Care conſign'd his Capitol,
But black Deſigns obſcur'd thy riſing Fame,
And quickly left thee nothing but thy Name:
Elſe might'ſt thou ſtill, in Camps, have loll'd at Eaſe,
Fat with the Spoils of plunder'd Provinces;
Still the brib'd Senate, and the Frantick Croud,
With Votes and Ballads, and thy Deeds avow'd:
But 'twas too fierce an Ardour for Renown,
T'aſpire to regal Purple, and a Crown——
That Rock which gave thee Glory prov'd thy Doom,
And was at once thy Trophy and thy Tomb.

ON the other Hand, the Duke's Friends, and impartial Admirers of his great Actions, and ſolid Merit, were not wanting to defend his Grace, as far as they could do it with Safety; And, among other Writings in his Grace's Vindication, there was publiſhed, about this Time, a Pamphlet, entitled, *Our Anceſtors as wiſe as we: or, Ancient Precedents for modern Facts, in Anſwer to a Letter from a noble Lord.* The Author of this Piece, having curſorily taken Notice of Generals, who, after repeated Succeſſes, have, by the ſly Inſinuations of their Enemies, been diſgraced: Such as *Hannibal*, *Camillus*, *Scipio Africanus* and *Agricola*, in the *Roman* Hiſtory; And of *Raymond*, and Sir *Walter Raleigh*, in our own Annals, as Inſtances of very *flagrant Ingratitude*, he begs *Leave of his Lordſhip, to reaſon a little upon the preſent Fact, and turning out the Duke of* Marlborough; I will not ſay, *continues he* (p. 18. & ſeq.) that he is the greateſt Enemy of *France*, who is aiming at no leſs than *Spain* did before, *viz. Univerſal Empire*. I won't ſay, that *France* trembles at his Name, and would have had him diſcharged ten Years ago. I won't add, that he has been the greateſt Check to the boundleſs Ambition of the *French* Tyrant. But tho' this Enemy to *French* Tyranny, Popery, and Slavery, is diſcarded, I will not in the leaſt even venture to think that our Enemies have the leaſt Intereſt in the Management of our Affairs, which by the very Face of 'em appear to be entirely *Engliſh*.——I ſhall not lay before you the great and many Victories he had obtain'd, ſuch as *Blenheim*, *Ramillies*, *Oudenarde*, and *Blaregnies*, nor the great Conſequences of theſe

AN' 1712.

A Pamphlet in Vindication of the Duke of Marlb.

AN' 1712. theſe Victories, the Safety of the *Empire*, and a noble Barrier to our brave *Allies* the *Dutch*, and the forcing the haughty Monarch at laſt, to ſue for Peace. No, all theſe Things I ſhall wave. Theſe might perhaps be Reaſons for turning him out, and ſo the more Succeſſes I find him guilty of, the more Reaſon I give for his diſcarding; I ſhall therefore inſiſt only on theſe two Points. *Firſt*, I'll ſhow you how little his outward Behaviour to the Queen deſerved it. 2*dly*, How decent his Behaviour towards the People has been.

1. He has always received Her Majeſty's Commands with the utmoſt Deference and Reſpect; Nor has he ever been remiſs in the Execution of them. After his Dutcheſs was turn'd out, and all thoſe other Miniſters, with whom he uſed formerly to concert all his Meaſures; yet, becauſe he thought Her Majeſty had Occaſion for his Service, he once more went and ventured his Life againſt Her Enemies, and you might have ſeen him again at the Head of the Army, taking indefatigable Pains, in the Service of his Queen and Country; Had not Her Majeſty told him, *She had no farther Occaſion for him.* Her Majeſty, indeed, ſays, that She has received ill Treatment from him; This truly ſtartles me a little, did not I know how eaſy a Thing it is to miſunderſtand. But perhaps, thro' Forgetfulneſs, his Bows have not been low and frequent enough, or ſome other Thing may have happened, that might be ill taken, tho' not ſo deſigned; Or rather, he has been miſrepreſented by his Enemies, and had no Opportunity to vindicate himſelf.

2*dly*, As to his Behaviour to the People, when he came home loaded with the Spoils of his

his Enemies, how careful has he been to avoid the Acclamations of a Mob? Has he ever beſtowed inviting Careſſes on them, or has he ever ſeemed well pleaſed with their *Huzza's*, however well he might have deſerv'd them? No; he has check'd whatever might have made him popular; yet this is he, whom Pamphleteers revile; This *Deliverer of our Nation* is the Mark, which every one ſeems to think he muſt hit, e'er he can be preferred. *UNGRATEFUL NATION*, thus to pay; thus to reward, the many weary Nights and Days, that he paſs'd to ſave you: *UNGRATEFUL* ENGLAND, to ſee that Man ſo reviled and abuſed, by every Scribbler, who has gain'd ſo many Victories to preſerve your Lives, Liberty and Religion, to the no ſmall Danger of his own Life! AN' 1712.

THE Treatment of our General has been, as if he come home Vanquiſhed, and not Conquerour; and we ſeem to think, that he deſerves nothing at our Hands. If we examine ſtrictly, we ſhall find, that the King of *France* has given a kinder Welcome to his conquer'd Generals, than we have to our victorious Duke. We are told, that it is all owing to the Bravery of our *Britiſh* Soldiers, our General has only been free from Errors, and bleſs'd with Fortune; But I ſhall never believe theſe Things, when I hear the Thanks of all the *Foreign Allies* given to him; when it appears, how great a Confidence they repoſe in him, and are contented with no other to head their Troops. 'Tis certain, that a General without Troops is nothing; But 'tis as certain, that Troops without a good General are uſeleſs. He firſt forms the Enterprize, and they execute it. And

AN' 1712. the Courage of Soldiers is chiefly owing to this, that their General will, they are confident, engage into no Attempt that's impracticable, or unlikely to ſucceed; When even, this laſt Campaign, our great Duke could, by a prodigious March, ſurprize the Enemies Lines, and paſs them, contrary to the Opinion of all the oldeſt Officers, ſhall we ſay this was not owing to him, and to his Conduct? This is, indeed, to encourage our Leaders, to be beaten. It looks as if we thought, that we were only well ſerved, when our Enemies got the Advantage, and ſeems to forbid our Officers to defend any more their Queen, or their Country. What Man would think after this, 'twas worth his while to go into the Army to raiſe his Fortune, when it ſeems to be a Crime to be victorious? None but thoſe of the baſeſt Minds, can revile one, who has ſo ſignally been the Deliverer of *Europe*; none but mercenary Pens could write againſt a Man, to whom we owe our Religion and our Liberty. I beg Pardon, if the Subject warms me, I own I can't but deteſt Ingratitude, and perhaps am tranſported too much in my Invectives againſt it.

Pamphlets written againſt the Duke of Marlborough *animadverted upon.*

AFTER this the Author animadverts upon two Pamphlets lately publiſhed, againſt the Duke of *Marlborough*, *that raiſed his Spleen very much* (p. 22.) The firſt is called, *No Queen or no General.* But that Author (ſays he) ſhews himſelf not worth any one's Notice; For his Stile is Bombaſt, and his Facts falſe: Nay, he ſeems not to know common Hiſtory. The ſecond is, *adds he*, (p. 23.) another Paper, that ſeeme to come from abler Hands; *The Repreſentation of* Albinia. I ſhall not give any farther Character of it, than that it bears the Stamp of

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a *Clergyman*, as fam'd *for Knavery*, as he is for Preferment and Dignity. One Paſſage in it is very remarkable. In giving a Character of the Duke, he ſays, He was *perhaps once fortunate*; now this is certainly the higheſt Compliment that could be paid him, tho' I could anſwer for it; that it was not ſo deſign'd by the Author. For all Mankind knows that he has been much more than once victorious and ſucceſsful. Now if he has been but once indebted to Fortune, all his happy Campaigns beſides (and ſuch are all that he has made) are only owing to his conſummate Wiſdom; and Fortune has no Share in them. This trite Reflection, the Reader will remember, is, by Biſhop *Burnet*, put in Prince *Eugene*'s Mouth; Whether this Author borrowed it from common Fame, or the Biſhop from him, I leave undetermined. AN' 1712.

THE Duke of *Marlborough*, as I have ſaid above, bore his Diſgrace, with all the Reſignation and Conſtancy of a *Chriſtian Hero*, living quietly in a ſmall Country Seat, near St. *Albans*: Yet the Malice and Rancour of his implacable Enemies purſued him even in this Retirement. And the ſcurrilous Writer of the *Poſt-Boy* was ſo baſe to inſert the following Paragraph, among the Reſt of his mean Calumnies: *His unparaleled Reſignation.*

"*St. Albans, Auguſt* 13. About a Fortnight "ago, was pitch'd in the Duke of *Marlbo-* "*rough*'s Bowling-Green here, a magnificent "Tent, ſaid to be the ſame his Grace formerly "made uſe of in the Camp, wherein he held "the Councils of War, before any conſider- "able Enterprize was undertaken; And it is *Implacable Malice of his Enemies.*

AN° 1712. " remarkable, that, on *Monday* laſt, dined in
" the Tent, with his Grace and Ducheſs, the
" Lord *Godolphin*, Lord *Cowper*, Duke of
" *Montague*, Lord *Bridgewater*, Lord *Rialton*,
" Mr. *Walpole*, *cum multis aliis*. What was
" conſulted and agreed upon, after Dinner, is
" not publickly known; but it is certain, his
" Grace ſet out early this Morning for *London*.
" The ſaid Tent, being of *Arras-Work*, and
" very curious in its Kind, draws a vaſt Con-
" courſe of Country People, of all Sorts, to ſee
" it, the Price being but Six-pence a-piece.
" Since his Grace's Arrival at this Place, he
" has lived very hoſpitably, and generally in-
" vites ſome or other of the neighbouring In-
" habitants to dine with him, under his Tent.

WHAT poor Shifts is Malice often put to, to vent itſelf!

BUT to have Recourſe to an Author of more general good Fame.

A remarkable Obſervation of the Spectator's;

" THERE is not (ſays the *Spectator*) any
" Circumſtance in *Cæſar*'s Character, which
" gives me a greater Idea of him, than a Say-
" ing which *Cicero* tells us, he frequently made
" uſe of in private Converſation; *That he was*
" *ſatisfied with his Share of Life and Fame*;
" (*Se ſatis vel ad Naturam, vel ad Gloriam*
" *vixiſſe*;) Many indeed have given over their
" Purſuits after Fame; But that has pro-
" ceeded either from the Diſappointments they
" have met in it, or from their Experience of
" the little Pleaſure which attends it, or from
" the better Informations of natural Coldneſs
" of old Age; But ſeldom from a full Satiſ-
" faction and Acquieſcence, in their preſent
" Enjoyments of it. How few ambitious Men

" are

" are there, who have got as much Fame as AN' 1712.
" they desired, and where Thirst after it has
" not been as eager, in the very Height of their
" Reputation, as it was before they became
" known and eminent among Men.

THE Duke had by this Time, (tho' he lived many Years after) enjoy'd a good Share of Life, and as great a One of Glory, as ever Subject did. And that he was fully satisfied with both, his quiet Resignation to the Turn of the Times, without so much as repining or Complaint, and the Contentment, he upon all Occasions, shew'd, in his Retirement, are more than sufficient Evidences. *Applied to the Duke.*

THE Duke of *Marlborough* met, about this Time, with another sensible Affliction, I mean the Loss of the Earl of *Godolphin*, who died of the Stone, in *September*: " He was (says a late " Historian) the Man of the cleanest Head, the " calmest Temper, and the most incorrupt, of " all the Ministers of State I have ever known. " After having been thirty Years in the Trea- " sury, and during nine of those Lord Trea- " surers, as he was never once suspected of Cor- " ruption, or of suffering his Servants to grow " rich under him; So, in all that Time, his " Estate was not encreased, by him, to the " Value of 4000 *l.* He served the Queen, " with such a particular Affection and Zeal, " that he studied to possess all People, with " great personal Esteem for Her: And She " Her-self seem'd to be so sensible of this, for " many Years, that if Courts were not diffe- " rent from all other Places in the World, it " might have been thought, that his wise Ma- " nagement at home, and the Duke of *Marl-* " *borough*'s Glorious Conduct abroad, would *Death of the Earl of Godolphin.* *His Character.*

AN' 1712. " have fixed them in their Posts, above the " little Practices of an artful Favourite.

Reason why the Duke of Marlborough *went out of* England.

THE Duke of *Marlborough*, after the Earl of *Godolphin*'s Death, having wisely considered; That, notwithstanding the constant Precaution he used, since he was removed from the Command of the Army, and other Employments, not to intermeddle in publick Affairs; Yet he could not be merry with four or five intimate Friends in Town, or take a Turn into the Country, without giving Suspicion to his Enemies; And being traduc'd by Mercenary Libellers; His Grace, when he saw, that all the great and glorious Things he had done seem'd as it were forgot, and it was even become meritorious to insult him, resolv'd, at last, to make other People easy, and his own Person more secure, by retiring out of the Kingdom. His Grace having open'd his Design, to a great Man in the Ministry, and demanded a Pass, about the latter End of *October*, the same was granted, and delivered to him about a Fortnight after: But it was confidently reported, That his Grace was denied the Favour of paying his Personal Duty to the Queen, before he left *England*.

He is deny'd the Favour of seeing the Queen.

THE Author of the Annals of Queen *Ann* says: The Duke opened his Design to the Earl of *Oxford*, and demanded a Pass, which was readily granted: " But (says a later Author) " His Grace never open'd himself to the Treasurer since he had the Staff; But Mr. *Manwaring* spoke to the Earl of *Oxford* about it, " and the Pass was far from being readily " granted. The major Part of the Ministers, " particularly Mr. *St. John*, was against it, " being afraid of his Grace, as well abroad as

" at

" at home, and thought their Power would ſe- AN' 1712.
" cure them better againſt him here. How-
" ever, the Treaſurer, to oblige Mr. *Man-*
" *waring*, remov'd all Difficulties, conquer'd
" all Oppoſition, and concerted with that Gen-
" tleman the Manner of granting and limiting
" the Paſs, which was done to my Lord Duke's
" Satisfaction. The Paſs (*continues my Author*)
" was accompanied with a Letter from the
" Queen, to teſtify how well pleas'd She ſhould
" be with the honourable Reception his Grace
" every where met with. The Duke having
" ſettled his Affairs, ſent a Gentleman from his
" Seat at *St. Albans* to *Windſor*, to fetch this
" Paſs: But the Lord Treaſurer would ſend it
" by a Meſſenger of his own, who was enjoin'd
" not to deliver it, till the Duke of *Marlbo-*
" *rough* had conſented to write a few Lines to
" him, which that Meſſenger was to bring
" back, importing, that the Paſs was procur'd
" by the Earl of *Oxford*, and the Acknowledg-
" ment for it was due only to him, which be-
" ing complied with, his Grace had the Paſs
" and Letter deliver'd to him.

IT is obſervable, that both Parties were variouſly affected with his Grace's going away, or, as many call'd it, *Voluntary Exile*: Some judging it ominous, others favourable to their reſpective Parties; Some the Effect of Fear; and others of Prudence.

IN all Probability both theſe Motives prevail'd with the Duke.

A LATE Hiſtorian ſays; " His leaving *Some further Reflections on this Matter.*
" the Kingdom was variouſly cenſured; Some
" pretended it was the Giving up, and Aban-
" doning the Concerns of his Country; And

AN' 1712. " they repreſented it as the Effect of Fear,
" with too anxious a Care to ſecure himſelf.
" Others were glad he was ſafe, out of ill
" Hands; Whereby, if we ſhould fall into the
" Convulſions of a Civil War, he would be
" able to aſſiſt the *Elector* of *Hannover*, as be-
" ing ſo entirely beloved, and confided in, by
" all our Military Men; Whereas, if he had
" ſtaid in *England*, it was not to be doubted,
" but, upon the leaſt Shadow of Suſpicion, he
" would have been immediately ſecured;
" Whereas now, he would be at Liberty, be-
" ing beyond Sea, to act as there might be
" Occaſion for it.

Endeavours uſed to involve the Duke in Plots.

IT was, indeed, high Time for his Grace to leave the Kingdom, when ſo many Arts were uſed to render him obnoxious, and to involve him in any Thing that look'd like a Deſign againſt the Government. To this Purpoſe, we may take Notice, that beſides what was ſuggeſted, by the *Examiner*, That his Grace *ſet the Example of Party Duels, and deputed the late Lord* Mohun *to be General Bully of the Faction*, it was maliciouſly inſinuated, not only in private Whiſpers, but even before the Coroner's Inqueſt, that the Duke of *Marlborough* was Privy to the Challenge that was ſent to the Duke of *Hamilton*. The Duke having ſettled his Domeſtick Affairs, and, as I am inform'd, conveyed moſt of his real Eſtate to his Sons in Law, ſet out for *Dover*, on *Monday*, the 14th of *November*; But the Wind being contrary, his Grace continued at the Houſe of his Friend Sir *Henry Furneſe*, till *Sunday* following, when he embark'd at *Dover*, in the *North-Britain* Packet Boat. The next Morning, his Grace came before the Harbour of *Oſtend*, and the Captain

He embarks at Dover.

His Reception at Oſtend.

Captain of the Packet Boat, hoiſting her Enſign, on the Topmaſt Head, the Town took this as a Signal of his Grace's being on Board, and made a Salute of all the Cannon towards the Sea; And, on the Packet-boats entering the Harbour, of three Rounds of all the Artillery, on the Ramparts. On his Grace's landing, he was receiv'd by General *Cadogan* and Brigadier *de Caris*, Governour of the Place, and conducted by a vaſt Concourſe of People to Captain *Brown*'s, where he dined; he ſupp'd with the Governour, lay that Night at the Burgo-Maſters, and, the next Day, *December* 13, (N. S.) his Grace ſet out for *Antwerp*, being ſaluted by another triple Diſcharge of the Cannon, and by the Yachts, and other *Engliſh* Ships. AN' 1712.

THE folllowing Copy of Verſes was made upon his Grace's Departure.

To his Grace the Duke of MARLBOROUGH, *on his going into* GERMANY.

A Copy of Verſes on his Grace's going into Germany.

GO, Mighty Prince, and thoſe great Nations ſee,
Which thy Victorious Arms before made free;
View that fam'd Column, where thy Name engrav'd,
Shall tell their Children, who their Empire ſav'd.
Point out that *Marble*, where thy Worth is ſhown,
To every grateful Country, but thy own.
O Cenſure undeſerv'd! Unequal Fate!
Which ſtrove to leſſen *Him* who made *Her* Great;
Which pamper'd with Succeſs, and Rich in Fame,
Extoll'd His Conqueſt, but condemn'd His Name,

But

An. 1712. But Virtue is a Crime, when plac'd on high;
Tho' all the Fault's in the Beholder's Eye.

Yet he, untouch'd, as in the Heat of Wars,
Flies from no Danger but *Domeſtick Jars*.
Smiles at the Dart, which angry *Envy* ſhakes,
And only fears for *Her*, whom he forſakes;
He grieves to find the Courſe of Virtue croſt,
Bluſhing to ſee our Blood no better loſt:
Diſdains in factious Parties to contend,
And proves in Abſence moſt *Britannia*'s Friend.

So the great SCIPIO, of Old, to ſhun
That glorious Envy, which his Arms had won,
Far from his dear ungrateful *Rome* retir'd,
Prepar'd, whene'er his Country's Cauſe requir'd,
To ſhine in *Peace* or *War*, and be again admir'd.

The Duke of Marlboro's *Reception at* Antwerp *and other Places.*

AT his Grace's Entrance into *Antwerp*, he was met, without the Gates, by the Marquis *de Terracena*, Governour of the Citadel, whom he had before honoured with his Friendſhip, and who, in the *Emperor*, his Maſter's Name, made him an Offer of all the Ceremonies uſually paid to their Sovereign Princes; But his Grace deſired to be excuſed, and would have went *Incognito* to the Houſe provided for his Lodgings, which, however, was not permitted; So that he was introduc'd, as before, with the Noiſe of Cannon, and the Acclamations of the People, who could not ſee the Perſon, that had ſo lately delivered them from the *French* Yoke, without giving publick Teſtimonies of their thankful Acknowledgments. From thence, after he had, with great Difficulty, been prevailed with, to be preſent at a Collation prepared for him, by the Marquis, his Grace (with his Retinue) made the

the beſt of his Way towards *Maeſtricht*; And AN' 1712.
without entering into the Towns, that had made Preparations for his Reception, travell'd the moſt private Roads he could poſſibly make. Notwithſtanding which, the Country was alarmed at his Preſence, in thoſe Parts, and every Place thro' which he paſſed, was filled with Spectators, having Notice of his coming, from the Parties of Horſe, that (by Order of the Governour of *Maeſtricht*) were laid on the Road between *Antwerp* and that Town, to Eſcort his Grace. On his Arrival there, he again found himſelf under a Neceſſity of complying with the Diſpoſitions that were made to compliment him, in Reſpect to the *States-General*, who had ſent particular Orders for it, to ſhew the great Value they had for his Perſon and Services. The Garriſon was drawn up, about Noon, under Arms, in two Ranks, from the *Bruſſel's* Gate, to the Governour's Houſe; and, about ſeven in the Evening, the Duke arrived, under a triple Diſcharge of the Cannon from the Bulwarks, and all other Honours that were paid him in other Places. He was accompanied by General *Dopff*, who waited upon his Grace without the Town, as alſo by Lieutenant General *Cadogan* (afterwards Earl *Cadogan*) who choſe rather (*to his Honour it muſt be ſaid*) to attend on his old General, than to enjoy his Places and Employments under the new Miniſtry, who, for this Reſpect ſhew'd to his Grace, diveſted him of them. When the Duke alighted at the Governour's Houſe, a great Guard was immediately placed, under a Captain, Lieutenant, and Enſign; And, the next Morning, his Grace was complimented by the Magiſtrates, in a full Body, and with as great Tokens

AN' 1712. Tokens of Reſpect, as if he had ſtill retained the Command of the Confederate Army. Nor was leſs Obſervance ſhewn him at his Departure. There was the ſame Diſcharge of all the Artillery of the Place, and the ſame Diſpoſition of the Soldiery for his Grace's Paſſage thro' the Garriſon, as was made before; and the two Generals *Dopff* and *Cadogan*, gave their Attendance on him, till he was out of the Territories of the *States General*. In his Journy to *Aix la Chapelle* (where he intended to take up his Reſidence for ſome Time, till ſuitable Proviſions were made, in the Heart of *Germany*, for his Abode) the Peaſants, and others, flocked together, to ſee the Preſerver of the *Empire*; And even the People of different Nations (for all Sorts are on the Borders of *Germany*) agreed on beſtowing their Bleſſings on the HERO, and their Execrations on his Enemies. They were full of Aſtoniſhment, at the Sight of him, and ſaid, *His Looks, his Air, and his Addreſs, were full as conquering as his Sword.* Some of them could not with all their Striving refrain from Tears; Others avowed that they came with Common Curioſity, and thought of nothing elſe, but when they ſaw the Man, who had filled the World with the Fame of his great Acts, dining, with few Attendants, in a poor obſcure Village, and heard how ungrateful he had been uſed in his Native Country, they were ſo loſt, that they thought they ſhould ſink into the Earth. Nay even a *Frenchman* himſelf could not forbear ſaying, *That tho' the Sight was worth a Million to his King, yet, he believed, he would not, at ſuch a Price, have loſt the Service of ſo brave a Man, at ſuch a Time.* In Fine, all Sexes, and Ages, both adored and bewailed him, whilſt the

the Duke himſelf, ſhewed the Greatneſs of his Sufferings was only to be ſurmounted by the Greatneſs of his Mind, and went thro' the Town of *Aix la Chapelle*, to the Houſe prepared for his Reception, in ſuch a Manner, as if he bore at Heart the Preſſures of other People's Misfortunes, not the Remembrance of his own. The next Day, his Levee was crowded by all Perſons of Rank and Diſtinction, in the Town, who, tho' of different Intereſts, and Nations, were unanimous in their Reſpects to his great Merit. In particular, the Marquis of *Leſdiſquieres*, a *French Man*, ſpeaking of him, at his Return, to the Abbot *de Guliſtre*, ſaid, *He could now ſay, that he had ſeen the Man, who was equal to the Marſhal* de Turenne, *in Conduct, to the Prince of* Conde, *in Courage, and ſuperiour to the Marſhal* de Luxemburg, *in Succeſs*. AN' 1712.

HIS Grace, having received all imaginable Reſpect, was induced to ſtay at *Aix la Chapelle*, longer than he intended, and the Ducheſs of *Marlborough*, having landed at *Oſtend*, in *February*, 1713, the Duke met her Grace at *Maſtricht*, from whence he returned again to *Aix la Chapelle*. They made but a ſhort Stay at that Town; For all Things being prepared for their Journy, they viſited their Principality of *Mindelheim*, and ſeveral Towns in *Germany*, being received in all Places with the greateſt Honours, particularly at *Frankfort*, where the Duke had frequent Interviews with Prince *Eugene*, and received the Compliments of ſeveral other Princes.

The Duke of Marlborough *ſued for Arrears of Building* Blenheim *Houſe.*

BESIDES the Suit againſt the Duke for the two and a half *per Cent.* mention'd above, there was another commenced for Arrears due to the Builders of *Blenheim*-Houſe. The Queen had given

Ann. 1712. given Orders for building it with great Magnificence; All the Bargains with the Work-men were made in her Name, and by Authority for Her; And in the Preambles of the *Acts* of *Parliament*, that confirmed the Grant of *Woodſtock* to him and his Heirs, it was ſaid, the Queen built the Houſe for him: Yet now, that the Tradeſmen were let run into an Arrear of 30,000 *l.* the Queen refus'd to pay any more, and ſet them upon ſuing the Duke of *Marlborough* for it, tho' he had never contracted with any of them. Upon his going beyond Sea, both thoſe Suits were ſtaid; "Which gave Occaſion "to People to imagine, that the Miniſtry, "being diſturbed to ſee ſo much Publick "Reſpect put on a Man whom they had uſed "ſo ill, had ſet theſe Proſecutions on Foot, on"ly to render his Stay in *England* uneaſy to him.

CHAP. II.

A BRIEF *Account of the Campaign of* 1712.

IN the foregoing Chapter, I confined myſelf wholly to the Diſgrace of our *Hero*, and his Vindication, with the Cauſes of the former, and Circumſtances which attended the latter, to the Time of his leaving *England*; It will be neceſſary, for the Connexion of Hiſtory, that I now give ſome Account of what was doing during that Time in *Flanders*, and at the Congreſs

Congreſs of *Utrecht*, together with the moſt material Paſſages of the Remainder of Queen *Ann*'s Reign: Which, tho' they may not ſo immediately regard the Duke of *Marlborough*, will give Occaſion to make ſome Reflections, that will tend very much to his Honour; In my Relation of theſe Things, I ſhall, however, be very brief, and confine this Chapter to the Campaign. An. 1712.

THE Queen having, as the Reader has already ſeen, been pleas'd to remove the Duke of *Marlborough*, from the Command of the Army, Her Majeſty appointed the Duke of *Ormond*, to command Her Forces, abroad, as Her Captain-General, with the ſame Authority and Commiſſion as his Predeceſſor had. The Seaſon, drawing on, for opening the Campaign, his Grace repair'd to the *Hague*, to concert the Operations of it, and from thence went to *Tournay*, where he found Prince *Eugene*. On the ſixth of *May*, theſe two Generals were nobly entertain'd by the Earl of *Albemarle*, Governour of that City, together with the Deputies of the *States*, and ſeveral other Perſons of Diſtinction. *The Duke of Ormond takes upon him the Command of the Army.*

THE next Day, General *Lumley* came to compliment his Grace, and, in the Evening, return'd to *Beſieux*, where the *Britiſh* Troops were encamp'd, having firſt aſſiſted at a Council of War, of the chief and other Generals, with the Deputies of the *States*. The 21ſt, the Duke of *Ormond*, and Prince *Eugene*, left *Tournay*, and went to *Douay*, to take a View of the Fortifications of that Place, and came in the Evening to the Camp of *Marchiennes*. The 23d, his Grace reviewed the *Right* Wing of the firſt Line of his Army, conſiſting of all the *Britiſh* Troops, *And arrives in the Confederate Camp.*

AN' 1712. Troops, then in the Camp, and 16 Squadrons of Dragoons, of the Auxiliary Troops, in her Majeſty's Pay; After which his Grace entertain'd Prince *Eugene*, and the General Officers of both Armies, at Dinner. The 24*th*, the Duke of *Ormond* went to *Bouchain*, to view the Fortifications of that Place, and General *Fagel*'s Camp, on the other Side of the *Scheld*, and the Diſpoſitions were made for the two Armies to paſs that River, the next Day.

The Siege of Queſnoy.

THE Reſolution of the Council of War, thention'd above, was to beſiege *Queſnoy*, a ſmall but ſtrong Town, in the *Low-Countries*, in the Earldom of *Hainault*, and Territory of *Valenciennes*, ſeven Miles *South-Eaſt* of that City, 18 *South-Weſt* of *Mons*, and 18 almoſt *North-Eaſt* of *Cambray*. In Order to this Siege, the two Armies made a Motion, the 7*th* of *June*, and paſs'd the River *Selle*, the Duke of *Ormond* extending his *Left* to *Chateau-Cambreſis*, and Prince *Eugene* his *Right* to *Haſpre*, all along the ſaid River, which they had in Front. General *Fagel* was detach'd, in the mean Time, with thirty Battalions, and as many Squadrons, to inveſt *Queſnoy*, which was effected, the 8*th* of *June*, tho' with many Difficulties. The Trenches were not, however, open'd till the nineteenth, at Night, after which, the Siege was carried on, with ſo much Vigour and Succeſs, that, on the firſt of *July*, the Counterſcarp was taken, Sword in Hand. The Garriſon, hereupon, beat a Parly, the 3d, and ſurrender'd the 4th. For the farther Circumſtances of which, I refer the Reader to the following Letter.

The Town ſurrenders.

A LET-

A LETTER *from General* Fagel, *to the* States General. AN' 1712.

From the Camp before Queſnoy, July 3, 1712.

HIGH *and* MIGHTY LORDS,

A Letter from Gen. Fagel *to the* States General.

" I HAD the Honour moſt humbly to ac-
" quaint your *High Mightineſſes*, the 27th paſt,
" what Progreſs we had made in this Siege, as
" alſo that we were preparing to attack the
" Counterſcarp, which we did ſucceſsfully
" the firſt Inſtant, when, as we had propos'd,
" we drove the Enemy out of the Cover'd
" Way. In the mean Time, we continued to
" enlarge and level the Breaches, with inceſ-
" ſant Firing of our Artillery, and to Day they
" are made fit to mount, and our Saps are
" brought near to the Edge of the Ditch, over
" againſt them, in Order to fill it. The Gar-
" riſon, not daring to ſtay till that be done,
" beat a Parly, at three to Day, and deſired
" to ſend out a Brigadier, and two Colonels, to
" capitulate; Which I have granted, yet with
" Intimation, that the Garriſon muſt yield
" themſelves Priſoners of War, as I ſignified
" to the Governour, at the Beginning of the
" Siege, that he was to expect no other Uſage,
" if he waited to the laſt Extremity. I would
" not delay ſending your *High Mightineſſes* im-
" mediate Information of this, by my *Aid de*
" *Camp* (the Count *de Berlo*) moſt humbly con-
" gratulating your *High Mightineſſes* on this
" good News, and that with the greater Reaſon,
" becauſe *Queſnoy* is a Place very well fortified,

AN' 1712. " and has above ſeventy Villages dependant on
" it. I am, *&c.*

Sign'd,

F. N. Baron van FAGEL.

Priſoners taken at Queſnoy.

THE Garriſon of *Queſnoy*, conſiſting of 2662 private Men, embark'd at *Marchiennes*, and proceeded to *Ghent*, in Order to be conducted to *Holland*. Beſides theſe, there were ſeveral Perſons, of a ſuperior Rank, made Priſoners of War, *viz.* Monſ. *Labadie*, Lieutenant-General, and Governour of the Place, the Sieur *Damas*, Major-General, three Brigadiers, the Major of the Place, and his Aſſiſtant, two Captains of the Guard, two Commiſſaries of War, a Treaſurer, a Commiſſary of the Artillery, with ſeven others in extraordinary, five Officers of the Artillery, one Lieutenant of the Bombardiers, four Cadets, twelve Bombardiers, eight Officers of the Ordnance, ſeventy Gunners, ſix Engineers, five Colonels, four Lieutenant-Colonels, ſix Majors, fifty two Captains, one hundred and twenty one Lieutenants, and fifty three Enſigns: Beſides five hundred and twenty eight private Men, ſick or wounded, who could not be removed. The *Confederates* put a good Garriſon in the Place, under Major-General *Ivoy*, and all Diligence was uſed to repair the Breaches, and level the Works.

The Duke of Ormond *propoſes a Ceſſation of Arms.*

THE *Confederate* Armies remain'd near *Queſnoy*, till the 16th of *July*, during which Time, the Generals had ſeveral Conferences, particularly on the 24*th* of *June*, when the Duke of *Ormond*, declar'd, that he had received Orders from the Queen, his Miſtreſs, to publiſh, within

within three Days, a Suſpenſion of Arms for two Months, between his Army and the *French*, in Order to facilitate the Concluſion of a Treaty of a General Peace, which was then on Foot, as the Reader will ſee below. His Grace, at the ſame Time, told Prince *Eugene*, and the Field Deputies of the *States*, that he had poſitive Orders to propoſe, that the like Suſpenſion of Arms ſhould be publiſh'd in the *Confederate* Army: And that, in the mean Time, he had Directions to ſend ten Battalions, to take Poſſeſſion of *Dunkirk*, which the *French* had offer'd to put into the Hands of the Queen, his Miſtreſs, for the Security of the Performances of the Offers they had made. AN. 1712.

PRINCE *Eugene*, and the Deputies of the *States*, deſiring ſome Time to write about it, to their reſpective Maſters, the Duke of *Ormond* anſwered, that was not in his Power to grant, and that if they perſiſted to carry on the Siege of *Queſnoy*, he could cover it no longer, but muſt march off, with his Troops, within three Days. His Grace, likewiſe, acquainted the Generals of the Foreign Troops, in the *Britiſh* Pay, that they muſt obey his Orders, otherwiſe they ought not to expect to have Bread, Pay, or their Arrears: However, his Grace ſuſpended the March of his Troops, ſome Days beyond the Term he had limited, to give Time to the Reſt of the *Allies* to come into the Ceſſation of Arms.

THE *Allies* not being able to agree on this Subject, Prince *Eugene* decamp'd, the 16th, from the Neighbourhood of *Queſnoy*, and encamp'd at *Hartre*, near *Landrecy*, being join'd, in his March, by all the Auxiliary Troops, belonging to the Princes of the *Empire*, which were in the Duke of *The* Imperialiſts, *and the* Auxiliaries *ſeparate from the Duke of* Ormond's *Army.*

AN' 1712. of *Ormond's* Army, their Generals declaring, they had Orders from their ſeveral Maſters, not to ſeparate themſelves from the *Emperour's* Forces, and thoſe of the *States*; So that none remain'd with the *Engliſh*, but ſome Battalions of *Holſtein Gottorp*, and the Regiments of Dragoons of *Waleff*.

The Duke of Ormond *publiſhes a Ceſſation of Arms.*

THIS was the fatal Day, in which the Forces of the *Allies*, were divided, who, while they remain'd united, were always invincible; But they were, ſoon after, ſenſible, that they were not now an equal Match for the *French*. Prince *Eugene* prepar'd to beſiege *Landrecy*, and, the 17th, the Duke of *Ormond*, having cauſed a Suſpenſion of Arms, for two Months, to be publiſh'd in the Camp, as the Marſhal *de Villars* had done in his, his Grace march'd back to *Aveſnes le Secq*, repaſs'd the *Scheld* and the *Scarpe*, and came to *Ghent*, where the *Britiſh* Army continued all the Reſt of the Campaign.

Mutual Civilities paſs between the two Generals.

MUTUAL Civilities continued, however, to paſs, between the Commanders in chief of the two Armies: For the Duke of *Ormond*, ſoon after, ſent General *Cadogan*, to Prince *Eugene*, with a Compliment, to tell him, that his Grace was ſorry for this Separation, and to wiſh his Highneſs a proſperous Campaign, in which he added, he ſhould meet with no Hindrance from him. The ſame Afternoon, Count *Naſſau Woudenbourg* (Son to the late Velt-Marſhal *d'Auverquerque*) came to the Duke of *Ormond* from Prince *Eugene*, and the Deputies of the *States*, to acquaint his Grace, "that being in-
"form'd of the Commandants of *Bouchain* and
"*Douay* having refuſed to admit ſome of his
"Officers into thoſe Places, upon the March
"of

" of his Army, they had thought themſelves AN' 1712.
" oblig'd to declare, that the ſame was not
" done, directly nor indirectly, by their Or-
" ders; and that the ſaid Commandants ſhould
" be ſeverely reprimanded: Deſiring his Grace
" not to impute to them, what the ſaid Com-
" mandants had done without Order: And
" aſſur'd him, that they were ready to give
" all poſſible Aſſiſtance to the Troops in their
" March, and to do every Thing that could
" be deſir'd of them, towards the preſerving a
" good Underſtanding and Union between
" the Queen and their Maſters." The ſame Evening, Count *Hompeſch* (Governour of *Douay*) likewiſe waited on his Grace, to excuſe himſelf, as having no Part in the Commandants refuſing Entrance to his Officers.

Landrecy was inveſted, by the *Allies*, the 16th of *July*, with thirty-four Battalions, and thirty Squadrons, under the Command of the Prince of *Anhalt-Deſſau*, who had, under him, three Lieutenant-Generals, ſix Major-Generals and eight Brigadiers: Being ſupported by the Reſt of the Army under Prince *Eugene*, the *Left* of which join'd the Camp before *Landrecy*, and the *Right* extended along the *Scheld*, towards *Denain*, where the *Allies* had an intrench'd Camp, to cover the bringing up of their Artillery, Ammunition, and Proviſions, which they drew from the Magazines in *Walloon Flanders*, by Water. Landrecy *beſieged.*

THE Marſhal *de Villars*, who had receiv'd Orders from his Court, to relieve *Landrecy*, cauſed Bridges to be laid over the *Scheld*, the 18th of *July*, which he paſs'd, the 19th, and the 20th encamp'd on the *Salle*, towards *Chateau Cambreſis*. The 21ſt and 22d he order'd 1500

AN' 1712. Men to widen and level the Roads towards the *Sambre*, and to lay Bridges over that River. Prince *Eugene*, being inform'd of theſe Motions, caus'd a large Intrenchment to be made before his *Left*, and poſted General *Fagel* behind it, with forty Battalions, and caus'd his *Right* to move up, about three Leagues nearer, that he might be in a Condition to maintain the Siege, with his whole Army.

The Marſhal de Villars forms a Deſign of poſſeſſing the Camp of Denain.

MONSIEUR *de Villars* had, in the mean Time, formed the important Deſign of poſſeſſing himſelf of the Camp of *Denain*, and of the Magazines of the *Allies*; To this End, he order'd Count *Broglio*, the 23d in the Evening, to advance along the *Selle*, with forty Squadrons, cauſing all the Paſſages of that River to be guarded, that none of the Parties of the *Allies* might croſs it, to obſerve the Motions of his Army. He commanded, at the ſame Time, the Marquis *de Vieux Pont*, a Lieutenant-General, to march with thirty Battalions of his *Left*, ſome Artillery and *Pontons*, and lay Bridges, at *Neufville*, over the *Scheld*, between *Bouchain* and *Denain*. Count *Albergotti* was detach'd after him, with twenty Battalions more, which were followed by the whole *French* Army, in four Columns, and a fifth of Artillery, the heavy Baggage having been ſent, ſome Days before, to *St. Quintin*. Theſe Orders were all duly executed, tho' not without ſome Difficulty, by Reaſon of a Moraſs, on the other Side of the *Scheld*.

THE *Allies*, in Order to cover their Convoys againſt the Garriſons of *Cambray* and *Valenciennes*, had drawn a Line from the *Scheld* to the *Scarpe*: That Part of them, which began between *Neufville* and *Denain*, were attack'd by Monſieur

Monſieur *de Broglio*, and, being but weakly guarded, were forced, with little or no Reſiſtance. Being enter'd, he ſurrounded a Detachment of five hundred Horſe, and the ſame Number of Foot, who guarded five hundred Waggons, loaded with Bread, for the Army of the *Allies*, which they took, after having kill'd or taken moſt of the Guard. The Troops at *Denain* came, indeed, out of their Camp, in ſeveral Columns, to defend their Lines and their Convoy, but, upon the Approach of the *French* Infantry, they return'd to their Camp, which was defended by ſeventeen Battalions, under the Command of the Earl of *Albemarle*, with four Lieutenant-Generals, and ſeveral Major-Generals and Brigadiers. Being, beſides, cover'd by an Intrenchment, of between fifteen and twenty Foot high, mounted with twelve Pieces of Cannon. AN' 1712

THE *French* Infantry having paſs'd the *Scheld*, and the Line which the Count *de Broglio* had gain'd, the Marſhal *de Villars* made Preparations for the Attack, by diſpoſing his Troops in eight Columns, at about two hundred Paces Diſtance from each other; The Grenadiers were at the Head of the Battalions, with a Reſerve of ſix Battalions marching in a ſecond Line, and the Cavalry behind: He put himſelf at the *Right* of the Infantry, and the Marſhal *de Monteſquiou*, with Count *Albergotti*, were at the *Left*. The Signal for the Attack being given, the whole Line advanc'd ſeven or eight hundred Paces towards the Intrenchment, without ſo much as firing. When they were come within half Muſket-Shot, the *Allies*, who lin'd the Rampart, made a Diſcharge of all their Cannon, loaded with Cartridge-Shot, and

An. 1712. three Diſcharges of their Muſkets, notwithſtanding which, all the *French* Battalions remain'd unbroken, and being come within fifty Paces of the Intrenchment, the Piquet and Grenadiers leap'd into the Ditch, follow'd by the Battalions, and, after ſome Reſiſtance, they enter'd the Camp, cutting all down that came in their Way. The Reſt retir'd into the Village and the Abby; But they were ſo cloſely purſued by the *French*, that whole Battalions threw themſelves into the *Scheld*; And thus the *Confederate* Troops were entirely defeated, before Prince *Eugene* could come to their Aſſiſtance. The Caution, which Monſieur *de Villars* had taken, to conceal his March and Deſign, ſucceeded ſo well, that Prince *Eugene* had no Intelligence of them, till the 24th in the Morning, when the Enemy were laying Bridges over the *Scheld*, and ſo could not arrive with his Troops till the Engagement was over. This Action prov'd a very unhappy one, and the *Dutch* loſt many brave Officers in it: The Field Deputies gave the *States-General* the following Account thereof.

The French force the Confederate Lines.

High and Mighty Lords,

A Letter to the States-General from their Deputies.

" THE Marſhal *de Villars* decamped Yeſterday, in the Evening, at Sun-ſet, from *Chateau Cambreſis*, and march'd with ſuch Diligence, that, early this Morning, he paſs'd the *Scheld*, in eight Columns, at *Sourche*, and at *Neufville*. As ſoon as Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* had Intelligence of the Enemy's March, he went to *Denain*, caus'd the Battalions to march thither, to re-inforce the Body commanded by the Earl of *Albemarle*, viewed, in Perſon, the Intrenchment there, and

" and the Infantry who were poſted in it, cau- AN 1712.
" ſed the Cavalry and Baggage to come over
" to this Side of the *Scheld*, that there might
" not be any Confuſion, and, about Ten
" o'Clock, came over to this Side of the
" Bridge, to make the neceſſary Diſpoſitions
" for ſupporting that Body, with all the In-
" fantry of the Army, who were actually on
" their March. In the mean while, the Ene-
" my having advanc'd near to the Intrench-
" ment, in one very cloſe Column of their *Left*
" Wing, and main Body, which fil'd off to
" attack the Intrenchment in Front, they after-
" wards made ſeveral Feints, as if they would
" retire, becauſe of the Fire which our Men
" made upon them, from their Cannon: But,
" at Length, they fell, with ſo much Fury, on
" the Regiments poſted there, that after one
" Diſcharge, the Intrenchment was abandon'd.
" Then the Enemy, breaking into the In-
" trenchment, charg'd our Men, on the *Right*
" and on the *Left*, broke them, and, after a
" vigorous but vain Reſiſtance, forced them
" to retire over the Bridge on the *Scheld*: But,
" that Bridge, having been unfortunately broke,
" by the Weight of the Baggage which had
" newly paſs'd it, the greateſt Part of thoſe,
" who attempted to paſs it, were drown'd:
" Others got over to this Side of the *Scheld*,
" and the Reſt of the ſeven Battalions, who
" were in the Intrenchment, were killed or
" made Priſoners. The Earl of *Albemarle*,
" and Major-General *Lobel*, are among the
" [illegible] Count *Dhona*, Lieutenant-General,
" and the Prince of *Holſtein* (Major-General,
" in the *Emperour*'s Service) were drown'd.
" We have not yet any certain Advice of the
" Count

AN' 1712. " Count of *Naſſau Woudenburg*. Among the
" ſeventeen Battalions, three were *Imperialiſts*,
" or *Palatines*, and three of this *State*; *viz.*
" thoſe of *Albemarle*, *Welderen* and *Douglas*;
" the Reſt being auxiliary Troops. We are
" obliged to defer, to another Opportunity,
" the ſending to your *High Mightineſſes* the
" Particulars of our Loſs: It is but little,
" conſidering the great Fire, and, without
" the Accident of the Breaking of the Bridge,
" would have been yet leſs: For the Enemy
" durſt not penetrate to the *Schéld*, to avoid
" the Fire of our Infantry, who were poſted
" on this Side of that River. Brigadier *Berck-*
" *hofer* is in *Marchiennes*, with ſix Battalions;
" and as that Place is ſituate on the *Scarpe*, on
" Ground almoſt inacceſſible, we hope he will
" retire elſewhere, in Caſe the Enemy ſhould
" paſs that River. As all Communication
" with *Marchiennes* is cut off from us, Orders
" have been iſſued for baking Bread for the
" Army here and at *Mons*, and the Infantry is
" ordered back to the Army, which is in its
" former Situation. To morrow, we ſhall
" concert with Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, and
" Count *Tilly*, what to do; and we will immé-
" diately inform Your *High Mightineſſes* of it.
" We hope thereby entirely to prevent any ill
" Conſequences of this Loſs. We are, *&c.*

Queſnoy, *July* 24. 1712. *High and Mighty Lords*, &c.

THE Lord *Albemarle* gave a very particular Account of this Action to the *States General*, too long to be inſerted here: But ſeveral Reflections being caſt upon his Conduct, in this Affair,

Affair, Prince *Eugene* wrote the following Let- AN' 1712.
ter, in his Juſtification, to an eminent Mi-
niſter:

SIR,

" I AM ſurprized and troubled, to hear of
" the Injuſtice People do my Lord *Albe-*
" *marle*, and all the impertinent Diſcourſes
" that have been vented, concerning his Con-
" duct, in the Action at *Denain*. I have long
" been ſenſible, that the ill-inform'd Vulgar
" judge by Events, and that the Unfortunate
" are always cenſur'd by them: But I wonder
" that ſuch Slanders ſhould have found Recep-
" tion among Men of Figure, as could only
" have been broach'd by his Enemies.

A Letter from Pr. Eugene, about the Action of Denain.

" I SHOULD think myſelf wanting in the
" Duty of a Man of Honour, if I did not
" teſtify the Truth, of which I was an Eye-
" witneſs. He performed, on that Occaſion,
" all that a Courageous, Prudent, and Vigi-
" lant General could do; and had all the
" Troops done their Duty, the Affair would
" not have gone as it did: But when they
" run, as ſoon as they have given one Fire,
" and cannot be rallied, no General in the
" World can help it: And, therefore, Sir,
" I doubt not but that you will contribute to
" the diſabuſing thoſe of the Regency, who
" may have been miſinformed; and that you
" will be perſuaded, none can have more Eſteem
" for you than,

SIR,

Yours, &c.

EUGENE de Savoy.

DURING

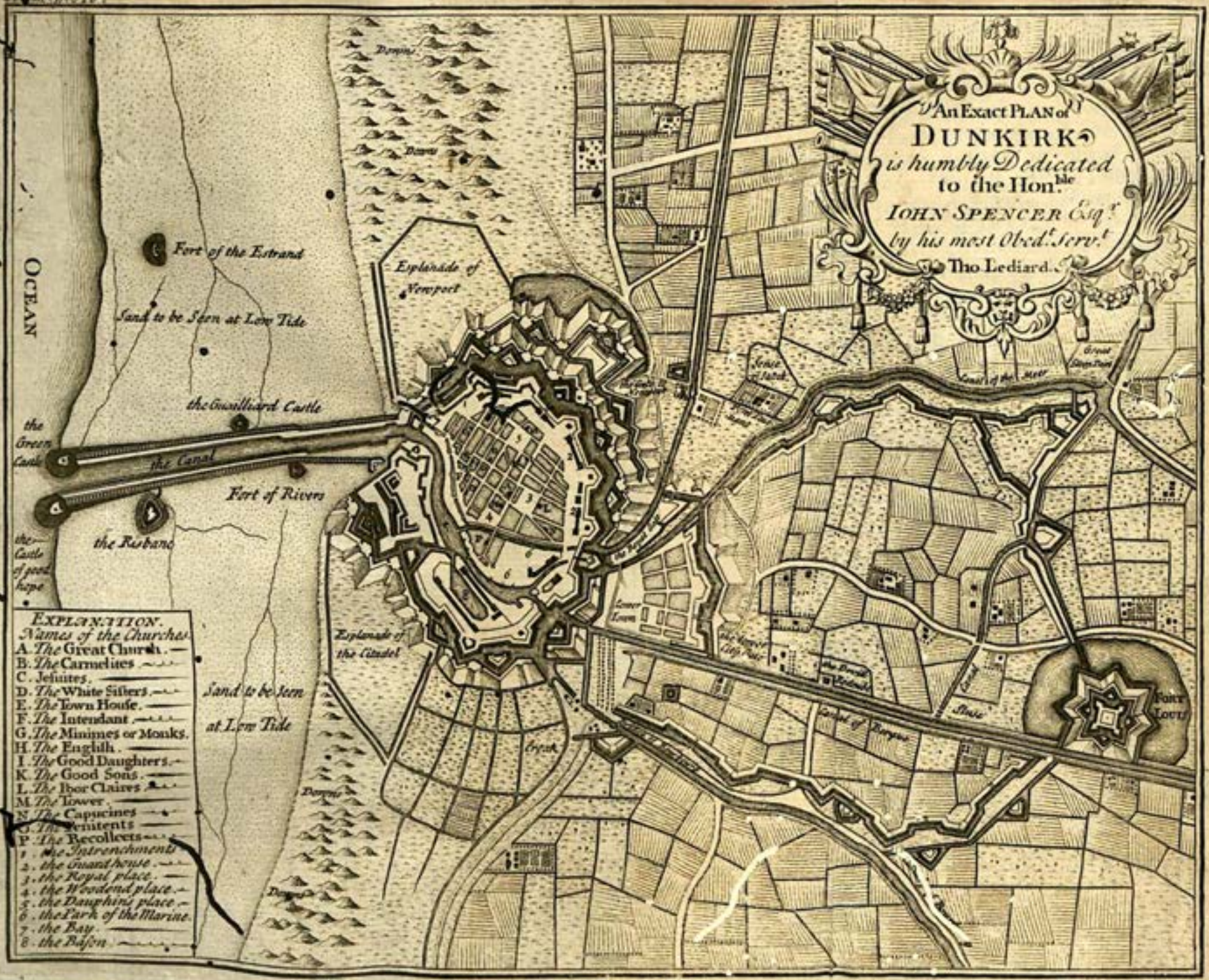
AN' 1712. DURING theſe Tranſactions, the *French* King, to ſhew his Intentions for a Peace were ſincere, declared his Readineſs to deliver up *Dunkirk*, into the Hands of the *Engliſh*: Sir *John Leake* was, hereupon ordered to convoy a Body of Troops from *England*, to take Poſſeſſion thereof: For as the Auxiliaries had refuſed to march with the Duke of *Ormond*, it was not thought adviſable to weaken the Body of *Engliſh* Troops, under his Command, by ſending a Detachment of them to *Dunkirk*, as, at firſt, was intended. Therefore, on the ſeventh of *July*, Sir *John Leake*, with Brigadier *Hill*, who commanded the Land-Forces, ſet ſail from the *Downs*, and, at two, the ſame Afternoon, they came to an Anchor before *Dunkirk*: The next Day, the Troops being landed, the *French* march'd out of the Citadel, *Fort Lewis*, the *Riſ-bank*, and all the other Forts; of which the *Engliſh* took Poſſeſſion, and placed Guards at all the Gates: But the *French* Ships and Gallies were permitted to remain in the Harbour, with two or three Battalions of Marines in the Town, on Pretence of guarding the Stores. The Privateers were alſo indulged the Liberty of coming in and out, provided they brought in no *Engliſh* Prizes.

Dunkirk delivered into the Hands of the Engliſh.

THE Duke of *Ormond*, continuing his March, as I have ſaid above, arriv'd, together with the Earl of *Strafford*, the 23d of *July*, N. S. at *Ghent*, the Troops encamping about a Mile and a half from the City. The Duke having put four Battalions of the *Britiſh* Troops into *Ghent*, and the like Number into *Bruges*, detach'd ſix Battalions, to re-inforce the Garriſon of *Dunkirk*, with a Train of Artillery and Ammunition.

The Duke of Ormond *ſeizes* Ghent *and* Bruges.

AFTER


An Exact PLAN of
DUNKIRK
is humbly Dedicated
to the Hon.ble
IOHN SPENCER Esq.r
by his most Obed.t Serv.t
Tho Lediard.
OCEAN
Fort of the Estrand
Sand to be Seen at Low Tide
the Guailliard Castle
the Green Castle
the Canal
Fort of Rivers
the Risbanc
the Castle of good hope
Esplanade of Newport
Esplanade of the Citadel
Sand to be Seen at Low Tide
Fort Louis
EXPLANATION.
Names of the Churches
A. The Great Church.
B. The Carmelites
C. Jesuites.
D. The White Sisters.
E. The Town House.
F. The Intendant.
G. The Minimes or Monks.
H. The English.
I. The Good Daughters.
K. The Good Sons.
L. The Ibor Claires.
M. The Tower.
N. The Capucines
O. The Penitents
P. The Recollects
1. the Intrenchments
2. the Guard house.
3. the Royal place.
4. the Woodend place.
5. the Dauphin's place.
6. the Park of the Marine.
7. the Bay.
8. the Bason.

AFTER the Action of *Denain*, Monſieur *de Villars* ordered the Count *de Broglio* to inveſt *Marchiennes* on the *Scarpe*, where the *Allies* had lodg'd the chief of their Stores, with upwards of 150 *Bilanders* (a Sort of large long Boats or Barges) laden with Artillery, and all Sorts of Ammunition and Proviſions for a whole Campaign. He commanded, at the ſame Time, Count *Albergotti*, to attack *St. Amand*, and other Detachments were ordered to take Poſſeſſion of the reſt of the Poſts on the *Scarpe*. So elate were the *French* grown upon the Novelty of this Succeſs: They being become almoſt unacquainted with any Thing of this Nature. Monſieur *de Torcy* obſerved juſtly enough, upon this Occaſion: *That the* Allies *might now ſee, what they had loſt by Her Majeſty's withdrawing Her Forces, and what Value, they ought to put upon a Nation, which every where carried Victory along with it:* But to this he might have added, with as great, if not greater Juſtice, the Loſs they had ſuſtained in a General, to whoſe Valour and Conduct that Victory the *Britiſh* Troops every where carried with them, was (by every one but himſelf) always juſtly attributed: And this was the more apparent, in the preſent Caſe, becauſe as, the *Britiſh* National Troops did not much exceed 20,000 Men, the *French* had before been beaten, with as great a Superiority on their Side.

AN' 1712.

The French *take ſeveral important Places;*

THE 26th, 200 Men of the *Allies* who were in the Abby of *Anchin*, and at *Pont à Rache*, yielded themſelves Priſoners of War. The ſame Day, the Count *de L'Eſparre* made himſelf Maſter of the Abby of *Haſnon*, where he took 100 Priſoners. Count *Albergotti* poſſeſſed himſelf, that Day, likewiſe, of *Mortagne*, at the Mouth

AN' 1712. Mouth of the *Scarpe*, where he took 100 Men, and then of *St. Amand*, which was defended by 800 Men, who alſo ſurrendered Priſoners of War. In this Place, they found Six Braſs Cannon, ſome Ammunition, ſeveral Horſes, and 40 Bilanders laden with Proviſions, which together with the 800 Priſoners, and thoſe who were taken in *Mortagne*, *Anchin* and *Haſnon*, were ſent to *Conde* and *Valenciennes*: All this being done, Count *Albergotti* commanded the Fortifications of *St. Amand* to be demoliſhed.

And inveſt Marchiennes. THE Count *de Broglio*, in the mean Time, purſuant to the Orders he had received from the Marſhal *de Villars*, inveſted *Marchiennes*, and having viewed it the 25th, found the Undertaking much more difficult, than he at firſt imagined, that Place being ſituated, in the midſt of Moraſſes and Ditches, full of Water, cover'd with ſeveral Works, and defended by Brigadier *Berkhoffer*, with ſix Battalions, 500 Men detach'd from the Garriſon of *Douay*, and the Regiment of *Schellart*, conſiſting of the three Squadrons of Cuiraſſiers, of the *Palatine* Troops. In Conſideration of theſe Difficulties, Monſieur *de Villars* deſired the Marquis *de Monteſquiou* to command this Siege, who, accordingly, repaired thither the ſame Day, and after having, likewiſe, viewed the Place, informed the Marſhal, that he ſhould have Occaſion for both Artillery and Ammunition, to beſiege the Place in Form.

The Marſhal having complied with his Deſire, 20 Cannon began to batter the Place, the 28*th*, the Trenches having been opened, at two Attacks, the Day before, and being, by that Time, pretty far advanc'd. The Beſieged beat a Parly, the ſame Day, and offered

to

to ſurrender upon Honourable Terms. This Propoſal was rejected by the Marſhal *de Villars*, who would grant no other Terms, than that the Garriſon ſhould ſurrender Priſoners of War: Whereupon the Hoſtilities were renew'd. AN. 1712.

THE next Day, a conſiderable Breach being made at one Attack, and Preparations being making for the Aſſault, the Day following, the Beſieged beat a Parly, the ſecond Time, and complied with the Terms offer'd them: Purſuant to which, they march'd out, the 31ſt in the Afternoon, to the Number of about 5,000 (not including 8 or 900 ſick, or wounded at *Queſnoy*,) and were conducted to *Valenciennes*. The Loſs of this Place was of fatal Conſequence to the *Allies*: For it was there they had their principal Magazine of all Sorts of Artillery, Ammunition and Proviſions, deſign'd for the farther Operations of the Campaign. There were in the Place above 100 *Bilanders*, beſides thoſe laden with 300,000 Weight of Powder, which the *Dutch* Commiſſary had cauſed to be ſunk in the *Scarpe*, before the Siege. There were alſo above 100 Pieces of Cannon, 300 Waggons, with their Harneſſes, the Hoſpital of the Army, and, in the Store-houſes, or in the *Bilanders*, a prodigious Number and Quantity of Bombs, Grenadoes, Bullets, Muſket-Balls, Powder, Corn, Meal, Hams, Bacon, Cheeſe, Butter, Beer, Wine, Brandy, Merchandize, Ladders, Hatchets, Bills, Planks, Match, Flint, and, in a Word, all Sorts of Proviſions neceſſary to make two Sieges; And there were, likewiſe, a good Number of Horſes. *The Place ſurrenders.*

THE Advantage, on the other Hand, which it was of to the Enemy, was ſo conſiderable, that

An° 1712. that the *French* King thought it of Moment enough, to give an Account thereof to the Archbiſhop of *Paris*, and to direct *Te Deum* to be ſung, on that Occaſion.

The French inveſt Douay.

THE Forcing of the Intrenchments of *Denain*, and the taking of *Marchiennes*, proved, likewiſe, very favourable to the *French*, in the Conſequences: For, animated with theſe Succeſſes, and being now rid of the Enemy they moſt dreaded, the *Engliſh*, and their valiant and wiſe Leader, the great Duke of *Marlborough*, they ſeem'd to deſpiſe the Reſt of the *Confederates*, and ventur'd, the 12th of *Auguſt*, to inveſt *Douay*, encamping, at the ſame Time, their Army, in two Lines, with their *Right* at *Carvin*, and their *Left* at *Ribaucourt*. They prepar'd, the next Day, a great Number of Faſcines, and ſet about ſeveral Batteries; And, in the Night between the 14th, and the 15th, they open'd the Trenches, under the Direction of Monſieur *Valori*, as chief Engineer.

The Trenches opened.

Prince Eugene *abandons the Siege of* Landrecy.

PRINCE *Eugene* was, hereupon, oblig'd to quit his Deſign upon *Landrecy*, to haſten to the Relief of *Douay*: But, when he arrived, he found the Avenues to the *French* Camp ſo well intrench'd, that the Deputies of the *States* could not be induced to conſent to the Attacking of them: So they carried on their Approaches againſt the Town, and *Fort-Scarpe*, with great Aſſiduity. The latter they attack'd with 30 Pieces of Cannon; Notwithſtanding which, tho' the Garriſon conſiſted of but 400 Men, they defended themſelves bravely for fourteen Days: But after having repuls'd the *French* in ſeveral Attacks, they were oblig'd, at Length, to ſubmit to ſo unequal a Force, and to ſurrender, the 28th, Priſoners of War.

THIS

THIS Fort being taken, the *French* redoubled their Fire againſt the Town. General *Hompeſch*, the *Dutch* Governour, tho' he had but a weak Garriſon, made a ſtout Reſiſtance; and repuls'd the *French*, in ſeveral Attacks, eſpecially the *7th* of *September*, at Night, when they attack'd and took the Counterſcarp, and a Half Moon, but were oblig'd to abandon them again; However, the next Evening, they found it neceſſary to beat a Parly, and to ſurrender Priſoners of War, the beſt Terms they could obtain. AN' 1712. *Fort* Scarpe *ſurrenders*; *And, likewiſe,* Douay.

DURING this Siege, Prince *Eugene* made ſome Attempts for the Relief of the Place, but without Succeſs, owing, as I have ſaid above, in ſome Meaſure, to the Induſtry of the *French*, in ſecuring their Camp with Fortifications, but more, perhaps, to the great Caution of the *Dutch*, who were very backward in hazarding any Thing, in this critical Juncture. However, Prince *Engene*'s Conduct did not eſcape Cenſure, on this Occaſion, particularly with Regard to the Siege of *Landrecy*, which, it was objected, was imprudently undertaken before the Reduction of *Maubeug*, which ought to have preceded it. What Grounds there were for theſe Reflections, I ſhall not undertake to determine: And ſhall only add, in the Words of an eminent Author, who wrote about this Time, "That, as the Diſgraces and Diſappointments "which befell the *Confederates*, this Campaign, "caſt a Shade on the Reputation of the *Prince "of* SAVOY; So did they wonderfully heighten "the Glory the *Duke* of *Marlborough* had "gained by his uninterrupted Succeſſes and "Victories."

AN' 1712. THE Marſhal *de Villars*, who, all this while obſerv'd Prince *Eugene*'s Motions, encamp'd along the River *Honneau*, and poſſeſs'd himſelf of ſuch advantageous Poſts, that the *Allies*, who were advanced to *Belain*, on the other Side of *Mons*, found it impoſſible to advance any farther, and ſo, on the tenth of *September*, were oblig'd to look quietly on, and ſee the *French* inveſt *Queſnoy*, which ſurrender'd, the fourth of *October*, upon the ſame Conditions as had been granted, to General *Hompeſch*: And *Bouchain* being, likewiſe, inveſted, by the now victorious *French*, on the tenth, ſurrender'd the eighteenth following.

The French *take* Queſnoy *and* Bouchain.

IF we may believe the *French* Accounts, they found, in *Queſnoy*, 116 heavy Cannon, and a great Number of ſmaller, 40 Mortars, 4 or 500,000 Weight of Powder, with a proportionable Quantity of all Manner of Ammunition and Proviſions, amounting to the Value of three Millions of Livers: And they pretend, beſides, that the Garriſon of this Place compleated the Number of forty Battalions of the *Allies*, which they had deſtroy'd or made Priſoners, ſince the Defeat of *Denain*.

Excurſions on both Sides.

WHAT remains farther to be taken Notice of, regarding the Tranſactions of this Campaign in the *Netherlands*, (the only one, during the whole War, in which the *French* had any Succeſs to boaſt of; For, as we have ſeen, they had none, as long as our ever-victorious *Hero* was in the Field) are two Excurſions, one, on the Side of the *Allies*, under the Command of Major-General *Groveſtein*, into *Champaign*, and the other, on the *French* Side, under the Conduct of Major-General *Paſtur*, toward *Zealand*, both which ended, as is uſual in thoſe Caſes, partly in mili-

tary

tary Execution, and partly in Exaction of Hoſtages, for Contribution: And while the *French* were before *Bouchain*, the *Allies* ſurpriz'd and took *Fort-Knocque* (a ſtrong and important Poſt ſituate at the Junction of the Canal of *Ipres* and *Furnes*, above *Dixmuyde*) and made the Garriſon, conſiſting of three *French* Companies, and one of *Swiſſers*, with the Governour and other Officers, Priſoners of War. The Taking of this Poſt occaſioned the Motion of a great Body of the Enemy's Troops, on each Side, towards the *Lys*, in Order to retake it: But they found the *Allies* too quick for them, and the Fortreſs ſo well provided, that they entirely abandon'd their Deſign of attacking it. AN' 1712. *The Allies take Fort-Knocque.*

THE *Dutch*, encouraged by this Succeſs, had form'd a Deſign for ſurprizing *Newport* or *Furnes*; But were prevented in bringing it to Execution, as it has been ſaid, by the Secret's being diſcover'd to the Enemy, by a great Man, then in Power: His Inclination to diſcover it is, at leaſt, evident, by a Letter he wrote about it to the Lord *Bolingbroke*, a Copy of which we have in the *Report from the Committee of Secrecy*: "The Succeſs *(ſays he)* of "the Enterprize upon *Knocque* has encouraged "the forming a Project, for ſurprizing *New-*"*port* or *Furnes*, and the fortifying *Dixmuyde* "is made uſe of as a Pretence for drawing to-"gether a Body of Troops, to put the Deſign "in Execution. If it be thought more for "Her Majeſty's Service to prevent it, I am "humbly of Opinion ſome Means ſhould be "found to give Advice of it to the Marſhal "de *Villars*, who may poſſibly think we owe "him that good Office, in Requital of ſome "Informations your Lordſhip knows he has *A Deſign form'd by the Dutch, abortive.*

An. 1712. "given me, with a Deſign to ſerve her Ma-
"jeſty and the Nation."

Theſe were the chief Tranſactions of the Campaign in the *Low Countries*: And while theſe Things were paſſing there, the Lord *Bolingbroke*, having been ſent into *France*, by Her Majeſty, to ſettle ſome important Points ſtill depending between the two Courts, concluded another Suſpenſion of Arms, between *Great Britain* and *France*, for four Months, *viz.* from the 22d of *Auguſt*, to the 22d of *December*. This Suſpenſion was proclaim'd at *Paris*, the 24th of *Auguſt*, N. S. and at *London*, the 19th of the ſame Month, O. S. And before that Time was expired, it was continued for four Months longer. I ſhall now proceed in the enſuing Chapter, to give a brief Account of the principal Tranſactions at *Utrecht*, previous to the Concluſion of the Peace there.

CHAP. III.

A BRIEF *Account of the Treaty and Peace of* UTRECHT.

The Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain *and* Holland *arrive at* Utrecht:

THE Queen having been pleas'd to appoint the Biſhop of *Briſtol* (Lord Privy Seal) to aſſiſt at the Conferences at *Utrecht*, as one of Her Majeſty's Plenipotentiaries, his Excellency embark'd for *Holland* the Beginning of *January*, and,

and, on the 14th, arrived at the *Hague*. He had there a ſhort Conference with the *Penſionary*, and return'd the ſame Day to *Rotterdam*, from whence he went directly for *Utrecht*, where he arrived the 15th. The Earl of *Strafford*, the other Plenipotentiary of *Great Britain*, arrived there, the 17th, as did, the 18th, Meſſ. *Buys* and *Renſwoude*, two of the Plenipotentiaries of the *States*. AN' 1712.

THE 19th, the Marſhal *d'Huxelles*, the Abbot *Polignac*, and the Sieur *Meſnager*, the Plenipotentiaries of *France*, arrived there, likewiſe, and having notified their Arrival, were immediately afterwards viſited, by the Biſhop of *Briſtol*, and the Earl of *Strafford*, whoſe Viſit they return'd the ſame Day: *As do, likewiſe, the* French *Miniſters.*

THE 20th, the *French* and *Dutch* Plenipotentiaries, made and return'd their reſpective Viſits, and the Magiſtrates complimented all of them. A previous Conſultation was, likewiſe, this Day held, to concert proper Regulations, and the Manner of the Conferences. And thoſe Points being agreed upon, it was reſolved, that the Conferences ſhould be held for the future, every *Wedneſday* and *Saturday*, without any Ceremonies.

THE 29th, the Congreſs was opened, and the firſt Conference held, about 10 in the Morning. The Aſſembly was not numerous; For the *Emperour* not having yet ſent any Plenipotentiaries thither, and no Prince of the Empire having thought it decent to ſend theirs, till His *Imperial* Majeſty had declar'd his Mind, as to the Negociations, there were but about eight Plenipotentiaries preſent, on the Side of the *Allies*, *viz.* thoſe of *Great Britain*, the *States*, and the Duke of *Savoy*. The Biſhop open'd the Conference *The Congreſs opened.*

AN' 1712. with a Speech, directed to the *French* Miniſters, promiſing Sincerity, Candour and Diſpatch, and requiring the ſame, on their Side; Which the Marſhal *d'Huxelles* (firſt Plenipotentiary of *France*) promis'd, in a few Words, and was ſeconded, in a long and eloquent Speech, by the Abbot *de Polignac*. The Earl of *Strafford*, and the Miniſters of the *States*, and *Savoy*, likewiſe made each their Speeches, on the ſame Subject: And little elſe paſs'd, in this firſt Conference, but Compliments, mutual Exhortations and Aſſurances, to avoid all unneceſſary Diſputes, and every Thing that might retard the Concluſion of the Great and Good Work they were entering upon.

COUNT *Zinzendorf*, the *Emperour's* Plenipotentiary, arrived, in the mean Time, at the *Hague*, and had, immediately, a long Conference with the *Penſionary*, in which he us'd all the Arguments he could, to have the opening of the Congreſs poſtpon'd, 'till he had received Letters from Prince *Eugene*, concerning his Negociations at *London*, but without Succeſs.

THE 30th, the Plenipotentiaries of the *Allies* met by themſelves, becauſe the *French* Miniſters having promis'd to deliver a Scheme or Plan of the Intentions of their Court, it was reſolved to deliver them, in the next Conference, a Declaration upon that Head. This was done, accordingly, the 3d of *February*; At which Time, the *French* Miniſters promis'd to deliver their Offers for a General Peace; But declar'd, that they ſhould have been very glad, if all the Miniſters of the *Allies* had been preſent, that they might, at the ſame Time, receive a Counter-

Pro-

Project or Anſwer, from all the Members of the *Grand Alliance*. AN' 1712.

THE 4th, the Count *de Metternich*, Plenipotentiary of the King of *Pruſſia*, arrived at *Utrecht*; And, ſoon after, the *Imperial*, and ſeveral other Plenipotentiaries, being, likewiſe, arrived, there was a General Conference held, the 11th, when the *French* Plenipotentiaries deliver'd in their Propoſals, to which they gave the following Title: *The Imperial, Pruſſian, and other Miniſters arrive.*

A PARTICULAR *Explication of the* OFFERS *of* FRANCE, *for a* GENERAL PEACE, *to the Satisfaction of all the Parties concern'd Preſent* WAR. *The* French *make Propoſals for a General Peace.*

THESE Propoſals were receiv'd, by the *Dutch*, with great Indignation, and occaſioned ſeveral Conferences between the Plenipotentiaries of the *Allies*. They being, likewiſe, tranſmitted to *London*, by the *Britiſh* Plenipotentiaries, were received with almoſt as general an Indignation there. The 15th of *February*, O. S. the Lord *Hallifax* made a Motion in the Houſe of Peers, for preſenting an Addreſs to the Queen about the Offers of *France*, which he call'd *Trifling, Arrogant, and Injurious to Her Majeſty and her Allies*. Upon the Debate, ſome noble Members of that Auguſt Aſſembly gave it, as their Opinion, "That they ought to be "rejected with the utmoſt Indignation, and "that it plainly appear'd, *France* had no other "View than to amuſe and divide the *Allies*;" Others ſaid, "it was derogatory to her Maje-"ſty's Honour, to enter into any Negociations "with that Crown, 'till her Her Majeſty's "Title was acknowledg'd. And upon a Diviſion it was reſolved, in an Addreſs to her Majeſty; "to expreſs the juſt Indignation they *They are received with Indignation.*

AN' 1712. "had of the diſhonourable Treatment of Her "Majeſty by *France*, and their utmoſt Reſent- "ment at the Terms of Peace offer'd by the "*French* Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht*." It has even been ſaid, that ſome Lords, who bore no great good Will to the Duke of *Marlborough* and the late Miniſtry, ſpoke againſt them. However, on the 5th of *March* N. S. the *Allies* deliver'd to the Plenipotentiaries of *France*;

Her Majeſty makes her Specifick Demands.

THE *Specifick* DEMANDS *of Her Majeſty, the Queen of* GREAT BRITAIN, *for what relates to* FRANCE.

ALL the Members of the *Grand Alliance*, having, likewiſe, given in their Reſpective Demands, the *French* Plenipotentiaries promis'd to explain themſelves on the Demands of the *Allies*, the ninth. To that End, a General Conference was held, that Day; But the *French* then declared, that the ſaid Demands being very extenſive, they could not give in the Explanation they had promiſed, till they had received new Inſtructions from the Court of *Verſailles* and *Madrid*: And therefore deſired a farther Time of three Weeks, which was agreed to. The Plenipotentiaries met, accordingly, the 30th, when thoſe of *France* declar'd;

A Difference ariſes concerning the Manner of Treating.

"That as they had communicated in Writing, "the *Specifick Offers* of the moſt *Chriſtian* King, "And that the *Allies*, likewiſe, had given "theirs in Writing, it was unneceſſary to con- "tinue Treating that Way: But that they "were ready to treat with the Plenipotentiaries "of the *Allies*, by Way of Conference." The Miniſters of the *Allies* declared hereupon; "that "they expected an Anſwer in Writing as they "had promis'd." This they inſiſted on again "the

the 2d of *April*, in another Conference, and declared, that they were unanimouſly in the ſame Opinion: And the *French* return'd the ſame Anſwer they had done before. AN' 1712.

IN another Conference, held the 6th of *April*, the *Allies* ſtill perſiſted in their Demand of a *Specifick Anſwer, in Writing, to their Specifick Demands*, which had been deliver'd in Writing: To which, the *French* Miniſters, in Anſwer, declar'd; "That as they had poſitive Inſtruc-"tion not to engage themſelves into a Negocia-"tion in Writing, they could not do it without "new Orders from their Court." The *Allies* inſiſted upon a Promiſe made by the *French* Plenipotentiaries, that they would return an Anſwer in Writing; Which was denied by the latter. This occaſion'd a warm Debate, in which, among other Arguments, to prove their Aſſertion, the *Allies* produc'd a Reſolution agreed upon, in the firſt Conference, that all Propoſals, on both Sides, ſhould be ſign'd by one of the Plenipotentiaries, which, they ſaid, would be needleſs, if both Parties had not then deſign'd to treat in Writing: But to this, the *French* replied, that the Reſolution related only to the *Specifick Offers*, they had made, and the *Specifick Demands* of the *Allies*.

THE General Conferences, which were to have been held twice every Week, were upon this Account ſuſpended, till the 13th of *April*, when the *French* declared, that they had not yet received any farther Inſtructions, and perſiſted in their Refuſal of giving any Anſwer in Writing. Whereupon, the General Conferences remain'd ſtill ſuſpended; And the Publick knew nothing of the farther Steps made towards a Treaty, till *The General Conferences thereby ſuſpended.*

the

AN' 1712. the ſixth of *June*, O. S. when her Majeſty, the Queen of *Great Britain*, was pleas'd to communicate to Her *Parliament*, the *Terms*, upon which a General Peace might be made. This Speech, which is pretty long, being inſerted in all our Annaliſts and Hiſtorians, I ſhall not repeat it here.

The Terms for a General Peace *open'd to the* Parliament *of* Great Britain.

THUS we ſee, that while the General Conferences at *Utrecht* were at a Stand, becauſe the *French* would not return any Anſwer to the *Allies*, in Writing, the Conditions for a Peace were upon the Anvil elſewhere; And the Congreſs had nothing to do but to ſign what ſhould be agreed upon in the Cabinets of Princes. This Diſpute about Treating in Writing, or by Word of Mouth, was generally believed to be ſtarted and improved, with no other Intent but to amuſe the Allies, and gain Time for private Negociations.

THERE happen'd, in the mean Time, a Miſunderſtanding between the Queen of *Great Britain*, and the *States General:* for Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, and the Field-Deputies of the *States*, being determin'd either to attack the Enemy (who lay, with an Inferiour Number of Forces, encamp'd, with the *Right*, at *Caſtelet*, and the *Left*, near *Cambray*,) Or, if that was found impracticable, to undertake a Siege; The 28th of *May*, they communicated their Deſigns to the Duke of *Ormond*, who declared: "That "he had received poſitive Orders from the "Queen, not to enter into any Action againſt "the Enemy, either by *Battle* or *Siege*." The Deputies of the *States*, hereupon, diſpatch'd, the ſame Evening, an Expreſs to their *High Mightineſſes*, with an Account of what had paſs'd. This Incident occaſion'd no ſmall Sur-

A Difference between the Queen of Great Britain *and the* States General.

prize,

prize, inſomuch that the Plenipotentiaries of the *States* at *Utrecht* went to the Biſhop of *Briſtol*, and complained to him, in the Name of the *States*, againſt thoſe Orders, which the Duke of *Ormond* ſaid he had received: To which Complaint his Excellency anſwer'd: "That "two Days before, he had received an Expreſs, "with a Letter from her Majeſty, in which "ſhe complain'd, that, notwithſtanding all the "Advances ſhe had made, from Time to Time, "to the *States*, in Order to engage them, to "enter with Her, upon a *Plan* of *Peace*, "Their *High Mightineſſes* had not anſwer'd Her "as they ought, and as Her Majeſty hop'd "they would; That, therefore, they ought "not to be ſurpriz'd, if Her Majeſty did now "think Herſelf at Liberty to enter into ſeparate "Meaſures, in Order to obtain a Peace, for "Her own Conveniency." The Plenipotentiaries of the *States* repreſented, hereupon, to the Biſhop; "That ſuch a Step would be con-"trary to all the *Alliances* and *Treaties*, betwixt "their *High Mightineſſes* and the *Queen*; That "they thought they had merited otherwiſe, by "the Deference, which, on all Occaſions, "they had ſhewn to Her Majeſty; And that "they knew nothing of the Advances, which "the Biſhop ſaid Her Majeſty had made, "towards the *States*, on the Subject of a *Plan* "of *Peace*: His Excellency replied; That he "muſt not forget to tell them, his Inſtructions "bore farther: That conſidering the Conduct "of the *States* towards Her Majeſty, She "thought Herſelf diſengaged from all *Alli-*"*ances*, and *Engagements* with their *High* "*Mightineſſes*;" This Anſwer and Declaration of the Biſhop's was communicated to the AN' 1712

Reſt

AN' 1712. Reſt of the Miniſters of the *Allies*, at the *Hague*, on the 4th of *June*, which gave Occaſion to ſeveral Conferences; And the *States General* wrote a long Letter to the Queen of *Great Britain*, which they ſent, on the 5th of the ſame Month, by an Expreſs, to their Envoy Extraordinary, in *London*, with Orders to deliver it into Her Majeſty's Hands.

The States General *write to the Queen.*

" IN this Letter, among other Things, They acquainted Her Majeſty, " That they were ſur-
" priz'd, and afflicted, at the two Declara-
" tions made by the Duke of *Ormond*, and the
" Biſhop of *Briſtol*. That after Her Majeſty
" had aſſur'd them, Her Troops ſhould act with
" the uſual Vigour, it was very difficult for
" them to conceive, how an Order ſhould be
" obtain'd againſt their acting offenſively, and
" They hop'd They had given no Occaſion, by
" Their Conduct, for that Declaration, made
" by the Biſhop of *Briſtol*; namely, *That ſhe*
" *held Herſelf to be diſengaged from every Obli-*
" *gation with Regard to Them.* They acknow-
" ledg'd, indeed, that Her Majeſty's Miniſters
" had demanded to know of Theirs, if They
" were furniſh'd with full Powers to treat of
" *Peace*, and that They had refus'd to come
" into Her *Plan*, leſt the *Emperour* ſhould
" have taken Umbrage it: But They ſaid, if
" they had ſhewn ſome Backwardneſs to act
" in Concert with Her Majeſty, They hop'd She
" would attribute it only to an Exceſs of Pru-
" dence and Caution in Them: And if they
" had really acted contrary to Their Treaties
" and Engagements with Her Majeſty, She
" ought not immediately to look upon Her-
" as diſengaged from all Obligations, 'till ſhe
" had repreſented wherein They had fail'd, and

They

" They had refus'd to have given a Redreſs. " That all the Difference between Her Majeſty " and Them, was no more, if rightly con- " ſider'd, than a Diſparity of Sentiments, and " if, for ſuch a Cauſe, *Confederates*, united by " the ſtrongeſt Ties, might quit their Engage- " ments, no Engagements could be relied on, " for the Time to come. AN. 1712.

THIS Letter was printed and diſperſed, in *England*, almoſt as ſoon as it came to Her Majeſty's Hands, which gave great Offence to the Court, and Court-Party, and occaſion'd an Addreſs from the *Houſe of Commons* to Her Majeſty, complaining of the Indignity.

To which Letter Her Majeſty immediately return'd the following Anſwer.

HIGH *and* MIGHTY LORDS, *Friends*, *Allies*, *and Confederates*,

Her Majeſty's Anſwer.

" THERE is nothing dearer to Us, than the " Conſervation of a good Underſtanding, and " a perfect Union, with your *State*. This hath " been the principal Object of Our Care, and " we have ſo little Ground to accuſe ourſelves " of having in the leaſt contributed to the " Leſſening of the ſame; that we reflect with " Pleaſure on the Pains we have taken, and on " all the Inſtances we have made, that the Diſ- " putes which have happen'd, with Relation " to the Intereſts of the two Nations, ſhould be " amicably determined, ſo as we might com- " municate our Thoughts to one another, with- " out Reſerve, upon thoſe of the Publick: For, " in the preſent Conjuncture of Affairs, there " ought to be an equal Frankneſs on both Sides, " and a mutual Confidence.

WE

AN' 1712. "WE ſuppoſe that the Alarms which you "took, on Account of the Declarations made "by the Duke of *Ormond*, and the Biſhop of "*Briſtol*, are now over, and we repeat to "you, what we have ſo often declar'd, that "it will be your own Fault, as it has been in "Time paſt, if all Our Meaſures about "War, or Peace, be not taken in Concert "with your State.

"THE Earl of *Strafford* will be with you "in a few Days, with full Inſtructions concern-"ing our Intentions. Our Miniſters will be "diſpoſed, and authoriz'd, to do all that is "incumbent on us to renew an entire Confidence "with you, and to prevent, for the future, ſuch "Miſunderſtandings as have been fomented "with ſo much Artifice, and ſo little Foun-"dation.

"BUT we cannot paſs over in Silence, Our "great Surprize, to ſee that your Letter of the "5th Inſtant, N. S. was printed and publiſh'd "almoſt as ſoon as we received it, from the "Hands of your Miniſter, a Proceeding, which "is equally contrary to good Politicks and "Decency: It is a Remonſtrance, inſtead of a "Repreſentation; And an Appeal to the Peo-"ple, inſtead of an Addreſs to the Sovereign. "We hope that you will not ſuffer the like to "be done again; For Our Honour will engage "us, to give no Anſwer to any Letters, or "Memorials, which will be publiſhed in that "Manner. For the Reſt, we pray, *&c.*

Your good Friend

ANNA REGINA.

Kenſington,
June, 9 1712.
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THE

THE 27th of *June*, the Lord Biſhop of *Briſtol* communicated to the Miniſters of the *Allies*, at *Utrecht*, the Queen's Speech, and conſequently the Terms which the *French* King had been prevailed upon to make to the *Allies*; To which thoſe Miniſters made no other Anſwer, than that they would acquaint their reſpective Maſters therewith, and wait for new Orders. The ſame Day, his Excellency had a private Conference with the Plenipotentiaries of the *States*, and repreſented to them, the Neceſſity of a Suſpenſion of Arms, in the *Netherlands*, in Order to facilitate the Concluſion of the Treaty. AN' 1712. *The Queen's Speech communicated to the Miniſters at* Utrecht.

ABOUT the ſame Time, the *French* offering to put *Dunkirk* into Her Majeſty's Poſſeſſion, as a Security for the Performance of the Offers made, great Endeavours were uſed, at the *Hague* and *Utrecht*, to induce the *Allies* to agree to the Suſpenſion, that no Incident might obſtruct the Negociations for a *General Peace*: But all Attempts, to this End, proving fruitleſs, a Suſpenſion of Arms, between the Queen's Troops, and thoſe of *France*, for two Months, was publiſhed, in both Armies, and *Dunkirk* was, thereupon, delivered to the Queen's Forces, as the Reader has already ſeen in the foregoing Chapter.

IT was then believed, and commonly reported, that the *French* Plenipotentiaries would make new Overtures for a *General Peace*, and for a Suſpenſion of Arms: But the Negociations at *Utrecht* remained at a Stand, and an unlucky Difference that happened, ſome Time after, between the Sieur *Meſnager*, one of the Plenipotentiaries of *France*, and the Count *de Rechteren*, one of thoſe of the *States*, which, for ſome *Difference between one of the* French *and one of the* Dutch *Miniſters.*

AN' 1712. ſome Time, made no ſmall Diſturbance, was the Occaſion, or, at leaſt, Pretence, of ſuſpending the general Conferences, the *French* having declared, that they could not renew the ſaid Conferences, till their King had received Satisfaction upon that Affair, which He preſcribed in ſuch Terms, as the *States* did not think fit to ſubmit to.

THE *French*, to colour their Refuſal of giving their Anſwer in Writing, which was inſiſted upon by the *Allies*, induſtriouſly kept up this Diſpute, the whole Remainder of the Year 1712. The Negociations were, however, continued, in the mean Time, by the Mediation of the Miniſtry of *Great Britain*, who concluded a Suſpenſion of Arms, with *France*, both by Sea and Land, on the 19th of *Auguſt*, N. S. and, after its Expiration, prolong'd it for four Months more.

King Philip *renounces his Claims to* France.

DURING this Interval, the Lord *Lexington* was ſent to *Madrid*, where he was preſent at the ſolemn Renunciation, which King *Philip* made, of all the Claims and Pretenſions, that he had, or might have, for the future, to the Crown of *France*, for himſelf, and his Succeſſors. This Renunciation was made, the fifth of *October*, and confirmed by the general *Cortez*, (or *States*) of the Kingdom of *Spain*, which was ſummoned for that Purpoſe. As this is the Foundation, on which the whole Fabrick of the *Peace* ſtands, it was made in the ſtrongeſt Terms poſſible.

But his Plenipotentiaries not admitted to the Congreſs.

THIS neceſſary *Preliminary* being concluded, in the Form and Manner as deſired by the Queen of *Great Britain*, and King *Philip* having long before given to the *Elector* of *Bavaria* the Propriety and Sovereignty of the *Netherlands*,

lands, whereby he, at once, extricated himſelf from all the Difficulties relating to the Barrier of the *States General*, in thoſe Provinces, it was believed, that his Miniſters would have been admitted into the Congreſs: But the *Allies* would not conſent to it: So that King *Philip* had no Miniſter at *Utrecht*, at the Time when the Negociations for a Peace ſeemed to draw towards a Concluſion. AN' 1712.

THO' the general Conferences, as I have ſaid above, were ſuſpended, under Pretence of the Diſpute between Monſieur *Meſnager*, and the Count *de Rechteren*, the Negociations were continued, by the good Offices of the *Britiſh* Miniſters, who acted, ſince the Suſpenſion of Arms with *France*, as Mediators: And the *States* being very much preſſed to come into the Queen's Meaſures, their Plenipotentiaries communicated to thoſe of *Great Britain*, in the Beginning of *October*, a *new Plan* for a *Peace*, in which they declared: "That for the Good of "*Peace*, Their *High Mightineſſes* were willing "to yield *Liſle* to *France*, and recede from "Their Pretenſions to have *Douay*, *Valencien-* "*nes* and *Maubeuge*, which they had hitherto "inſiſted on, provided *Condé* and *Tournay* were "included in their Barrier; the *Tariffs* of 1664 "reſtored; And that *Sicily* be yielded to the "*Emperour*, and *Strasburg* to the *Empire*." This Propoſal was immediately tranſmitted to the Court of *Great Britain*, by the Earl of *Strafford*, where it met with a favourable Reception, and was look'd upon as more reaſonable than any of the former *Schemes*. *A new Plan propoſed by the* Dutch.

THE Affairs of *Portugal* being, in the mean Time, reduced to great Extremities, and their Forces not being able to make Head againſt the *Spaniards*, *A Suſpenſion of Arms concluded between* France *and* Portugal.

AN' 1712. *Spaniards*, as they were deprived of the Aſſiſtance of the *Britiſh* Troops; there was a Treaty for a Suſpenſion of Arms, for four Months, concluded at *Utrecht*, between the Miniſters of the moſt *Chriſtian* King, and thoſe of *Portugal*, which was ſigned the ſeventh of *November*, 1712.

The Earl of Strafford *returns to* Holland.

THE Earl of *Strafford*, who had made a Tour to *England*, ſtaid there till the latter End of *November*, when having obtained a *new Plan*, containing Her Majeſty's laſt Intentions about the Peace; His Excellency embark'd for *Holland*, and arriv'd at the *Hague*, the ſixth of *December*, N. S. and, the next Day, made a Viſit to the *Grand Penſionary*. Having communicated the *new Plan* for a Peace, to the *States*, he deſired a poſitive Anſwer to it, as being the utmoſt Conceſſions that were to be expected from *France*, and which Her Majeſty had not obtained but with great Difficulty.

He offers the Dutch *a new* Plan, *for a Peace.*

HE told them, at the ſame Time, "That "he wiſhed the Love of War, and the private "Intereſt of ſome Perſons, had never given "Occaſion for a Coldneſs in that Friendſhip, "which might have proved fatal to their "*State*, and might yet prove ſo, if the laſt "Offers now made, on the Part of Her Ma"jeſty, for re-eſtabliſhing a perfect Union with "this *State*, ſhould not be accepted: That it "was apparent, the Irreſolution of the *States* "had been attended by very unhappy Acci"dents, and that Her Majeſty was very de"ſirous, they would, at Length, fix upon "ſome Propoſitions, which might be reaſonable "in themſelves, and of ſuch a Nature, that "in the unlucky Conjuncture Affairs now ſtood, "they might be obtained of *France*. He ſaid,

"he

" he had brought with him, alſo, a *Plan* of a A. 1712.
" *new Treaty of Succeſſion and Barrier*, and
" muſt inſiſt, that this Treaty might be ſign'd
" before the Peace: For, in the preſent Treaty
" of Barrier, many Things were inſerted, diſ-
" advantageous to *Britain*, and which could
" not be reconciled, either to the Letter, or
" the Deſign, of the *Grand Alliance*; Nor
" were conformable to any Principles, upon
" which the preſent Confederacy was made,
" and the War begun.

" AND laſtly, he told them, that notwith-
" ſtanding all the Provocations, and all the
" Delays, on the Part of the *States*, the Queen
" had, hitherto, kept the Negociation open:
" But She thought, She had now retarded it
" long enough, and poſſibly too long, in good
" Policy. That, therefore, the Offers, which
" Her Majeſty now made, were Her ultimate
" Reſolutions: And that this was the laſt Time
" She would addreſs Herſelf to Their *High-*
" *Mightineſſes*, in Caſe They form'd new De-
" lays, and did not anſwer Her Majeſty's good
" Intentions, for Their own Intereſts. He
" ſaid, Her Majeſty alſo expected the Concur-
" rence of the *States*, in all She had ſtipulated
" for His Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Savoy*,
" as alſo in obliging the *Emperour* to a Neu-
" trality in *Italy*, and to withdraw His Troops
" from *Catalonia*.

THIS new *Plan* being communicated to the reſpective Provinces of the *Republick*, and the *States General* ſhewing an Inclination to comply with the Queen's Meaſures, ſome Explanations and Reſtrictions were only inſiſted upon. This Affair was warmly debated, by the *States* of *Holland*, who had ſeveral Meetings before they could

The States' *conſent to the new Plan.*

AN' 1712. could come to a Reſolution, thro' the Diviſions among the Cities of that Province. The Majority were for rejecting the Plan, as diſadvantageous to the Republick, and for continuing the War: but *Amſterdam* being of another Opinion, and the Sentiments of that City being always of great Weight with the *States*, the wiſeſt Members of that Aſſembly propoſed, that the Deputies ſhould return home, and adviſe with their Principals, in order that the Reſolution of their Province might be unanimous if poſſible. During this Interval, the Earl of *Strafford* made a Tour to *Amſterdam*, where he had ſeveral ſucceſsful Conferences with the leading Magiſtrates of that City. And, on the 29th of *December*, the *States General* came to a Reſolution to comply with the Queen's Meaſures, whereof they gave Her Majeſty Notice in a very ſubmiſſive Letter.

Subſtance of Their Letter to Her Majeſty.

" THEY told Her, They thought Themſelves " obliged to return Her Majeſty Thanks, for " the Overtures She had cauſed the Earl of " *Strafford* to lay before them, and for the " Aſſurances, no leſs obliging than ſtrong, " She had added to them, both of Her Ma- " jeſty's Deſire to procure a good Peace for all " *Europe*, and provide for the Safety, and " even Augmentation of Their *State*: And " declared, they were reſolved to join with " Her Majeſty, in the Meaſures She had taken, " and to conclude and ſign the Peace, at the " ſame Time jointly with Her: As alſo to " enter into a new Treaty with Her Majeſty, " about the Succeſſion and Barrier, and to " conclude and ſign it, before the Peace.

To

To which Her Majeſty was pleaſed to ſhew Her Satisfaction, in Her Anſwer of the ſeventh of *January*, O. S. AN' 1713.

And of Her Majeſty's Anſwer.

" SHE told Them, this might make ſome " Amends for the Misfortunes that had been " occaſioned by the Diſunion of the *Allies*, " and prevent thoſe that were to be feared, for " the future; That She ſhould take Their In- " tereſts to Heart, equally with Her Own, " and be ready to do all that lay in Her Power " to advance them. But She was ſorry, She " was not in a Condition, to ſupport both " Theirs, and thoſe of the other *Allies*, as ef- " fectually as ſhe could have done the laſt " Spring.

A new Treaty of Succeſſion and Barrier ſigned.

THIS Letter of Her Majeſty's contributed very much to the Succeſs of the Negociations; Inſomuch that the *Britiſh* and *Dutch* Miniſters had ſeveral Conferences, to concert a new Treaty for the Guaranty of the Succeſſion of the Crown, in the Proteſtant Line of *Hannover*, and the Barrier to be granted to the *States*, which was concluded and ſign'd the 30th of *January*, N. S. and ſent to *England*, for its Ratification, and to the reſpective Provinces of the Republick, for the ſame End. In this Treaty, the Number of Ships and Troops, with which each Party was to aſſiſt the other, in Caſe of Neceſſity, were ſtipulated: And the Places which the *States* ſhould have Garriſons in, for their Barrier, nominated, alſo the Revenues for their Maintenance aſſign'd. It was likewiſe ſtipulated, that the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* ſhould be upon the ſame Foot, in Point of Trade, in the *Netherlands*. After the ſigning

AN' 1713. of this Treaty, the Negociations were carried on with greater Expedition than before, and ſeveral important *Preliminaries* ſettled, which had, till then, obſtructed a general Treaty. The Miniſters of the *Emperour* and *France* entered into a Negociation for evacuating *Catalonia*, and the Neutrality of *Italy*. The *States General* were, likewiſe, prevailed upon to grant Paſſports for the Miniſters of *Spain*; And likewiſe thoſe which the *French* deſired for the *Electors* of *Cologn* and *Bavaria*. The Affair of Monſieur *Meſnager* and Count *Rechteren* was alſo adjuſted: And, in ſhort, all the Difficulties which obſtructed the general Conference were removed.

The Plenipotentiaries of Spain, Cologn *and* Bavaria *admitted.*

MATTERS having this favourable Appearance, in a Conference held the 13th of *March*, the Biſhop of *Briſtol* made a Speech to the Miniſters of the *Allies*, in which, he put them in Mind, "That the Congreſs had been opened fourteen Months, and, therefore, it was "high Time to bring that great Work to a "Concluſion. That Her Majeſty had ob"ſerved, with Diſſatisfaction, the Slowneſs "and Delays with which they had proceeded "in the Negociations; ſo that She was reſolv"ed to conclude Her *Peace* without any far"ther Delay, being perſuaded, that the other "*Allies* would follow Her Example, that ſo "the Peace might be general: And that, in "Caſe any of them were not yet ready, a con"venient Time ſhould be reſerved for them.". Count *Sinzendorff*, one of the *Imperial* Plenipotentiaries, replied; "That the Propoſal "made by the *Britiſh* Plenipotentiaries was of "ſo great Importance, that it required ſome "Time to conſider of it, and to be prepared "to declare on this Subject, in the following "Conferences.

The Biſhop of Briſtol's *Speech about ſigning the Peace.*

" Conferences, at leaſt, on the Part of the *Emperour* and the *Empire*; and that it were " to be wiſhed the Peace might be general; " To which the *Allies*, by the Advances they " had made, and their facilitating of Things, " had ſufficiently ſhewn their Inclination. AN' 1713.

THE *Britiſh* Miniſters, hereupon, fixed the twenty-fifth of *March*, as the laſt Day to which they were inſtructed to defer the Signing of the *Peace*. In the mean Time, the ſeveral Inſtruments, relating to the Evacuation of *Catalonia*, and Neutrality of *Italy* (to which the Queen was Guaranty) were ſign'd, between Her Majeſty's Plenipotentiaries, and thoſe of the *Emperour*, *France* and *Savoy*. *Inſtruments for the Evacuation of* Catalonia, *and Neutrality of* Italy, *ſign'd.*

THESE Difficulties being removed, the *French* Court agreed, that the Dukes of *Berry* and *Orleans* ſhould make a ſolemn Renunciation of the Crown of *Spain*, in the *Parliament* of *Paris*, which was performed accordingly, with great Ceremony; Being ſo inſiſted upon by the Court of *Great Britain*, as the moſt effectual Means to prevent the Union of *France* and *Spain*, under one Sovereign. *The Dukes of* Berry *and* Orleans *renounce their Pretenſions on* Spain.

THE *Imperial* Miniſters ſtill refuſing to come into the Meaſures propoſed, and the laſt Courier, which the *French* Plenipotentiaries had ſent to their Court, being returned, on the ſixth of *April*, N. S. with His moſt *Chriſtian* Majeſty's freſh Inſtructions, by which they were impowered to remove ſome Difficulties, which principally obſtructed the Signing of the Peace, on the Side of the *States General*; The next Day, the *French* Plenipotentiaries had a long Conference with thoſe of *Great Britain*; After which, the latter were alſo in Conference with the Miniſters of the *States*, and thoſe of the

AN' 1713. *Emperour*, and told them, that as a ſufficient Time had been allowed them to receive Inſtructions from their Court, they hoped they were ready to ſign their reſpective Treaties, the *Tueſday* following, being the 11th of *April*, on which they had reſolved to ſign theirs.

The Imperial Plenip. *refuſe to ſign the Peace.*

COUNT *Sinzendorff*, hereupon, declared, that the Plenipotentiaries of the *Emperour*, and the *Empire* were not ready, nor could they conſent to the Peace, without the Reſtoration of *Strasburg*, nor admit ſeveral of the Pretenſions of the *French*, in Relation to the Electors of *Cologn* and *Bavaria*. The Miniſters of *Portugal*, *Pruſſia* and *Savoy* ſaid nothing, having agreed before with the *French*, to ſign, at the ſame Time with the *Britiſh*: And thoſe of the *States* declared, that they would acquaint their reſpective Maſters therewith. At the ſame Time, the *Imperial* Miniſters made a farther Declaration, that they were ordered to proteſt againſt the *Peace*, on the Foot it was projected.

The States *of* Holland *declare for* Peace.

THE *Dutch* Plenipotentiaries, having conferred amongſt themſelves, deputed three of their Members to the *Hague*, who, immediately upon their Arrival, had a Conference with the Penſionary, and afterwards with the Deputies of the *States*, to whom they communicated the Declarations made by the *Britiſh* Miniſters, and the State of the Negociation. This Report was, the ſame Day, communicated, by the Penſionary, to the *States* of *Holland* (which were extraordinarily aſſembled) and they declared for *Peace*, and that their Plenipotentiaries ſhould have full Power to ſign it. The next Morning, the Inſtructions drawn up for the ſaid Plenipotentiaries were communicated to the *States* of

of *Holland*, and, being approved by them, were delivered to the Plenipotentiaries, who immediately returned to *Utrecht*. AN' 1713.

COUNT *Sinzendorf* went, in the mean Time, to the *Hague*, where he uſed all poſſible Means to perſuade the *States* to put off the Signing of the Peace, till he had received an Anſwer to the Expreſs he had diſpatch'd to *Vienna*: And declar'd, that if the *States* ſign'd before his Maſter, His *Imperial* Majeſty would immediately withdraw His Troops out of the *Netherlands*: But finding his Reaſons and Repreſentations ineffectual, he proteſted againſt the *Peace*, as he had done before at *Utrecht*; Whither he return'd, the ſame Evening, and found that the *Dutch* Plenipotentiaries had adjuſted ſeveral Articles, in Relation to their Commerce, with *France*. *Count* Sinzendorf *proteſts againſt the* Peace.

THE eleventh of *April*, N. S. the Miniſters of the *Proteſtant* Princes met together in the Morning, and drew up a Repreſentation, in Favour of the poor *Proteſtants* of *France*, which they deliver'd to the *Britiſh* Miniſters, and deſired them to deliver it to thoſe of *France*, which was done accordingly. The *Britiſh* Plenipotentiaries went afterwards to Count *Sinzendorf*, told him they were going to ſign the *Peace*, and ſhew'd him the Plan they had ſtipulated with the *French* for the *Emperour*, and the *Empire*, till the firſt of *June*. They proceeded, from thence, to the Houſes of the other Miniſters of the *Allies*, to whom they made the ſame Declaration. At two in the Afternoon, the *Miniſters* of FRANCE came to the Houſe of the Lord Biſhop of *Briſtol*, where the TREATIES *of* PEACE *and* COMMERCE, *The* Peace *concluded.*

And ſign'd.

between

AN' 1713. *between* HER MAJESTY, *and the* MOST CHRISTIAN KING, *were* SIGN'D. The Miniſters of the *Duke of* SAVOY *ſign'd the Treaty* about four, and, about eight, thoſe of PRUSSIA *did the like.* The PORTUGUESE *ſign'd the Treaty*, about twelve at Night; And it was paſt one in the Morning, when the Plenipotentiaries of the STATES *ſign'd Their Treaties of* PEACE *and* COMMERCE.

The Germans reſolve to continue the War.

THE *Imperial* and *German* Miniſters expreſs'd great Reſentment, that the *Allies* ſhould conclude a *Peace* without Their Conſent, and pretend to preſcribe Conditions to them; They gave out, that they would ſtill carry on the War, and hazard all, rather than ſubmit to ſuch Uſage.

THE Peace being concluded between *France* and all the *Allies*, except the *Emperour* and *Empire*; I ſhall give the Reader an Abſtract of the moſt material Articles in the Treaty, between *Great-Britain* and *France*, ſetting aſide Matters of Form, and keeping to ſuch Particulars only as have an immediate Relation to the Intereſt of *Great-Britain.*

ABSTRACT *of the Treaty between* GREAT-BRITAIN *and* FRANCE.

Abſtract of the Treaty *of* Utrecht.

" BY the fourth Article, the *French* King " acknowledges and approves the Act of Li- " mitation of the Succeſſion to the Kingdom " of *Great-Britain:* And, on the Faith and " Word of a King, as well as the Pledge of " his own and Succeſſors Honour, He declares " and engages, That no one, beſides the " Queen Herſelf, and Her Succeſſors, accord- " ing to the Series of the ſaid Limitation, " ſhall,

" ſhall ever, by Him, or by His Heirs or Succeſſors, be acknowledg'd, or reputed, to be King or Queen of *Great-Britain*. And whereas the Pretender is lately gone, of his own Accord, out of the Kingdom of *France*; The ſaid moſt *Chriſtian* King, His Heirs and Succeſſors, will take all poſſible Care, that he ſhall not, at any Time hereafter, or under any Pretence whatſoever, return into the Kingdom of *France*, or any of the Dominions thereof. AN' 1713.

" AND, by the fifth Article, He, in like Manner, engages, not to diſturb or moleſt Her Majeſty, Her Heirs or Succeſſors, in the *Proteſtant* Line; And that he will not give any Succour, or Aid, to any that ſhall endeavour to oppoſe the ſaid Succeſſion.

" IN the ſixth Article, the King of *Spain*'s Renunciation of the Crown of *France*, and that of the Dukes of *Berry* and *Orleans* of the Crown of *Spain*, with the *French* King's Letters-Patent, admitting and confirming the ſaid Renunciations, being inſerted, the Queen of *Great-Britain*, and the moſt *Chriſtian* King, engage to each other ſolemnly, and on Their Royal Words; That nothing ever ſhall be done by Them, or Their Heirs and Succeſſors, or allowed to be done by others, whereby the ſaid Renunciations, and the other Tranſactions aforemention'd, may not have their full Effect: But, on the contrary, Their Royal Majeſties, with joint Counſels and Forces, will always ſincerely take that Care, and uſe thoſe Endeavours, that the ſaid Foundations of the Publick Safety, (*viz.* the Separation of the *French*

" and

AN° 1713. " and *Spaniſh* Crowns) may remain unſhaken,
" and be preſerv'd untouch'd for ever.

" By the ſeventh, That there ſhall be a free
" Uſe of Navigation and Commerce, as here-
" tofore, in Time of Peace, and before the
" Declaration of the laſt War.

" By the ninth, The moſt *Chriſtian* King
" ſhall demoliſh the Fortifications of *Dunkirk*,
" at His own Expence, within five Months
" after the Concluſion of the Peace.

" By the tenth, The moſt *Chriſtian* King
" obliges himſelf to reſtore, to *Great-Britain*,
" the Bay and Streights of *Hudſon*, with the
" Lands, Seas, Sea-Coaſts, Rivers, and Places
" ſituate in the ſaid Bay, and Streights, with
" the Fortreſſes there erected, in the Condi-
" tion they now are, and alſo all the Cannon,
" and Cannon-Ball therein, with a proportion-
" able Quantity of Powder, and other Provi-
" ſions of War, uſually belonging to Cannon.
" Provided that the Subjects of *France* have
" Liberty to remove themſelves, and their
" other Effects; And Commiſſaries on the
" Part of *Great-Britain* and *France* ſhall de-
" termine, within a Year, the Limits to be
" fix'd between the ſaid Bay of *Hudſon*, and
" the Places appertaining to the *French*;
" Which Limits, both the *Britiſh* and *French*
" Subjects ſhall be wholly forbid to paſs over,
" or thereby go to each other, by Sea or by
" Land: And the ſame Commiſſaries ſhall
" alſo ſettle the Boundaries between the other
" *Britiſh* and *French* Colonies in thoſe Parts.

" By the eleventh, Satisfaction ſhall be
" given to the *Engliſh* Company, trading to
" *Hudſon*'s Bay, for all Depredations of the
" *French*, in Time of Peace; And Satisfaction
" ſhall

" ſhall alſo be given to the *French*, for any Damage done them, by the *Britiſh* Subjects, " in Time of Peace. AN' 1713.

" By the twelfth, The Iſland of *St. Chri-* " *ſtopher*'s, *Nova Scotia*, or *Acadia*, *Port-Royal*, " or *Annapolis Royal*, with their Lands and " Dependances, are entirely yielded, and made " over, to *Great-Britain*, in ſuch ample Man- " ner, that the Subjects of *France* ſhall be here- " after excluded from all Kind of Fiſhing in " the ſaid Seas, Bays, and other Places, on " the Coaſts of *Nova Scotia*; that is to ſay, " on thoſe which ly towards the *Eaſt*, within " thirty Leagues, beginning from the *Iſland*; " commonly call'd *Sable*, incluſively, and " thence ſtretching along, towards the *South-* " *Weſt*.

" By the thirteenth, The Iſland of *New-* " *foundland*, with the adjacent Iſlands, ſhall be- " long, of Right, wholly to *Great Britain*: " But the Subjects of *France* ſhall be allowed " to catch Fiſh, and dry them on the Land, " in that part only of the ſaid Iſland, and no " other, which ſtretches from the Place call'd " *Cape Bonaviſta*, to the *Northern* Point of the " ſaid Iſland, and from thence running down, " by the *Weſtern* Side, reaches as far as the " Place call'd Point *Riche*: But the *French* " ſhall not fortify any Place, in *Newfoundland*, " or erect any Buildings there, beſides Stages " made of Boards, and Huts, neceſſary and " uſual for drying of Fiſh; or reſort to the " ſaid Iſland beyond the Time neceſſary for " Fiſhing and Drying of Fiſh: But the Iſland " call'd *Cape Breton*, and all others in the " Mouth of the River St. *Laurence*, and in the

" *Gulph*

An° 1713. " *Gulph* of that Name, ſhall belong to the " *French*, who may fortify any Places there.

" By the fourteenth, the Subjects of *France* " are to have the Space of a Year to remove " themſelves, and their Effects, from the Places " and Colonies yielded by *France:* But thoſe " who chuſe to remain, and be ſubject to *Great* " *Britain*, may enjoy the Exerciſe of the " *Romiſh* Religion, as far as the Laws of *Great* " *Britain* allow the ſame.

" By the fifteenth, The *French* inhabiting " *Canada*, and other Countries in *America*, " ſhall give no Diſturbance to the five Nations " of *Indians*, ſubject to *Britain*, or to the other " Natives of *America*, their Friends: And the " *Britiſh* Subjects ſhall behave themſelves peace- " ably towards the *Americans*, who are Sub- " jects or Friends of *France*: And there ſhall " be a free Intercourſe of Trade, between the " *French* and *Engliſh*, and the Natives of thoſe " Countries. And it ſhall be ſettled by Com- " miſſaries, who are, and who ought to be " accounted the Subjects and Friends of *Britain* " or of *France*.

" By the twentieth, Juſt and reaſonable " Satisfaction ſhall be given, to all and ſingu- " lar the *Allies* of *Great Britain*, in thoſe Mat- " ters which they have a Right to demand " of *France*.

" By the twenty-firſt, The *French* King " agrees, that in the Treaty with the *Emperour* " and the *Empire*, the State of Religion ſhall be " ſettled, in the *Empire*, conformable to the " Treaty of *Weſtphalia*.

" By the twenty-ſecond, Satisfaction ſhall be " given to the Family of *Hamilton*, the Duke

of

" of *Richmond*, and *Charles Douglas*, as to their AN' 1713.
" ſeveral Demands in *France*.

" By the four and twentieth, The Treaty " between *France* and *Portugal* is confirm'd; " And Her *Britiſh* Majeſty takes upon Her the " Guaranty of the ſame.

" By the five and twentieth, The ſame is " done as to the Treaty between *France*, and " the Duke of *Savoy*.

" By the ſix and twentieth, The King of " *Sweden*, the Duke of *Tuſcany*, the Repub- " lick of *Genoa*, and the Duke of *Parma*, are " included in this Treaty.

" By the ſeven and twentieth, The *Hanſe-* " *Towns* are alſo comprehended in the Treaty, " and are to enjoy the ancient Advantages they " had in Point of Trade.

Sign'd,

Dated 31 *March*, 12 *April*, 1713.

(L. S.) *John Briſtol*, L. P. S.
(L. S.) *Strafford.*
(L. S.) *Huxelles.*
(L. S.) *Meſnager.*

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

TRANSACTIONS *after the Peace of* Utrecht, *to the Death of Queen* ANN.

AN' 1713. HAVING given a brief Account of the laſt Campaign in the late War, and of the Treaty at *Utrecht*, which put an End to it, I am now to make ſome Mention of what happen'd, after the Concluſion of the Peace, to the Death of Queen *Ann*: In which, however, as I ſhall not have Occaſion to take Notice of the Duke of *Marlborough*, till towards the End of this Reign, I ſhall be very ſhort.

The Queen acquaints the Parliament *with the Concluſion of the* Peace.

THE Peace being concluded, as the Reader has ſeen, in the foregoing Chapter, the *Parliament* met, the ninth of *April*, O. S. when Her Majeſty, in a moſt gracious Speech from the Throne, gave *both Houſes* an Account of the Succeſs of the Negociations at *Utrecht*, and the Concluſion of the *Peace*: And the two following Days, the *two Houſes* waited on Her Majeſty with Their Congratulatory Addreſſes: Which were, ſoon after, follow'd by thoſe of ſeveral Corporations; Tho' the Terms of the *Peace* were then hardly known.

Congratulatory Addreſſes on that Occaſion.

The Peace proclaim'd.

THE Ratifications of the Treaties of Peace and Commerce, which met with ſome Oppoſition at the Council Board, having been exchang'd at *Utrecht*; and brought to *London*, the Queen, on the 4th of *May*, (being the ſame

Day

Day of the Month, on which the War was proclaim'd, eleven Years before,) ſign'd a Proclamation for publiſhing the Peace, which was, accordingly, perform'd, at *London*, the next Day, with the uſual Ceremonies, and ſoon after in all the Cities and Market-towns of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*. AN' 1714.

THE ninth of *May*, the Queen communicated the ſeveral *Treaties of Peace and Commerce*, between *Great Britain* and *France*, to the *Houſe of Commons*, which occaſioned another Addreſs of Thanks from that Houſe. *The Treaties communicated to the Parliament.*

THE Treaty of Peace between *Great Britain* and *Spain* being, likewiſe, ratified, and the Ratification brought over to *London*, the 27th of *February*, as I have given the Reader an Abſtract of that with *France*, an Abridgment of the moſt material Articles in this, may, likewiſe, not be unacceptable.

ABSTRACT *of the Treaty of* PEACE, *between* GREAT BRITAIN *and* SPAIN.

Abſtract of the Treaty between France and Spain.

" BY *the firſt Article* of the *Treaty of Peace*; " A perpetual and true Friendſhip was ſtipula- " ted between Queen *Ann*, and King *Philip* V, " and their reſpective Subjects. *By the ſecond*; " It was provided, that the Kingdoms of *France* " and *Spain* ſhould never be united under the " ſame Dominion, and that one and the ſame " Perſon ſhould never become King of both " Kingdoms: To which Purpoſe the ſeveral " Renunciations lately made, in *France* and " *Spain*, were here recited.

" THE *third*, contained a perpetual Amneſty " and Oblivion, on both Sides, of all Things

AN' 1714. " done in an Hoſtile Manner, during the late
" War.

" BY *the fourth*; All Priſoners, on both Sides,
" were to be reſtor'd to their former Liberty,
" paying only ſuch Debts as they might have
" contracted, during their being Priſoners.

" BY *the fifth*, The *Catholick* King ſincerely
" and ſolemnly acknowledg'd the Limitation of
" the Succeſſion to the Kingdom of *Great*
" *Britain*, in the Proteſtant Line of *Hannover*,
" and declared and engaged, on the Faith and
" Word of a King, and on the Pledge of his,
" and his Succeſſors Honour, that the ſame
" ſhould for ever be approved, and accepted
" by them, His Heirs and Succeſſors.

" THIS was coroborated, *by the ſixth Article*,
" in which the *Catholick* King farther promiſed,
" as well in his own, as in the Name of his
" Heirs and Succeſſors, never to diſturb or
" moleſt the Queen of *Great Britain*, Her
" Heirs and Succeſſors, in the Proteſtant Line,
" or, on any Pretences, endeavour to oppoſe
" the ſaid Succeſſion.

" BY *the ſeventh*, It was agreed, that the
" ordinary Diſtribution of Juſtice be reſtored,
" thro' the Dominions of each of their Royal
" Majeſties; So that it might be free, for all
" the Subjects, on both Sides, to proſecute
" and obtain their Rights, Pretenſions and
" Actions.

" BY *the eighth*, Was ſtipulated a free Uſe
" of Navigation and Commerce, between the
" Subjects of each Kingdom, as it was, in Time
" of Peace, in the Reign of *Charles* II. And
" whereas, among other Conditions of the
" General Peace, it was eſtabliſhed, as a chief
" and fundamental Rule, that the Exerciſe of

" Navi-

" Navigation and Commerce, to the *Spaniſh-* AN' 1714.
" *Weſt-Indies*, ſhould remain in the ſame State
" as it was, in the Time of the aforeſaid King
" *Charles* II. That, therefore, this Rule
" might be, hereafter, obſerved, with in-
" violable Faith, and thereby all Cauſes of
" Diſtruſt and Suſpicion, concerning that Mat-
" ter, might be prevented, it was, eſpecially
" agreed, that no Licence, nor any Permiſſion
" at all, ſhould, at any Time, be given, either
" to the *French* or to any Nation whatſoever,
" under any Pretence, directly or indirectly,
" to ſail, to traffick in, or introduce Negroes,
" Goods, Merchandizes, or any Things what-
" ſoever, into the Dominions ſubject to the
" Crown of *Spain*, in *America*, except what
" might be agreed, by the Treaty of Com-
" merce, and the Rights and Privileges granted
" in a certain Convention, commonly call'd
" *El Aſſiento de Negroes*; Except alſo whatſo-
" ever the *Catholick* King, or His Heirs or
" Succeſſors, ſhall promiſe, by any Contract
" or Contracts, for the Introduction of *Negroes*,
" into the *Spaniſh-Weſt-Indies*, to be made after
" that the Convention, or the *Aſſiento de Ne-*
" *groes* above-mention'd, ſhould be determined.
" And it was alſo agreed and concluded, that
" neither the *Catholick* King, nor any of his
" Heirs and Succeſſors, ſhould ſell, yield, pawn,
" transfer, or by any Means, or under any
" Name, alienate from them, and the Crown
" of *Spain*, to the *French*, or to any other
" Nations whatever, any Lands, Dominions
" or Territories, or any Part thereof, belong-
" ing to *Spain*, in *America*. On the contrary,
" that the *Spaniſh* Dominions, in the *Weſt-Indies*,
" might be preſerv'd whole and entire, the

AN' 1714. " Queen of *Great Britain* engag'd, that ſhe " would endeavour, and give Aſſiſtance to " the *Spaniards*, that the ancient Limits of their " Dominions, in the *Weſt-Indies*, be reſtored, " and ſettled, as they ſtood, in the Time of " King *Charles* II, if it ſhould appear, that they " had, in any Manner, or under any Pre- " tence, been broken into, and leſſened, in any " Part, ſince the Death of the late *Catholick* " King, *Charles* II.

" By *the ninth Article*; It was agreed, that " all the Subjects of each Kingdom ſhould, in " all Countries and Places, on both Sides, en- " joy the ſame Privileges and Immunities, as " to all Duties, Impoſitions and Cuſtoms, as " the Subjects of *France*, or any Foreign Nation, " the moſt favour'd, might poſſeſs or enjoy.

" By *the tenth*, The *Catholick* King yield- " ed for ever, to the Crown of *Great Britain*, " the Town and Caſtle of *Gibraltar*; As He " did, in like Manner,

" By *the eleventh*, the whole Iſland of *Mi-* " *norca*, and the Town, Harbour, and Forti- " fications of *Port-Mahon:* But it was pro- " vided, that no Refuge or Shelter ſhould be " open to any Ships of War of the *Moors*, in " *Gibraltar* and *Port-Mahon*, or in any other " Port of the Iſland of *Minorca*, whereby the " *Spaniſh* Coaſt might be infeſted, by their " Excurſions. And the *Moors*, and their " Ships, ſhould only be allow'd to enter the " Port of *Gibraltar*, and Iſland aforeſaid, on " Account of Traffick, according to the " Agreement of Treaties. The Queen of " *Great Britain* promiſed alſo, on Her " Part, That if, at any Time, it ſhould hap- " pen, that the Town of *Gibraltar*, and the

" Iſland

" Iſland of *Minorca*, and the Ports, Towns, AN' 1714.
" and Places therein ſituated, be, by any
" Means, hereafter alienated from the Crown
" of Her Kingdoms, the Preference ſhould
" be given to the Crown of *Spain*, before any
" other Nation whatever, of redeeming the
" Poſſeſſion and Propriety of the ſaid Town
" and Iſland. Her Royal Majeſty of *Great*
" *Britain*, moreover, engaged, that She would
" take Care, that all the Inhabitants of the
" ſaid Town and Iſland, both Eccleſiaſtical
" and Secular, ſhould ſafely and peaceably
" enjoy all their Eſtates and Honours, and that
" the free Uſe of the *Roman Catholick* Reli-
" gion ſhould be permitted: And Meaſures
" ſhould be taken for the preſerving of the
" ſaid Religion in that Iſland, *provided the*
" *ſame be conſiſtent with the Civil Government,*
" *and Laws of* Great Britain. Thoſe, like-
" wiſe, who were now in the Service of His
" *Catholick* Majeſty, ſhould enjoy their Ho-
" nours and Eſtates, tho' they continued in
" the ſaid Service: And it ſhould be lawful
" for any Perſon, who was deſirous to leave
" the ſaid Iſland, to ſell his Eſtate, and paſs
" freely, with the Value thereof, into *Spain*.

" By *the twelfth Article*, The *Catholick*
" King granted to Her *Britannick* Majeſty,
" and to the Company of Her Subjects, ex-
" cluſive of all others, the Contract for intro-
" ducing *Negroes* into ſeveral Parts of the
" Dominions of His *Catholick* Majeſty, in
" *America*, commonly call'd, *El Pacto del*
" *Aſſiento de Negroes*, for the Space of thirty
" Years ſucceſſively, beginning from the firſt
" of *May* 1713, with the ſame Conditions on
" which the *French* enjoy'd it: Together with a

AN' 1714. " Tract or Tracts of Land, to be allotted by
" the ſaid *Catholick* King, and to be granted
" to the Company, commonly called *La Com-*
" *pania del Aſſiento*, in ſome convenient Place
" on the River *Plata* (no Duty or Revenues
" being payable, by the ſaid Company on that
" Account, during the Time of the above-
" mentioned Contract, and no longer;) And
" this Settlement of the ſaid Society, or thoſe
" Tracts of Land, ſhould be proper and ſuf-
" ficient for planting, and ſowing, and for
" feeding Cattle for the Subſiſtence of thoſe
" who are in the Service of the ſaid Company,
" and of their *Negroes*, and that the ſaid *Ne-*
" *groes* may be there kept in Safety, till they
" are ſold: And, moreover, that the Ships
" belonging to the ſaid Company may come
" cloſe to Land, and be ſecure from any Dan-
" ger. With ſeveral other extraordinary Ad-
" vantages, more amply explain'd in the Con-
" tract of the *Aſſiento*, concluded at *Madrid*,
" the 26th of *March*, 1713.

" THE *thirteenth Article* imported, that
" whereas the Queen of *Great Britain* had con-
" tinually preſſed, and inſiſted with the greateſt
" Earneſtneſs, that all the Inhabitants of the
" Principality of *Catalonia*, ſhould not only
" obtain a full and perpetual Oblivion of all
" that was done in the late War, and enjoy
" the entire Poſſeſſion of all their Eſtates and
" Honours, but ſhould alſo have their ancient
" Privileges preſerved ſafe and untouch'd;
" The *Catholick* King, in Compliance with the
" ſaid Queen, granted and confirmed to all
" the Inhabitants of *Catalonia*, whatſoever,
" not only the Amneſty deſired, together with
" the full Poſſeſſion of all their Eſtates and

" Honours

" Honours, but alſo gave and granted, to them AN' 1714.
" all the Privileges, which the Inhabitants of
" both *Caſtiles*, who, of all the *Spaniards* are
" the moſt dear to the *Catholick* King, have
" and enjoy.

" BY *the fourteenth*, The *Catholick* King,
" at the Requeſt of the Queen of *Great Bri-*
" *tain*, yielded the Kingdom of *Sicily*, to his
" Royal Highneſs, *Victor Amadeus*, Duke of
" *Savoy*; Under certain Reſtrictions.

" BY *the fifteenth Article*, Their Royal
" Majeſties, on both Parts, renew'd and con-
" firm'd all the Treaties of Peace, Friendſhip,
" Confederation and Commerce, made here-
" tofore, and concluded, between the Crowns
" of *Great Britain* and *Spain*, in as full and
" ample a Manner, as if they were now par-
" ticularly inſerted, in this Treaty.

" BY *ſeveral other ſubſequent Articles*, diverſe
" Kings, Princes and States, were included in
" this Treaty.

" THIS Treaty alſo contain'd two ſeparate
" Articles, one to prevent any farther Diſ-
" memberment of the Monarchy of *Spain*,
" and the other concerning a Pretenſion of
" the Princeſs of *Urſini*, on the Duchy of
" *Limburg*.

" AS *for the* TREATY *of* NAVIGATION
" *and* COMMERCE *between the Crowns of*
" GREAT BRITAIN *and* SPAIN, it was, in
" the main, but a Renewal and Explanation of
" the Treaty of Peace, Commerce and Alli-
" ance, concluded at *Madrid*, between the two
" Crowns, the 13——23 of *May* 1667, which
" was hereby ratified and confirmed, and in-
" ſerted, Word for Word, in the firſt Ar-
" ticle.

AN' 1714. "BY *a ſeparate Article*, The *Catholick* King "conſented, that it ſhould, at all Times hereafter, be lawful for the *Britiſh* Subjects, who "ſhould live in the *Canary-Iſlands*, for the ſake "of their Trade, to nominate ſome one Perſon, being a Subject of *Spain*, who ſhould "execute the Office of Judge-*Conſervator* "there, and ſhould, at the firſt Inſtance, take "Cognizance of all Cauſes, relating to the "Commerce of the *Britiſh* Subjects: And His "Royal Majeſty promiſed, that He would "grant Commiſſions, to ſuch Judge-*Conſervator*, with the ſame Authority, and all the "Privileges, which the Judges-*Conſervators* "had formerly enjoyed in *Andaluſia*.

The Advantages of theſe Treaties owing to the Duke of Marlborough.

As thoſe Articles of theſe *Treaties of Peace, and Commerce*, with *France* and *Spain*, which were really advantageous to the Nation, tho' they came far ſhort of what the Publick had Reaſon to hope from the repeated Succeſſes of the Great Duke of *Marlborough*, againſt the Common Enemy, and the wretched State to which he had thereby reduc'd the haughty Monarch of *France*; Yet, ſuch as they were, may juſtly be ſaid to be the Conſequences of his indefatigable Labour, for the publick Good, and the Effects of his Courage and Conduct, I have thought fit to give this Abſtract of them, that they might remain upon Record, in the Hiſtory of his Life, as ſo many Monuments of his Glory, rais'd upon a Noble Baſis, tho' the Height to which they ought to have been carried was cut ſhort, by the implacable Malice of his Enemies.

I MIGHT now proceed to ſhew what Objections have been laid againſt theſe Treaties, and, on the contrary, what has been ſaid in the Defence

Defence of them; But as that has been ſo amply done by ſeveral Hiſtorians, who have gone before me, and they are not ſo immediately to my Purpoſe, I ſhall, inſtead thereof, only obſerve, that, notwithſtanding they had the Sanction of being approv'd by both *Houſes of Parliament*, in an Addreſs to the Queen, an almoſt general Diſguſt and Murmuring againſt them appear'd throughout the whole Nation: The Miniſterial Party call'd, indeed, that Addreſs, the United Voice of the People: But to be convinced how far it was, or was not ſo, we need but compare it, with what the *Lords* ſaid, in their firſt Addreſs to His late Majeſty King *George* I, viz. *It is, by no Means, to be imputed to the Nation in general.* And what the *Commons* ſaid of theſe Treaties of Peace and Commerce, in leſs than a Year after. *We are ſenſibly touch'd* (ſay they) *not only with the Diſappointment, but with the Reproach brought upon the Nation, by the unjuſtifiable Concluſion of a War, which was carried on at ſo vaſt an Expence, and was attended with ſuch unparallel'd Succeſſes: But as that Diſhonour cannot, in Juſtice, be imputed to the whole Nation, ſo we firmly hope and believe, that thro' your Majeſty's great Wiſdom, and the faithful Endeavours of your Commons, the Reputation of theſe your Kingdoms, will, in due Time, be vindicated and reſtor'd.* AN' 1714.

THE twenty ninth of *June*, Baron *Bothmar*, Envoy Extraordinary of the Elector of *Hanover*, arrived at *London*, and having a private Audience of Her Majeſty, notified the Death of the Princeſs *Sophia*; Who being walking in the Gardens of *Herrenhauſen*, near *Hannover*, the eighth of *June*, being the late King's Birth-Day, in the Evening, was taken with an Apo-

Death of the Princeſs Sophia.

plectick

AN' 1714. plectick Fit, and died in the Arms of the *Electoral* Princeſs (now our moſt gracious Queen *Caroline*) and the Counteſs of *Pickenburg*, before any one could come to Her Aſſiſtance.

THIS Excellent Princeſs, whom I have frequently had the Honour of ſeing, with great Satisfaction, and who was, to the very Day of Her Death, I think, the fineſt Woman I ever ſaw of her Age, was the fourth and youngeſt Daughter of *Frederick*, the unfortunate King of *Bohemia*, and *Elizabeth*, his Queen, only Daughter of King *James* I. She was born at the *Hague*, the 3d of *October* 1630, and conſequently liv'd to the Age of Eighty-four.

The Queen's laſt Speech to the Parliament.

THE ninth of *July*, the Queen prorogued the *Parliament*, and, on that Occaſion, made Her laſt Speech to both Houſes; Which She concluded with the following remarkable Words:

"MY chief Concern is, to preſerve to you, "and to your Poſterity, our Holy Religion, "and the Liberty of My Subjects, and to ſe- "cure the preſent and future Tranquility of "My Kingdoms: But I muſt tell you plainly, "that theſe deſireable Ends can never be at- "tain'd, unleſs you bring the ſame Diſpoſitions "on your Parts; unleſs all groundleſs Jea- "louſies, which create and foment Diviſions "amongſt you, be laid aſide; and unleſs you "ſhew the ſame Regard for my juſt Preroga- "tive, and for the Honour of my Govern- "ment, as I have always expreſs'd for the "Rights of my People."

The Evacuation of Catalonia.

I MIGHT now, in the Courſe of Things give ſome Account of the Evacuation of *Catalonia*; But as that was attended with ſo many remarkable

remarkable Circumſtances, as would carry me too great a Length, I muſt refer the Reader to other Hiſtorians. AN' 1714.

BEFORE I come to the Tranſactions, which immediately preceeded the Concluſion of this Reign, I ſhall juſt lead the Reader to take a curſory View of what the *Imperialiſts* were doing in *Germany*, after having refus'd to accept of the Articles of *Peace* offer'd them at *Utrecht*, and reſolved to oppoſe the whole Power of *France* alone. And here, I do not queſtion, but the Reader, who, in the Courſe of this Hiſtory, has, without Doubt, obſerv'd how little the Troops of the *Emperour* and the *Empire* had ever done alone, when ſeparated from thoſe of the reſt of the *Allies*, will foreſtall my Relation, and conclude their Exploits were not the moſt memorable: And, indeed, they prov'd pretty anſwerable to the Expectations of moſt unprejudic'd Perſons. They were ſoon oblig'd to retire into their fortified Towns, and behind their Lines, while the Marſhal *de Villars* reduced one Place after another, and compel'd them to begin to think of Peace in Earneſt. *Ill Succeſs of the Imperialiſts.*

THE Beginning of *June*, he inveſted *Landau*, and, in the Night between the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of the ſame Month, the Trenches were open'd. Prince *Eugene* remain'd, in the mean Time, unactive in his Camp, which was extended along the *Rhine*, from *Philipsburg* to *Mentz*, without being able to give the *French* any Diſturbance: And tho' the Garriſon made a noble Defence, yet having no Expectations of Relief, they were compel'd to ſurrender, on the twentieth of *Auguſt*, Priſoners of War. *Siege of* Landau. *The Garriſon ſurrenders Priſoners of War.*

THE

AN' 1714. THE latter End of *September*, the Marſhal *de Villars* cauſed *Friburg* to be inveſted; and, the laſt of that Month, the Trenches were open'd. This Place made, likewiſe, a very good Defence, and the Governour, having defended it, as long as it was tenable, retired, the thirty-firſt of *October*, into the Caſtles, and, being deſirous to ſave his Garriſon, obtained Leave to ſend an Officer to Prince *Eugene* for Inſtructions: Whereupon, a Suſpenſion of Arms was agreed on, which ended in an Honourable Capitulation, that was ſign'd the ſixteenth of *November*.

Friburg *taken.*

Peace between the Emperor *and* France.

THE *Empire* finding themſelves unable to reſiſt the Progreſs of the *French* Arms, a Treaty of Peace was again ſet on Foot, and was manag'd ſolely by the two Generals, Prince *Eugene*, and the Marſhal *de Villars*, at the Caſtle of *Alt-Raſtadt*. By this Treaty, which was concluded and ſign'd the ſixth of *March* following, the *Emperour* was obliged to quit his Pretenſions to *Landau*, and, for the Reſt, the *Rhine* was agreed to be the Barrier between the *Empire* and *France*, and the other Articles were conformable to the Treaty of *Ryſwick*.

As I am now drawing towards the Concluſion of this Reign, it will be neceſſary that I return from this long, tho' neceſſary Digreſſion, to the principal Subject of my Hiſtory, the Duke of *Marlborough*, and ſay a Word or two of his Grace's Return to *England*, ſo immediately at, or before, the Queen's Death; the Cauſe of which has given Occaſion to various Conjectures, tho' I do not find it has ever been fully and clearly determin'd. To give ſome Account, however, of this Matter; Tho' I have purpoſely avoided entering into a Diſcuſ-

Suppoſed Cauſe of the Duke of Marlbro's *Return to* England.

ſion

tion of the Court-*Arcana*, and the Manage- AN' 1714.
ment of the Miniſtry which ſucceeded the Duke's Diſgrace. It will be neceſſary, upon this Occaſion, that I juſt hint at ſome few Things, which were introductory to His Grace's Return.

THE great Zeal, which our incomparable *Hero*, upon all Occaſions, ſhew'd, for the Welfare of his Country, of which the foregoing Sheets have given a great Number of inconteſtable Evidences, puts it beyond all Doubt, that during his voluntary Exile, he was ever attentive to what paſs'd in *England*; (of which it is not to be queſtion'd, but he had early and juſt Informations, by Means of his Son in Law, the Earl of *Sunderland*, General *Stanhope*, and General *Cadogan*;) And it is as certain, that his Thoughts were as conſtantly bent upon the Means how he might again have a Share in promoting the publick Good. It has been ſaid, and I make no Doubt of the Truth of it, that the Duke had a ſtrict and regular Correſpondence, by proper Agents, with the Court of *Hannover*. If the Enemies to the *Proteſtant Succeſſion, in that illuſtrious Houſe*, had form'd any traiterous Schemes to prevent its taking Place, after the Queen's Death, as it was very ſtrongly believ'd they had; No Doubt but the Friends and Well-wiſhers to it, had a watchful Eye upon all their Motions, and had, on their Side, form'd Counter-Schemes to aſſert and maintain the Right of the *Electoral* Houſe, when the Queen's Demiſe ſhould call upon them to enter upon the Poſſeſſion of it. If ſo, there is no Queſtion but the Duke of *Marlborough* was let into the Secret, and then it will be eaſy to account for his Grace's being always

in

AN' 1714. in a Readineſs to embark for *England*, during the laſt three Months of Her Majeſty's Life, which Her ill State of Health made it believed would not be of long Continuance.

WHATEVER may have been the Thoughts and Wiſhes of a few inconſiderate Perſons, it is certain the main Body of the Nation was well-affected to the *Hannover*-Succeſſion, and look'd for their Security and Happineſs in that alone. It was believed, that the two principal Perſons at the Helm were themſelves convinced of this Truth, and, as they look'd upon the Queen's Life as very precarious, tho' they were at Variance with one another, were both, for their own Preſervation, thoughtful, how they might be reconcil'd to the Party they had till then oppos'd. With this View, tho' they did not act in Concert, it is ſaid, they ſeparately made their Application to the Duke, and by Turns invited him over: But it will be neceſſary to deſcend to ſome Particulars.

SOON after the Riſing of the *Parliament*, the Jars, which had, for ſome Time, been daily encreaſing, among the Miniſters, broke out into an open Rupture. The Treaſurer had ever kept to himſelf the main Secret, and principal Direction of Domeſtick Affairs, and the Diſpoſal of moſt Places of Profit; And by the Credit and Intereſt of his high Poſt, and by Favour of the Queen, had procured illuſtrious Alliances for his Children, and advanc'd all his Relations. The Weight and Fatigue of the Foreign Affairs, lay, in the mean Time, on the Secretary, who, as he was leſs circumſpect in the Proſecution of bold Meaſures, than the Treaſurer, had, therefore, the largeſt Share of the Publick Odium, without any Ad-

vantage

vantage but the Profits of his Office, moſt of which he laviſh'd away in riotous Pleaſures. AN' 1714.

In the mean Time, as he was a Man of excellent Parts, and great Penetration, he could not but be ſenſible of his own Merit, and impatient of Dependance and unequal Uſage. This occaſioned frequent warm Expoſtulations with the Prime Miniſter; Who, believing himſelf ſecure, in the Queen's Favour, and depending upon his great Intereſt in *Parliament*, had no great Regard, to his Complaints, which encreas'd the Rage of the fiery Secretary. Their private Diſputes would often have broken out into open Quarrels, had not the Commands of the indulgent Queen, aſſiſted by the Lord Chancellour, and the Lady *Maſham*, kept them within Bounds, to which, doubtleſs, the Neceſſity they found themſelves under, of providing for their common Safety, and quieting the Clamours of the Nation, gave an additional Weight. But no ſooner had the *Parliament* given a Sanction to the Peace, by their ſolemn Approbation, and all Danger was removed on that Side, than their irreconcileable Rivalſhip and Enmity appear'd bare-faced to the whole World: And it was viſible, that the one could brook no *Equal*, nor the other bear to be any longer *Second*.

BEFORE Matters came to this Length, the Treaſurer, whether finding his Intereſt decline at Court, or deſpairing of the Queen's Life, and apprehending the Conſequences of ſome late Steps, began to think of a timely Retreat, and, in order thereunto, endeavour'd a Reconciliation with the contrary Party, and particularly to gain the Friendſhip of the Lord *Cowper*, who had a great Influence over them. He, likewiſe, hop'd to be ſtrongly ſupported, by the Duke

AN' 1714. Duke of *Shrewsbury*, who, by his Candour, Virtue, and great Prudence, had maintain'd himſelf in the Eſteem, both of the Queen and of the Publick; and whoſe late Behaviour, in *Ireland*, had very much endear'd him to the well-affected to the *Hannover* Succeſſion: But his Grace juſtly reſenting the Neglect of the Miniſtry, while he was at *Dublin*, gave himſelf little Concern about them, when he return'd to *London*, and rather inflam'd than moderated their Differences, by complaining to the Queen of ſome Orders that had been ſent him, which he thought inconſiſtent with the Service of Her Majeſty and the Nation.

NOTWITHSTANDING theſe Diſappointments, the ſanguine Treaſurer form'd the Deſign of diſplacing his Competitor, as the ſureſt Means to approve his Affection to the *Proteſtant* Succeſſor: But while he was ſetting ſeveral Engines to work, to obtain this End, he found that he began to loſe Ground at Court, conſiderably: And it was, ſoon after viſible, that the Secretary, what by his ſuperior Intereſt with the Lady *Maſham*, what by the Aſſiſtance of the Lord Chancellour, and what by his humouring the Queen in every Thing, and boldly purſuing all Meaſures, got entirely the better of his Rival, in Her Majeſty's Favour and Confidence.

The Earl of Oxford *diſgrac'd.*

WHILE the Court was in this Ferment, and an approaching Change in the Miniſtry ſeem'd beyond all Doubt, on the 17th of *July*, the Lord Chancellour took Leave of the Court, to go down to his Country Seat, for ſome Refreſhment, deſigning, from thence to have attended the Queen at *Windſor*, where ſhe propos'd to be the 27th. But, in the mean Time, ſome Incident, not yet certainly known, happen'd, which

which retarded Her Majeſty's Departure from *Kenſington*, and haſten'd the Treaſurer's Diſgrace. Conjectures what this Incident may have been, were various. Some pretended, that the Lord *Bolingbroke* had got Intelligence, and inform'd the Queen, of the Earl of *Oxford*'s inviting the Duke of *Marlborough* to come over, (and it was probably with this Intent, that his Grace came to *Oſtend* the 18th of *July*) and of his holding private Conferences with ſeveral Lords of the oppoſite Party. Others would have it that he was ſuſpected of diſcovering the Queen's Counſels to the Court of *Hannover*, and even of putting them upon demanding a Writ for the Duke of *Cambridge*. Others, again, ſaid, that he was both againſt the Scheme of *new-modelling* the Army, and the Project of a new *Offenſive* League, between the Crowns of *Great Britain*, *France*, *Spain*, *Sweden*, and *Sicily*: And yet others, that the Queen was greatly offended, at his preſuming to ſend Orders to *Ireland*, without conſulting either Her or the Council. AN' 1714.

Circumſtances attending his Diſgrace.

WHETHER any, or all of theſe, were concurrent Cauſes of the Earl's Diſgrace, I leave undetermin'd: But this is certain, that the Duke of *Shrewsbury* inſiſted on his Removal, which, it was, likewiſe ſaid, the Duke of *Marlborough* had made a previous Condition of his Return to *England*: As having been the Prime Cauſe of his and his Family's Diſgrace: Tho', otherwiſe, he had a better Pretence to a Reconciliation than *Bolingbroke*, as having obtain'd the Permiſſion the Duke had to go abroad. Be this as it will, the 30th of *July*, the Lord Chancellour was ſent for to Court, in all Haſte, and, the next Day, was in cloſe Conference with the

AN' 1714. Queen, and the Lord *Bolingbroke*, after which, it was every where reported, that the Treaſurer would ſpeedily be remov'd. And contrary to his own Expectation, as well as that of every Body elſe, when he came to Court, the ſeven and twentieth of *July*, the Staff was taken from him, rather with mortifying, than agreeable Circumſtances; When a conſiderable Penſion, or at leaſt a Feather in his Cap, was the leaſt that was expected for him.

IT has been reported, that very bitter Reproaches paſs'd, between the falling Miniſter, on one Side, and the Lord Chancellour, with the Lady *Maſham*, on the other, even in the Queen's Hearing. The Lord Treaſurer, looking upon theſe two as acceſſary to his Diſgrace, told them, *That he had been wrong'd and abus'd by Lies and Miſrepreſentations: But that he ſhould be reveng'd, and leave ſome People as low as he found them.*

THESE diſagreeable Expoſtulations could not but ſhock, and perplex the ſickly Queen, and give Her uneaſy Suſpicions of Her having been abuſed and deluded by thoſe ſhe moſt confided in. Some pretend, that in this Perplexity and Hurry of Thought, which open'd her Majeſty's Eyes, ſhe was diſpos'd to reſign Herſelf wholly to the Conduct of the Duke of *Shrewsbury*: But it is more than probable, the Lord *Bolingbroke* had got ſuch an Aſcendant over Her, that he was moſt like to ſucceed the Earl of *Oxford* in the principal Management of Affairs.

Farther Circumſtances of the Duke's Return.

THE very Day the Treaſurer was remov'd, it was obſerv'd, as ſomething remarkable, that the Lord *Bolingbroke* entertain'd at Dinner, the Generals *Stanhope*, *Cadogan* and *Palmes*; Sir *William*

William Wyndham, Mr. *Craggs*, and ſome other Gentlemen: Which meeting of Perſons of ſo different Principles, as it could not be the Effect of Chance, occaſion'd various Reaſonings. The moſt probable Conjecture was, that the Lord *Bolingbroke*, conſidering the Queen's Life was ſo precarious, and foreſeeing a Storm he could not be able to weather, reſolv'd to ſtrike in with the contrary Party, and to invite over the Duke of *Marlborough*, in which he had Reaſon to expect better Succeſs than his late Rival, with whom it was ſaid, the Duke had vow'd not to be reconcil'd. Some other Circumſtances were, at that Time, mention'd, to corroborate theſe Suggeſtions: But tho' it is certain, that the Duke of *Marlborough*, after having been detain'd, about a Fortnight, by contrary Winds, at *Oſtend*, without which he might have been in *England*, before the Treaſurer loſt his Staff, did, at this Juncture, embark, at *Oſtend*, for *England*, yet the true Motive and Grounds of his coming over, at this critical Moment, was never poſitively known: Tho' it was aſſur'd, that he was invited by both theſe Rivals in Power, and that both promiſed him, great Deference would be had to his Counſels, they having both an ardent Zeal for his Intereſt: Nay, it was reported, the Compliment went ſo far, that Orders were ſent to the Commanders of the Caſtles and Forts, on the Coaſts of *Kent*, *Eſſex*, and *Suffolk*, to pay the ſame Honour, by firing of Guns, wherever his Grace landed, as was done when he return'd triumphant from his glorious Campaigns, in the laſt War with *France*: But, on ſome Account or other, this Ceremony was ſoon after countermanded by an Expreſs. Some AN' 1714.

AN' 1714. imagin'd it was by Procurement of *Bolingbroke*, upon Intelligence, that his Rival was beforehand with him, and had ſucceeded better in the Application to his Grace. Others thought, they had both Apprehenſions, that he came not to ſerve either of their Turns, but with a juſt Reſentment of the Indignities that had been offer'd him: And that ſuch a Parade of Flattery would rather have expos'd them to the Contempt of the People, than be acceptable to his Grace, who wanted not the Roar of their Cannon, to add to his Glory, or proclaim his Welcome to his Native Country, which had been ſo long unjuſtly depriv'd of him.

THE Removal of the Treaſurer was ſo ſudden, and occaſioned ſo much Confuſion, that there was great Difficulty to determine how to ſupply his Place, or to fill up ſuch other Vacancies, as naturally attended his Diſgrace. The 29th of *July*, the Cabinet Council was to have ſat on this Affair: But their Meeting was put off to the next Day, on Account of the Queen's Illneſs, which probably, if not occaſion'd, was at leaſt encreas'd, by theſe Uneaſineſſes: And ſhe is ſaid to have intimated to one of her Phyſicians! *That ſhe ſhould not outlive it.*

THE Diſpute, to which Her Majeſty was an Ear-Witneſs, and the Conſultation that was held, thereupon, and laſted till near two in the Morning, certainly occaſion'd ſo violent an Agitation in the Queen's Spirits, as could not but add to her Indiſpoſition: Which encreas'd ſo much upon Her, that the next Morning, She was believ'd to be in great Danger.

The Queen's laſt Sickneſs.

THE Dukes of *Somerſet* and *Argyle*, having Advice of the deſperate Condition of the Queen's

Queen's Life, their Graces repair'd with Speed, to *Kenſington*, and, without being ſummon'd, went into the Council-Chamber, where the Lord-Chancellor, the Dukes of *Shrewsbury* and *Ormond*, the three Secretaries of State, the Biſhop of *London*, and ſome others, were aſſembled in a Committee. The Duke of *Shrewsbury* return'd their Graces Thanks, for their Readineſs to give the Council their Aſſiſtance, on ſo critical an Occaſion. One of the Council then repreſented, how neceſſary it was, in Caſe of the Queen's Demiſe, that the Place of Lord Treaſurer ſhould be filled: The whole Board aſſenting to this, the Duke of *Shrewsbury* was propoſed, and unanimouſly approv'd of, as *the moſt proper Perſon* for ſo high a Truſt: And the Phyſicians having aſſured the Council, that the Queen was then ſenſible, and might be ſpoken to, the Lord Chancellour, the Duke of *Shrewsbury*, and ſome others, were appointed to attend her Majeſty, and acquaint Her with the unanimous Opinion of the Council: Upon which Her Majeſty ſaid; *They could not recommend a Perſon ſhe liked better, than the Duke of* Shrewſbury, and giving him the Treaſurer's Staff, bid him *uſe it for the Good of the People.* The Duke would, thereupon, have return'd Her Majeſty the Lord Chamberlain's Staff, but it was Her Deſire he ſhould keep both: So that his Grace was, at the ſame Time, poſſeſs'd of three of the higheſt Places of Truſt, Honour and Profit, in the whole Kingdom, being Lord Treaſurer, Lord Chamberlain, and Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*.

AN' 1714.

The Duke of Shrewsbury *made Lord-Treaſurer.*

THE Duke of *Shrewsbury*'s Advancement made an immediate and great Change in the Face of Affairs, daſh'd the tow'ring Ambition

An. 1714. of the Lord *Bolingbroke*, and, at the ſame Time it baffled whatever undigeſted Schemes he may have had, to the Prejudice of the *Proteſtant* Succeſſion, gave a new Life and Vigour to all who were well affected to the illuſtrious Houſe of *Hannover*. The coming of the Dukes of *Sommerſet* and *Argile* ſo opportunely into the Council, had a farther good Effect: For, upon their Motion, it was reſolved, that all Privy Counſellours, who where then in and about *London*, without Diſtinction, ſhould attend, which the Lord *Sommers*, and ſome other ſtaunch Friends of the Houſe of *Hannover*, did the ſame Day.

Great Prudence of ſome Privy Counſellours.

ABOUT three, in the Afternoon, the Queen relapſed into a Kind of Lethargick or Apoplectick Fit, and ſoon after, the Phyſicians acquainted the Council, that Her Majeſty's Life was in extream Danger. The Council, hereupon, provided, with wonderful Prudence and Diſpatch, for the Security of the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, of the *Maritime* Towns, and of *Scotland* and *Ireland*. Orders were immediately diſpatch'd to four Regiments of Horſe and Dragoons, which were quarter'd in remote Counties, to march up to the Villages near *London*, to keep the *Jacobites* and diſaffected in Awe, and to ſeven of the ten Battalions of *Britiſh* Forces, that were then in *Flanders*, to embark at *Oſtend*, and ſail for *England*, with all imaginable Expedition. The Lords of the Admiralty, in the mean Time, laid an *Embargo* on all Shipping, and gave Orders for fitting out ſuch Men of War as could be ſooneſt got ready: So that, by theſe excellent Orders, the Publick Tranquility remain'd undiſturbed, and no Sign of Conſternation appear'd, unleſs in the

the Faces of thoſe who were avowed Friends of the *Pretender*, and who, by the Prudence and Foreſight of theſe truly noble Patriots, found themſelves entirely diſappointed in the Hopes, the great approaching Change might otherwiſe have buoy'd them up with. AN' 1714.

THE Queen continued all Night, in a Kind of Lethargick Dozing, which encreas'd to ſuch a Degree, about ten the next Morning, that all Her Phyſicians deſpair'd of Her Life. The Privy Council ſent, hereupon, Orders to the Heralds at Arms, and a Troop of the Life-Guards, to be ready to mount, in Order to proclaim the *Elector* of *Brunſwick*, immediately upon the Queen's Demiſe. Their Lordſhips, at the ſame Time, cauſed a Letter to be written to his *Electoral* Highneſs, to acquaint him, "with the extream Danger the Queen's Life "was in, with the Meaſures they had taken to "ſecure the Crown to him, and to deſire his "*Electoral* Highneſs to repair, with all conve-"nient Speed, to *Holland*, where a *Britiſh* "Squadron, which was fitting out, with all "Expedition, would attend him, and bring "him over, in Caſe it pleaſed GOD to take "the Queen to his Mercy". This Letter was ſent expreſs by *James Craggs*, Eſq; *Jun.* and by him Orders were diſpatch'd to the Earl of *Strafford*, to urge the *States General* to be in a Readineſs, to perform the Guaranty of the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*, if Need ſhould require.

ALL this being done, the indefatigable Lords of the Privy Council reſumed the Conſideration of the State of the Sea-Ports, and order'd a ſtrong Re-inforcement to be forthwith ſent down to *Portſmouth*. At the ſame Time, rightly judging, that if the Partiſans of the *Pretender*

AN' 1714. made any Diſturbance in *Great Britain*, it would be in *Scotland*, their Lordſhips order'd Major-General *Whetham* thither, to aſſiſt Major-General *Wightman*, and appointed the brave Earl of *Berkley* to command the Fleet.

The Death of Queen ANN. BETWEEN twelve and one, the Queen gave ſome Signs of Life, and took ſome Spoons-full of Broth; And then continued in a dozing heavy Condition, 'till about ſix in the Evening. Her Pulſe then beat ſomewhat higher, which gave ſome Hopes; But it proved but a Lightning before Death: For the Remedies the Phyſicians applied, and particularly the Bliſters, not having the wiſh'd-for Effect, Her Majeſty expir'd, the next Morning, being the firſt of *Auguſt*, a little after ſeven o' Clock, in the fiftieth Year of Her Age, and thirteenth of Her Reign.

THUS died this great and excellent Princeſs, ANN STUART, Queen of *Great Britain*, who poſſeſs'd as many Virtues as ever adorn'd a Private Life, and who, in Her Publick Capacity, tho,'as I have ſaid elſewhere, on a like Occaſion, ſhe may have been miſled into ſome Prejudices and Miſtakes, in the latter Part of Her Reign, may reaſonably be ſuppos'd to have had an upright Intention, for the Good and Happineſs of Her People, and, therefore, may juſtly be pronounc'd to have been, a GREAT *and* EXCELLENT PRINCESS.

BOOK VIII.

TRANSACTIONS

During the REIGN of

King *GEORGE* I.

To the DEATH of

JOHN, DUKE of MARLBOROUGH, &c.

UPON the Death of *Queen* ANN, the first of *August*, in the Morning, the Lords, and others of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council immediately assembled, at the Palace of *St. James*'s: And the same Afternoon, *both Houses of Parliament* met, pursuant to an Act for that Purpose, at *Westminster*; Where the three following Days, the Members of *both Houses*, qualified themselves, according to Law. AN' 1714. *The Privy Council assembles.*

BY an Act of the fourth and fifth of Queen *Ann*, the Administration of the Government during the King's Absence, devolved on, *The Lords Regents appointed by Act of Parliament.*

Thomas

Thomas Tenniſon, Ld. Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.
Simon Harcourt, Lord *Harcourt*, Lord Chancellour,
John Sheffield, Duke of *Buckingham*, Lord Preſident.
Charles Talbot, Duke of *Shrewsbury*, Lord High Treaſurer.
William Legg, Earl of *Dartmouth*, Lord Privy Seal.
Thomas Wentworth, Earl of *Strafford*, firſt Lord Commiſſioner of the Admiralty.
Sir *Thomas Parker*, Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench.

AN' 1714. THE ſame Act having empowered the next Succeſſour to nominate as many Perſons as He ſhould think fit, to be added to the aforeſaid ſeven Lord-Juſtices, or Regents, the Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, the Lord Chancellour, and Monſieur *Kreyenberg*, Reſident of *Brumſwick*, in whoſe Hands the three Inſtruments, under the Hand and Seal of the *Elector* of *Brumſwick*, were lodged, purſuant to the Directions of the ſaid Act, produced the ſaid Inſtruments before the Council, and it appeared, that the Liſt of the Perſons appointed by his *Electoral* Highneſs, written in his own Hand, was as follows: The Lord Archbiſhop of *York*; The Dukes of *Shrewsbury*, *Somerſet*, *Bolton*, *Devonſhire*, *Kent*, *Argile*, *Montroſs* and *Roxborough*, The Earls of *Pembroke*, *Angleſea*, *Carliſle*, *Nottingham*, *Abingdon*, *Scarborough*, and *Orford*; The Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*, and the *Lords Halifax* and *Cowper*.

K. George I. *proclaimed.* AFTER the Opening of theſe Inſtruments, the Lords of the Council cauſed a Proclamation to be iſſued: And, purſuant thereunto, the Heralds at Arms proclaimed His Majeſty, King *George* I, King of *Great Britain*, *France* and *Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, *&c.* with the uſual

uſual Solemnity, the ſame Day, before the Gate of the Royal Palace, at St. *James's*, at *Charing-Croſs*, at *Temple Bar*, in *Cheapſide*, and at the *Royal Exchange*. AN' 1714.

THE Earl of *Northampton*, Conſtable of the Tower, proclaim'd his Majeſty, King *George*, in the uſual Places of the Hamlets; And his Majeſty was afterwards proclaim'd throughout all *England*, as well as *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, with the ſame Affection, Unanimity, and Demonſtrations of Joy, as appeared in *London*; And no Manner of Diſturbance happen'd on that Occaſion any where. *The Earl of* Dorſet *ſent to* Hannover.

THE ſecond of *Auguſt*, the Earl of *Dorſet*, having been appointed, by the Lords-Juſtices, to carry the King News of His Inauguration, and to attend his Majeſty to *England*, departed to that End, for *Hannover*.

I GAVE an Account, towards the Concluſion of the foregoing Book, of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s intended Return to *England*, and of the Cauſes which were ſuppoſed to have moved him to this Reſolution. After a ſtormy Paſſage, his Grace with the Ducheſs, landed at *Dover*, the 1ſt of *Auguſt*, a Day which will be memorable to all future Ages, both for King *George*'s Auſpicious Aſcenſion to the *Britiſh* Throne, and his Grace's Return to his Native Country. As his Grace could know nothing of the Queen's Death, ſo the Cenſures, which were paſs'd upon his Conduct, by the Enemies to him and the Nation, were equally falſe and abſurd. And are more than ſufficiently anſwer'd by what I have ſaid above. He was receiv'd by the Mayor and Jurats of the Town, who then, likewiſe, knew nothing of the Queen's Death, in their Formalities, with the univerſal Acclamation *The Duke of* Marlborough *lands at* Dover.

AN' 1714. tion of all People, and with a Diſcharge of a great Number of Guns from the Platform, but none from the Caſtle, which never ſalutes any but the Sovereign. His Grace lay that Night at Sir *Robert Furneſe*'s Houſe; The third, he proceeded to *Sittingburn*, accompanied by a great many Gentlemen, and, on *Wedneſday*, the fourth, at the Deſire of ſeveral Noblemen and eminent Citizens, his Grace conſented to make a Kind of publick Entry, Tho'; in Reality, it was in a Manner, forc'd upon him; For Sir *Charles Cox*, Member of Parliament, for *Southwark*, with about 200 ſubſtantial Inhabitants, were prepar'd to meet his Grace, on Horſeback, and reſolved to attend him thro' their *Borough*. He was, likewiſe, attended, as he paſs'd through the City, to his Houſe at St. *James*'s, by above two hundred Gentlemen and others on Horſe-back, and by his Noble Relations, and others of the Nobility and Gentry, in their Coaches, many of them with ſix Horſes; The whole making a gallant Appearance, tho' without any great Formality. A Company of Volunteer City-Grenadiers march'd before His Grace's Coach, and having brought him to his Houſe ſaluted him with a Volly. The People every where crowded to ſee his Grace, and made loud and joyful Acclamations, of *Long live King* GEORGE, *long live the Duke of* MARLBOROUGH, &c. His Grace's Enemies and Enviers, notwithſtanding the Confuſion they were in, had yet the Confidence to cenſure his making ſuch a magnificent Entry, while his Royal Miſtreſs was hardly cold; But without reflecting on the Memory of that Princeſs, for ſuffering Herſelf to be ſo far deluded, as to give up the beſt of her Subjects, who had gathered all the Laurels

His publick Entry thro' London.

The Duke cenſured for it:

Laurels that adorn'd her Diadem, to the Malice of his ungenerous Enemies: Sure, ſuch a diminutive Triumph, was but a ſmall Recompence for the great Trophies he had formerly brought home; And the leaſt Attonement *England* could make, for her former Ingratitude, to the greateſt Hero's he ever bore. Beſides, it was neceſſary to lay hold on the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Arrival, as a proper Occaſion, for the People to ſhew their Zeal and Affection for King GEORGE, which ſtill redoubled the Fears and Alarms of the *Pretender*'s Friends, to ſuch a Degree, that vaſt Numbers of them, who had lately come over from *France*, return'd daily thither. AN. 1714. *But juſtified.* *The Pretender's Friends go back to France.*

HIS Grace was complimented, the Morning after his Arrival, by moſt of the Foreign Miniſters, and by great Numbers of the Nobility, Gentry, and Officers of the Army: And having been that Day, at *St. James*'s, (where he was ſworn of the Privy Council, by the Lords-Juſtices,) as he went thro' the Park, to the *Houſe of Peers*, his Sedan was followed by Crouds of Soldiers, and other People, with loud Huzzas: After which, his Grace retired, for ſome Time, to the *Bath*.

THE Lords of the Regency applied themſelves, in the mean Time, with equal Diligence, Care and Succeſs, in the Diſcharge of their important Truſt. They choſe *Joſeph Addiſon*, Eſq; a Gentleman, who had gain'd an immortal Honour, by ſeveral excellent Works, both in Verſe and Proſe, to be their Secretary. The fifth, their Lordſhips went to the *Houſe of Peers*, and ſent a Meſſenger to the *Commons*, by the Uſher of the Black-rod, requiring their Attendance; Who going up accordingly, to the *Mr.* Addiſon, *Secretary to the Lords Juſtices.* *Their Lordſhips Speech to the Parliament.*

A. 1714. the *House of Lords*, the Lord Chancellour, in the Name of all the Lords-Justices, made a Speech to *both Houses*, in which, after having spoken of the late Queen's Demise, "He gave them "a brief Account of what their Lordships had "done, in Execution of their High Office, "and recommended to them, to make Pro-"vision to support the Honour of the Crown, "and the establishing and advancing *English* "Credit."

Both Houses address the King.

THE *Commons* being returned to their *House*, *both Houses* voted humble Addresses to His Majesty, to condole with him upon that Occasion of the Queen's Death, and to congratulate His Majesty's happy Accession to the Throne: Which Addresses being transmitted to the King, to *Hannover*, His Majesty was pleas'd to return most gracious Answers to both. The same Day, the Lords Justices publish'd a Proclamation, pursuant to an Act of *Parliament* for that Purpose, for all Persons to continue in the Execution of their respective Offices. They, likewise, took into Consideration the Complaint of the Merchants, whose Ships had been made Prize by the *Swedes*.

The King writes to the Lords Justices.

THE thirteenth, Mr. *Craggs* return'd from *Hannover*, and brought Letters from the King to the Lords Justices, who, thereupon, went the same Day, to the *House of Lords*, and the Lord Chancellour, in a Speech to *both Houses*, acquainted them with the Contents of the King's Letter, and especially, that *His Majesty express'd great Satisfaction of the Loyalty and Affection, which His People had universally shewn upon his Majesty's Accession*: Which occasion'd new Addresses from *both Houses*.

THE

THE ſeventeenth, the Earl of *Berkley*, Commander in Chief of the Squadron of Men of War and Yachts, appointed to convoy over the King, and Prince Royal, arrived on the Coaſt of *Holland*, where he was afterwards join'd, by eight Ships of the *States General*, commanded by Rear Admiral *Coperen*. AN' 1714. *The Earl of* Berkley, *with the Fleet, arrives in* Holland.

THE 28th, Mr. *Murray* arriv'd expreſs from *Hannover*, with ſeveral Orders for the Lords-Juſtices, and Council, particularly for preparing a Patent to create the Prince Royal, Prince of *Wales*, and to remove the Lord Viſcount *Bolingbroke*, from his Office of Secretary of State, which was done, the 31ſt, with evident Marks of Diſpleaſure: Three of the Lords-Juſtices taking away the Seals from him, and ſealing up all the Doors of his Office. *Lord* Bolingbroke *turn'd out.*

THE ſame Day, the King ſet out from *Herrenhauſen*, accompanied by the Prince-Royal, on His Way for *England*; He arrived at the *Hague*, the fifth of *September*, where He was received with all imaginable Marks of Reſpect, and complimented on his Acceſſion to the Throne of *Great Britain*, by a large Deputation from the *States General*, conſiſting of a Member from each Province. His Majeſty ſtaid in *Holland* till the 16th, when he embark'd at *Orange-Polder*; and landed, two Days after, at *Greenwich*; To the inexpreſſible Joy of every Well-wiſher to the Happineſs of his Country. *The King departs from* Hannover;

IT was about ſix in the Evening, when the King landed, after having been ſaluted, by all the Guns of every Ship they paſs'd by, and welcomed by the loud Acclamations of vaſt Multitudes of People, who every where crouded the Banks of the River. The Duke of *Northum-* *And arrives in* England.

AN. 1714. *Northumberland*, Captain of the Life-guards, and the Lord Chancellour, at the Head of the Lords-Juſtices, received his Majeſty at his Landing, and complimented Him on his ſafe Arrival. There was a vaſt and ſplendid Appearance, the ſame Evening, of Nobility and Gentry, at the Royal Houſe in the Park: But, among this Throng of bright Conſtellations, none ſhone forth with greater Splendour, upon this happy Occaſion, than his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*, his late Sufferings having added a new Luſtre, to that he was always wont to appear in, when he return'd triumphant from his victorious Campaigns; Nor was their any to whom the King ſhewed more diſtinguiſhing Marks of the Royal Favour and Eſteem. His Majeſty, who was an incomparable Judge of true Merit, and who, on His firſt Appearance in His New Dominions, ſhew'd, that He knew how to diſtinguiſh between thoſe, that, in the moſt critical Junctures, had boldly aſſerted the Rights of His Illuſtrious Houſe, and thoſe who had oppos'd, or acted contrary to His true Intereſts, gave the Duke of *Marlborough* an Opportunity, as it were, of triumphing over his Enemies, in the Eye of the whole Court, by his gracious and favorable Deportment to him; While his Perſecutors were hardly look'd on, or, at beſt, met with a cold Return, to their perhaps, as faint Offers of their Duty and Loyalty. The Prince, who had been an Eye-Witneſs of ſome of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s memorable and glorious Exploits, and was truly ſenſible, with how ſteady an Affection and Reſolution, he had ever eſpous'd the real Good of the Nation, and, in particular, that of the *Proteſtant* Succeſſion, in the auſpicious Houſe of *Han-*

A great Appearance of Nobility at Greenwich.

His Majeſty ſhews particular Marks of his Favour to the Duke of Marlborough.

Hannover, was not wanting, on his Side, to add to his Grace's Triumph. In ſhort, tho' he was not yet declared, every one look'd upon him, as re-inſtated in his Poſt of *Captain-General*, and a riſing Favourite. AN' 1714.

AMONG others, who received particular Marks of His Majeſty's Royal Favour, were, likewiſe, the Dukes of *Shrewsbury*, *Sommerſet*, *Bolton*, *Argile*, *Montroſe*, *Rutland*, and *Montague*, the Marquis of *Dorcheſter*, the Earls of *Dorſet*, *Bridgwater*, *Sunderland*, *Carliſle*, *Berkley*, *Nottingham*, *Portland*, *Orford*, *Wharton* and *Cholmondeley*, the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*, the Lords *Oſſulſtone*, *Sommers*, *Halliſax*, and many others. *And to ſeveral other Noblemen, &c.*

HIS Majeſty remained the 19th, being *Sunday*, at *Greenwich*, and the 20th made his Publick Entry, thro' the City, to His Palace of St. *James*'s, with a Pomp and Magnificence, which nothing could exceed, but the Joy of every true *Briton*, upon this great and ſolemn Occaſion. Never was a more agreable Spectacle, nor never a greater Number of Spectators. The Roads from *Greenwich* to the *Stones-End*, and the Streets from thence to the Palace, were ſo throng'd, that in many Places, the Guards had enough to do to clear a Paſſage. Not only the Balconies and Windows were filled, by People, and particularly Ladies of the beſt Faſhion, but the very Tops of Houſes were cover'd. And here the Eſteem the Publick had for the Duke of *Marlborough* again viſibly appeared, by the continual *Huzzas* and Shouts of Acclamations, that conſtantly attended the Coach, in which his Grace was, with General *Cadogan*, the whole Way from *Greenwich* to St. *James*'s. *His Publick Entry.* *The Duke of* Marlb. *particularly diſtinguiſhed:*

AN' 1714. THE next, and ſome following Days, were almoſt wholly employed in paying and receiving Compliments, Congratulations and Addreſſes: And four Days after the Royal Entry, among other Promotions, His Majeſty was pleaſed to appoint his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough* Captain-General of the Land Forces, Colonel of the firſt Regiment of Foot-Guards, and Maſter-General of the Ordnance: He was alſo, ſome Time after, nominated one of the Commiſſioners for the Government of *Chelſea*-Hoſpital. Beſides the Satisfaction his Grace had, to ſee the Regard due to his own Merit again reſtor'd, he had the Pleaſure to ſee the Royal Favour and Munificence ſhining upon his Friends and Relations, and particularly the Earl of *Sunderland* advanc'd to the high Poſt of Lord-Lieutenant of *Ireland*; as were ſeveral others of them, to other Poſts afterwards.

Declared Captain-General, Col. of the 1ſt Reg. of Foot-Guards, & Maſter of the Ordnance;

THE nine and twentieth, His Majeſty was pleaſed to declare His Royal Pleaſure, for diſſolving the Privy-Council, and nominated the Members to compoſe a new one, among whom his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough* had juſtly his Rank.

And Privy-Counſellour.

THE thirteenth of *October*, the Nation, and particularly the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, had a new Cauſe of Joy and Triumph in the Arrival of Her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of *Wales* (now our moſt gracious Queen) and the two eldeſt Princeſſes, who paſſed thro' the City, about four in the Afternoon, in their Way to St. *James*'s, being attended with the loudeſt Acclamations of the People, who flocked together, to ſee the Princeſs, in whoſe Royal Progeny, the Nation had Reaſon to expect her Happineſs to be eſtabliſhed to a long Futurity.

The Princeſs of Wales, *and two eldeſt Princeſſes arrive.*

THE

THE 20th, the Ceremony of His Majeſty's Coronation was perform'd, at *Weſtminſter*, with the greateſt Splendour and Magnificence, and a Joy as ſincere, general and unaffected, as had ever been known on the like Occaſion; And the Duke of *Marlborough* walk'd, the fourth Time, in the Proceſſion of a Coronation. The Forms and Ceremonies having been the ſame as uſual, I paſs them by, and ſhall only take Notice of the Honour done our brave General, from the Pulpit, in a Paſſage of the Coronation-Sermon, preach'd by the Lord Biſhop of *Oxford*, Father to the preſent Lord Chancellour. This Prelate, having ſpoken of the *Eight Glorious Campaigns under the wiſe Conduct of the Duke of* Marlborough, goes on: "But whether it was "to correct us for ſome Sins, whereby we had "provoked GOD to Anger, or to chaſtiſe our "Confidence, which, it may be, we placed "too much in the Arm of Fleſh, or to convince "us, that his Providence, which alone began, "ſhould alone have the Glory of finiſhing this "great Work, he was pleas'd to ſuffer us to "fall into a Condition, from which nothing "elſe could have reliev'd us: Our Enemy, "who had ſet up a *Pretender* to this Throne, "rais'd from a Condition of asking Peace, to "a Condition of giving Peace, and Princes "too, to *Europe*: Our Allies ſome divided "from us, others miſerably disjointed, and "we ourſelves not only unguarded, but wretch-"edly broken into Parties and Factions at "Home.

AN' 1714.

The King's Coronation.

A Paſſage of the Coronation Sermon.

"THE Friends of the *Pretender* thought "theſe Circumſtances ſo encouraging, that they "openly avowed his Title, in Writing and "Diſcourſe, and his Agents as boldly liſted

AN' 1714. " Soldiers, to aſſert it with the Sword: And " he muſt have been very ſanguine, who, in this " View of Things, could have thought, that " the Pretender, whom our Queen's repeated " Inſtances could not remove from a Situation, " which Her *Parliament* thought too near us, " would not upon Her Majeſty's Demiſe, have " brought a Foreign Army to join his Friends " here, before the *Proteſtant Heir*, who was " at a much greater Diſtance, could have ar- " rived, to have maintain'd His own juſt Right, " or defended His faithful Subjects.

" BUT when that Day was come, that was " to put a Period to that Royal Life, on the " Continuance of which alone, this threatning " Danger ſeem'd ſuſpended; Then was GOD " pleaſed to mix ſo much Mercy with the " Stroke, as by His Providence to order it, " that the unſettled Poſture of Affairs abroad " would not permit the *Pretender*'s Foreign " Friends, to ſend any Forces to encourage an " Inſurrection, and the Unreadineſs of his ſur- " prized Abettors here would not permit them " to appear, in ſuch a Manner, as to invite an " Invaſion; But our King was peaceably pro- " claimed, to the univerſal Joy of His People.

The King, Prince and Princeſs dine in the City.

HIS Majeſty, with Their Royal Highneſſes, the Prince and Princeſs of *Wales*, having been pleaſed to accept of an humble Invitation from the City, to dine at *Guildhall*, on the Lord-Mayor's Day, Sir *William Humphrey*'s being then *Lord Mayor*, They came into *Cheapſide*, about two in the Afternoon, attended by the great Officers of the Court, and a numerous Train of Nobility and Gentry, in their Coaches. After having ſeen the Cavalcade, from a Balcony, over againſt *Bow* Church, the King, the Prince

Prince and Princeſs, were conducted to *Guild-hall*, by the two Sheriffs, Sir *Randolph Knipe*, and Sir *Robert Breedon*. At the Entrance, the *Lord Mayor* kneeled, and preſented the Sword to His Majeſty; who having returned it, his Lordſhip carried it before the King up to the Court-Room, and from thence to the *Huſtings*, where the Royal Gueſts dined. The Dinner was equally plentiful and elegant, and the whole Solemnity magnificent and ſplendid. His Majeſty ſaluted all the City-Ladies who were preſented to Him, and was pleaſed to order 1000 *l.* to be paid to the Sheriffs, for the Relief and Diſcharge of poor Priſoners. AN' 1714.

ON New-Year's-Day, the Duke of *Marlborough* carried the Sword of State before His Majeſty, and it was obſerved, that his Grace was entirely in the King's Confidence, and conſulted in all Affairs of the greateſt Importance.

UPON the *Election* of a *new Parliament*, the Beginning of this Year, the *Electors*, in ſome Counties and Cities, drew up Inſtructions for the Gentlemen they had elected to repreſent them. I ſhall inſert one Paſſage of thoſe given by the Citizens of *London*, to their New Members, as it does Honour to the Tranſactions and Adminiſtration, in which the Duke of *Marlborough* had ſo large a Share: We deſire and "expect (ſay they) that you will enquire by "whoſe Counſels it was, that after GOD had "bleſſed *the Arms of her late Majeſty, and Her "Allies, with a Train of unparallel'd Succeſſes, "She was prevailed upon, contrary to the* Grand "Alliance, *and Her* Repeated Promiſes, *from "the Throne, to both Houſes, to ſend to, or re-"ceive Managers from* France, *to treat, ſepa-* 1715. *Inſtructions given by the City to their Members.*

AN' 1715. "*rately, of a Peace, without the Knowledge or* "*Conſent of our Allies.*" That this was, the Senſe of the greater and moſt conſiderable Part of the whole Nation, as well as the City of *London*, is evident, by the Addreſſes of Thanks of *both Houſes* of *Parliament*, for His Majeſty's moſt gracious Speech at the opening of it, which turn upon the ſame Principles, tho' expreſs'd more copiouſly, as dictated theſe Inſtructions: For Brevity's Sake, however, I omit, as well theſe Adreſſes, as His Majeſty's Speech, tho' they all do Honour to the Duke of *Marlborough*, as they expoſe the Intrigues of his Adverſaries, in Oppoſition to his juſt and reaſonable Meaſures, for the Publick Good.

Reflections on the Senſe of the Nation.

Papers relating to the late Miniſtry laid before the H. of Commons.

THE Papers relating to the *Peace* and *Commerce* being laid before the *Houſe of Commons*, the ninth of *April*, by Mr. Secretary *Stanhope*, he took that Occaſion to tell the *Houſe*; "That "nothing had been omitted, that might either "anſwer the Deſire they had expreſs'd of being "thoroughly inform'd of what had paſſed in "thoſe important Negociations, or ſatisfy the "whole World, that the preſent Miniſtry acted "with the utmoſt Fairneſs and Candour, and "deſign'd to take no Manner of Advantage "over the late Managers, in their intended "Enquiries; Concluding, that the Papers laid "before the Houſe, being too many, and too "voluminous, to be peruſed and examined by "all the Members, he thought it more conve-"nient, and, therefore, mov'd, that the ſaid "Books and Papers be referr'd to a ſelect Com-"mittee of twenty Perſons, who ſhould digeſt "the Subſtance of them under proper Heads, "and report the ſame, with their Obſervations "thereupon, to the Houſe.

THIS

THIS Motion being approved of, it was resolved, pursuant thereunto, that the Papers should be referr'd to a *Committee of Secrecy*, the Number to be 21, who being named accordingly, they chose *Robert Walpole*, Esq; their Chairman. This was the famous Committee, which took so much Pains to discover the secret *Meanders* of the former Ministry, and the private Intrigues and Negociations, which were prefatory to the Treaty of *Utrecht*, of whose Report I have had frequent Occasion to make Mention. AN' 1715. *A Committee of Secrecy appointed.*

THE eighteenth of *April*, the Duke of *Marlborough* reviewed the Horse and Foot Guards, in *Hyde-Park*, and had the Satisfaction of restoring several Officers of Merit, who, not long before, had lost their Commissions, for their Affection to his Grace, and their Zeal for the *Protestant Succession*. *The Duke of* Marlborough *restores several Officers of Merit.*

THE 24th of *May*, the Princess *Carolina*, their Royal Highnesses then youngest Daughter, arrived at St. *James*'s, from *Hannover*, having been received at *Greenwich*, by his Grace the Duke of *Sommerset*, and a Detachment of the Guards. *The Princess* Caroline *arrives from* Hannover.

THE 30th, there was a Clause offered, in the *House of Peers*, to be inserted in the *Bill for regulating the Land Forces*, to confine the several Regiments in those Parts of His Majesty's Dominions, for which they were allotted. The Duke of *Buckingham*, the Lord *Trevor*, the Lord *North* and *Grey*, the Bishop of *Rochester*, and others, spoke for the Clause. The Duke of *Marlborough* set forth the fatal Consequences, which would attend such a Bill, in case of an Invasion from abroad, or an Insurrection at Home, by a Number of Enemies, Foreign and *A Debate in the* House of Lords *concerning the Land-Forces.* *Arguments used by the D. of* Marlb.

AN° 1715. and Domeſtick, ſuperiour to the Number of Forces, actually on the Spot, where either of them ſhould happen, and urg'd, "That His "Majeſty having truſted His Royal Perſon "and Family entirely in the Hands of the Na- "tion, and, at the Opening of the Seſſions, "told the *Parliament*, *that what they ſhould* "*judge neceſſary for their Safety, He ſhould* "*think ſufficient for His own*, the leaſt they "could do for His Majeſty, was to leave to "His great Wiſdom and Direction, the Diſ- "poſal of the few Troops that were kept on "Foot." It has, likewiſe, been ſaid, that ſome Lords mov'd *to have all Foreign Officers excluded*; And that the Duke of *Marlborough* replied; "To exclude Officers, who, like "the *French Refugees*, had, for above 25 "Years, ſerv'd *England*, with diſintereſted "Zeal, and untainted Fidelity, would be a "Piece of Injuſtice unprecedented in the moſt "barbarous Nations.

Coarſe Cloathing delivered to the Firſt Regiment of Foot-Guards.

ABOUT this Time, an Accident happened, which had it not been timely remedied, might have been attended with moſt fatal Conſequences. On the King's Birth-day, new Cloathing was delivered to the firſt Regiment of Foot-Guards; but ſo *Coarſe*, particularly the *Shirts*, that the Soldiers were like to mutiny upon it. There being Abundance of *Iriſh Papiſts*, and other diſaffected Perſons, then in the Guards, their Diſcontent was eaſily improved, by the Enemies of the Government, inſomuch that ſome of the Soldiers had the Inſolence, to throw their Shirts into the King's and the Duke of *Marlborough*'s reſpective Gardens at St. *James*'s, and on *Monday* Morning, the 30th of *May*, as a Detachment march'd from *Whitehall*, thro' the

the City, to relieve the Guard in the *Tower*, AN. 1715. the Soldiers pull'd out their Shirts and ſhowed them to all *Shop-keepers* and *Paſſengers*, crying out, *Theſe are the* Hannover *Shirts*, &c. The Court being inform'd of what paſs'd, and foreſeing the Conſequences, Orders were immediately ſent to the Guard, at *Whitehall*, to burn thoſe new Shirts, which was done that very Evening (*viz. May* 30.) The Duke of *Marlborough*'s Enemies laying hold of this Occaſion to reflect on his Grace, as if he were to bear the Blame of the Injuſtice done to the Soldiers of his Regiment, the following Advertiſement was made publick in the *News-Papers*.

The Shirts ordered to be burnt.

" HIS Grace, the Duke of *Marlborough*, " being informed, that the Undertakers for " the Firſt Regiment of Foot-Guards had de- " livered to the ſeveral Companies their Cloth- " ing no Way anſwerable to the Pattern a- " greed for; his Grace, therefore, ordered " the ſaid Clothing to be viſited, who finding " the Soldiers very much abus'd in their Shirt- " ing, his Grace immediately directed the " Shirts to be burnt, as well to puniſh as to " deter ſuch Undertakers from committing the " like Abuſes for the future, which was done " accordingly, and the Reſt of the Cloathing " has been compar'd with the Pattern, that the " Soldiers may have Juſtice done in all the " other Particulars. In the mean Time, his " Grace ordered two Shirts to be made of good " Linnen Cloth, for each Soldier, in Lieu of " one, as likewiſe new Waſtcoats, inſtead of " the Waſtcoats made by the Undertakers of " of

The Duke of Marlb. juſtified.

An. 1715. "their old Coats, and the old Cloathing "to remain to each Soldier's own Uſe.

MOREOVER, on *Thurſday*, the ſecond of *June*, the Duke of *Marlborough* made a Review of the Firſt Regiment of Foot Guards, on which Occaſion, his Grace ſpoke to the Soldiers to this Effect.

His Speech to the Firſt Regiment of Foot-Guards.

Gentlemen,

"I AM much concerned to find your Com- "plaints ſo juſt, about the ill State of your "Cloaths. I take this Opportunity to tell "you, that I am wholly innocent of this "Grievance; and, depend upon it, no Ap- "plication ſhall be wanting on my Part to "trace out the Meaſures that have been taken "to abuſe you and me. I am reſolved no- "thing ſhall divert me from demanding forth- "with (wherever it may happen to fall) a "Satisfaction, and ſhall think nothing too "much, on my Part, in Regard to ſo much "Merit. I have ordered you a new Set of "Cloathing, ſuch as will be every Way be- "coming His Majeſty's Firſt Regiment of Foot "Guards. I deſire you will return theſe, and "take your Old, till ſuch Time as the new "can be compleated, which, I give you my "Word, ſhall be as ſoon as poſſible. I have "had the Honour, to ſerve with ſome of you, "a great many Campaigns, and believe you "will do me the Juſtice to tell the World, "that I never willingly wrong'd any of you; "and if I can be ſerviceable to any (the leaſt) "of you, you may readily command it, and "ſhall be glad of any Opportunity for that "Purpoſe. I hope, I ſhall now leave you "good

" good Subjects to the beſt of Kings, and A. 1715.
" every Way entirely ſatisfied.

THE Soldiers made, thereupon, great Shouts, to expreſs their Joy and Satisfaction, and his Grace was pleaſed to preſent to each Company a Barrel of Beer, to drink His Majeſty's Health.

Mr. *William Churchill*, the Contracter for the *Cloathing*, being apprehenſive that the Blame of the Soldiers Grievance would reſt upon him, thought fit to publiſh what follows in the *Daily Courant*, of *June* 6, *viz.*

Mr. William Churchill's *Account of the Cloathing delivered to the Firſt Regiment of Guards, on the* 27*th of* May 1715.

" *Anno* 1704. Lord *Rumney* left the Regi- *Mr.* Church.
" ment in Debt, about 14900 *l.* Duke of *Account of the Cloathing.*
" *Marlborough*'s laſt Aſſignments.
" 16 of *January* 1709-10, took up the Off-
" Reckonings to the 27th of *April* 1713.
" Duke of *Ormond*'s laſt Aſſignment.
" 20th of *December* 1713, took up the Off-
" Reckonings, to the 15th of *January* 1715-16.
" So that the Duke of *Marlborough* cannot
" have any Mony towards this Cloathing de-
" livered the 28th of *May* laſt, till the 15th
" of *January* next, if the Government ſhould
" pay the Off-Reckonings when due; But by
" the uſual Practice of paying Off-Reckon-
" ings, he cannot have any in a much longer
" Time; for there is ſtill remaining to be
" paid for his Cloaths delivered in, 1709-10,
" 2050 *l.* 0 *s.* 9 *d. Farthing.*

THE

AN' 1715. " THE Duke of *Marlborough* is no ways " faulty, that the Regiments Cloathing-Mony, " is upon ſo bad a Foot. For it has been " the great Debt left by the Lord *Rumney*, " which 'twas not poſſible to clear off, during " the laſt War, by Reaſon he had ſo many " Men continually in Service: Though a great " Part of Lord *Rumney*'s Debt was ſunk, in " the Time the Duke of *Marlborough* had the " Regiment.

" BY the late Queen's Inſtructions, dated " the 14th of *January* 1707-8, a Foot Sol- " dier, without making any Diſtinction for the " Guards, ſhould have a Coat every Year, " and every other Year the old Coat to ſerve " for a Waſtcoat.

" THAT no Cloathing ſhould have new " Coats and Waſtcoats, only new raiſed Re- " giments at their firſt Cloathing; they hav- " ing the firſt Year no Red Coats to turn in- " to Waſtcoats.

" THAT every Soldier ſhould have for the " firſt Cloathing two Shirts, one pair of Stock- " ings, two Neckcloths, and one pair of Shoes. " And the ſecond Year one Shirt, one pair of " Stockings, one Neckcloth, and one pair of " Shoes.

" BY the late Queen's ſecond Inſtructions, " *May* 1, 1711.

" A SUM not exceeding fourteen Months " Off-Reckonings, might be aſſign'd for the " firſt Year, and leaves ten Months Off-Rec- " konings for the ſecond Year.

" Mr. CHURCHILL affirms, and is ready " to do it upon Oath, that the Duke of *Marl-* " *borough* gave him only general Directions, " that as he did not take any *Præmium*, the

" Regiment

" Regiment ſhould be well cloath'd, That the AN' 1715.
" Duke of *Marlborough* never had, nor was
" to have had, directly nor indirectly, nor
" any other Perſon for him, any Sum or Sums
" of Mony, or other Gratuity or *Præmium*,
" in Conſideration of the Cloathing, of him
" the ſaid *William Churchill*, nor of any other
" Perſon for him, or upon his Account.

" THAT the Pattern-Cloaths being made
" and ſeal'd, and the Quantities directed by the
" proper Perſons, he went to Mr. *Brooksbank*,
" a Factor for Woollen Cloth, a very rich
" ſubſtantial Citizen of *London*; who under-
" took to furniſh the Cloathing, according to
" the Patterns.

" THAT 'tis certain, but by what Misfor-
" tune he cannot ſay, the Shirts did not prove
" ſo good as the Pattern; and that they ought
" to have been returned, and taken back again.
" But Mr. *Brooksbank* does affirm to Mr.
" *Churchill*, that the Cloth of the Coats, the
" Lining, and the Breeches, are as good as the
" Pattern, and as any Regiments of Guards
" uſually had. And Mr. *Caſtor* who cut out the
" Cloaths, does aver the ſame. If the Officers
" had had Time to have over-looked the ſeve-
" ral Companies Cloathing, before they deli-
" vered them to the Men, the bad Shirts had
" been returned, and this unfortunate Clamour
" avoided; But they were in a hurry to give
" them out, being delivered the Night before,
" and on the Morning of the King's Birth-day.
" This late Delivery by Mr. *Brooksbank*'s Ser-
" vants, and the Neglect about the Shirts,
" have been the real Faults.

" On

AN' 1715. On the other Hand, Mr. *Brooksbank* publiſh'd the next Day, *June* 7, in *the Daily Courant*, the following Paper:

Mr. Brooksbank's *Advertiſement thereupon.*

" FINDING myſelf concerned in an Advertiſement publiſhed in *the Daily Courant* " of Yeſterday, I think myſelf obliged, for " my own Vindication, to give the following " Account of this Affair.

" THE Cloathing of the firſt Regiment of " Guards, under the Command of the Duke " of *Marlborough*, was undertaken by Mr. " *Churchill*, who came to me to provide the " ſame: And as I have ſeveral times provided " Cloth and Linings, for Coats, and Kerſeys " for Waſtcoat and Breeches, for the ſame Re- " giment, I do hereby aſſert, and am ready to " make it out, that the ſaid Cloth, Kerſeys and " Linings, are, in every Reſpect, as good as " formerly, of which there never was Cauſe " of Complaint; and every Particular was " made conformable to the Patterns (and ſome " better) being the ſame ſort (and Maker's) " Cloth, as the Pattern, and was eſteem'd ſo " by the Perſons appointed to view the ſame: " Except the *Shirts*, which were alſo order'd, " and intended to be the ſame as formerly; " and to that Purpoſe I conſulted the former " Clothier, and the Perſon who ſold the former " Linen: And accordingly Patterns of Shirts " were made up, approved and ſealed by the " Perſons appointed for that Purpoſe: And the " Pieces of Linen according to that Pattern " being order'd to be ſent in from the Linen- " Draper to the Taylor who cut out the Shirts, " ſtrict Orders were given to return all Pieces " that were not anſwerable to the Pattern; " but ſome Pieces of that Linnen, being, with-

out

" out my Knowledge, and contrary to my AN' 1715.
" Orders, ſent in worſe than the Pattern,
" were cut out by the Taylor, and delivered.

J. BROOKSBANK.

BY this Advertiſment, the Fault ſeem'd, at laſt, to lie at the Linen-Draper's Door: But, it ſeems, the Linen-Draper would not take the Blame upon him; for, on the ninth of *June*, he cauſed the following *Advertiſement* to be publiſh'd.

MR. JOSEPH BROOSBANK, having, in an *Mr.* Heron's
" Advertiſement printed in the *Daily Courant*, *Counter Ad-*
" of the ſeventh Inſtant, inſinuated, that his *vertiſement.*
" Linen-Draper had ſent to his Taylor ſome
" Pieces of Linen, without his Knowledge,
" and contrary to his Order, which were worſe
" than the Pattern: Now the under-named
" *John Heron*, thinks himſelf obliged, to do
" himſelf this publick Juſtice, he being the
" Linen-Draper, intended in the ſaid Ad-
" vertiſement, and to that End doth hereby
" aſſert, and is ready to prove the ſame upon
" Oath, that the ſaid Mr. *Brooksbank* himſelf
" did ſee the greateſt part of the Linen, and
" that what he would not give himſelf the
" Trouble to look upon, was the very ſame
" Sort which he did ſee, it being an entire
" Parcel; and that the ſaid Mr. *Brooksbank* did
" agree upon the Price thereof, took out one
" Piece himſelf, which he order'd to be ſent to
" his own Houſe, and the Remainder to his
" Taylor, and that the ſaid *Brooksbank* bought
" the ſame of the ſaid *Heron*, without any

" Pattern

AN' 1715. " Pattern either delivered by him to the ſaid
" *Heron*, or the ſaid *Heron* to him.

June 9, 1715. JOHN HERON.

THUS, tho' the *Grievance* was *real* and *palpable*, yet all the Perſons concern'd endeavour'd to juſtify themſelves: But, whoever was in Fault, 'tis certain, that the worſt of the King's Enemies could hardly have done His Majeſty a greater Diſſervice, than at this tumultuous Juncture, to raiſe a Diſſatisfaction and Diſcontent, among His Guards; on whom alone His Majeſty muſt depend, for the Safety of His ſacred Perſon, and of all His Royal Family.

The Report of the Committee of Secrecy *read.*

THE ninth of *June*, *Robert Walpole*, Eſq; from the *Committee of Secrecy*, acquainted the *Houſe of Commons*; " That he had a Report
" to preſent, according to their Order, but
" that he had the Commands of the Com-
" mittee, to make a Motion to the Houſe
" before he read the Report. That there are,
" in the Report, Matters of the higheſt Impor-
" tance. That altho' the Committee had
" Power to ſend for Perſons, Papers and Re-
" cords, they did not think fit to make Uſe
" thereof, believing it to be neceſſary, in Or-
" der to bring Offenders to Juſtice, that ſome
" Perſons ſhould be ſecur'd, before 'tis poſ-
" ſible that they ſhould know what they are
" to be examin'd to, and leſt they ſhould have
" Notice, from what ſhould be read in the
" Report, to make their Eſcape. He was
" commanded by the Committee, according to
" former Precedents, to move, that a War-
" rant may be iſſued by Mr. Speaker, to ap-
" prehend certain Perſons, who ſhall be nam'd

" to

" to him, by the Chairman of the Committee, AN' 1715.
" and that no Members be permitted to go
" out of the Houſe."

ALL this being ſo order'd and executed, ſeveral Perſons were nam'd to Mr. *Speaker*, by Mr. *Walpole*; And Mr. *Matthew Prior*, and Mr. *Thomas Harley*, were taken into Cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms. Mr. *Walpole* then read the Report in his Place, the reading of which laſted from one at Noon, till ſix in the Evening, and the reading of it again, by the Clerk of the *Houſe*, took up the remander of that Day, and all the next, till about four in the Afternoon. A late Hiſtorian having reduc'd the Contents of this Report under ten General Heads, they may ſerve to give the Reader, who has not ſeen it, ſome Idea thereof, and to refreſh the Memory of thoſe who have. *Reſolutions thereupon.*

1. " THE Clandeſtine Negociations with *Meſnager*, the *French* Agent, which produced two Sets of Preliminary Articles; " One private, for *Great-Brtiain* only; The " other general, for all the *Allies*. *General Heads of the Report.*

2. " THE extraordinary Meaſures purſued " to form the Congreſs at *Utrecht*.

3. " THE Trifling, and Amuſements, of the " *French* Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht*, by the " Connivance of the *Britiſh* Miniſtry.

4. " The Negociations about the Renunciation of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy.

5. " THE fatal Suſpenſion of Arms.

6. " THE Seizure of *Ghent* and *Bruges*, in Order to diſtreſs the *Allies*, and favour the *French*.

7. " THE Duke of *Ormond*'s acting in Concert with the *French* General.

AN' 1715. 8. "THE Lord *Bolingbroke's* Journy to "*France*, to negociate a ſeparate Peace.
9. "MR. PRIOR's, and the Duke of *Shrews-* "*bury's* Negociations in *France*.
10. "The precipitate Concluſion of the "Peace at *Utrecht*.

Several Lords impeach'd.

IN Conſequence of this Report, ſeveral Lords were impeach'd; But as one of them was drove away, probably, by a Senſe of his Guilt, a ſecond by his, perhaps, groundleſs Fears, and a third was honourably acquitted by his Peers, I forbear ſaying any Thing more of theſe Impeachments.

UPON repeated Informations of a Rebellion hatching in *Scotland*, and of the Expectations of the *Pretender's* landing there, to give Life to it, ſeveral Meaſures were taken by the Government for the Security of theſe Kingdoms; It will, therefore, not be improper now to caſt our View upon them.

Sir George Byng *takes upon him the Command of the Fleet.*

ON *Friday* the twenty-ſecond of *July*, Sir *George Byng* ſet out for the *Downs*, to take upon him the Command of his Majeſty's Fleet, which was order'd to be forthwith re-inforced with ſeveral Men of War. The ſame Day, General *Erle* went Poſt to his Government of *Portſmouth*, in Order to put that important Place in a Poſture of Defence; and the Train'd Bands of *London* and *Weſtminſter* were under Arms. The next Day, *July* the twenty-third, General *Cadogan*, by the King's Command, mark'd out a Camp in *Hyde-Park*, for His Majeſty's *Horſe* and *Foot Guards*, where the latter encamp'd the ſame Day; and the former on *Monday*; And the Lord Viſcount *Irwin* was appointed Governour of *Hull*, in the Room

General Erle *goes down to* Portſmouth.

The Guards encamp'd in Hyde Park.

of

of Brigadier *Sutton*, who, together with Gene- AN' 1715.
ral *Roſs*, General *Webb*, General *Stewart*, the
Lord *Windſor*, Colonel *Deſaunay*, and ſome *Several Gene-*
other Generals and Colonels, were either diſ- *ral Officers*
miſs'd the Service, or order'd to ſell their re- *and Colonels*
ſpective Regiments. *diſmiſs'd.*

THE King in Council having, on the 20th *New Regi-*
of *July*, reſolved, to raiſe thirteen new Re- *ments order'd*
giments of Dragoons, and eight of Foot, *to be rais'd.*
and left the Nomination of the Officers of the ſame to the Dukes of *Marlborough*, and *Argyle*, General *Stanhope*, and General *Cadogan*; they ſat, on *Friday* the twenty-ſecond of *July*, for that Purpoſe, at the Office of Mr. *Pulteney*, Secretary at War: And *July* the twenty-ſixth, publick Notice was given in the *Gazet*, that Commiſſions were given out for raiſing the ſaid Regiments.

WE muſt here take Notice, that, in the *London Gazet* of *July* the fifth, and *July* the twelfth, there was publiſh'd the following Letter, from his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*, by his Majeſty's Command, to the Secretary at War.

SIR,

"HIS Majeſty being determined to pro- *Letter from*
"vide as ſoon as poſſible for the broken *the Duke of*
"Officers, and thoſe who are upon Half-pay, *Marlborough*
"as well with Intent to eaſe the Nation, in *to the Secretary*
"Time, of the Burthen thereof, as to reward *of War.*
"the particular Merit of thoſe Officers, who
"have diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their Ser-
"vices, during the Courſe of the late War.

"I am commanded to ſignify to you
"His Pleaſure, That, as any Commiſſion
"ſhall happen hereafter to become vacant

AN' 1715. " in the Army, of what Degree ſoever it be, " the ſame ſhall always be filled up with a " Half-pay Officer; and that, for the future, " no Perſon, through Favour, Intereſt, or " other Practices, may unjuſtly obtain a Com- " miſſion, to which he has no Right, in Pre- " judice of another Officer, elder than himſelf. " It is His Majeſty's farther Pleaſure, that the " firſt Regard ſhall always be had to the Se- " niority of the Commiſſion, provided His " Majeſty ſhall have good Reaſon to be ſa- " tisfied of the Character and Merit of the " Perſon, and of his Zeal and Fidelity for His " Service; ſtill obſerving, that a reduced Of- " ficer of the ſame Rank, in the Regiments " where ſuch Vacancy happens, is to be pre- " ferred before all others. This His Ma- " jeſty's Pleaſure you have, to cauſe to be " enter'd in the Books of your Office, as a " ſtanding Rule and Direction in this Behalf.

I am,

SIR,

June *the* 30th 1715. *Your moſt Obedient,*
To the Secretary at War.

Humble Servant,

MARLBOROUGH.

" IT is His Majeſty's Pleaſure, that all the " Colonels now and late in the Army, do cer- " tify to me, the Date of each Officer's Com- " miſſion, reduced out of their reſpective Re- " giments, to the Intent that all Officers ſo re- " duced may be provided for, according to

" Mr.

" His Majeſty's Pleaſure, ſignified to me as AN' 1715
" above, by his Grace the Duke of *Marlbo-*
" *rough*, and the ſaid Colonels are hereby re-
" quired to ſend ſuch Certificates as ſoon as
" poſſible.

WILLIAM PULTENEY.

THE Generals appointed by His Majeſty, to name the Officers of the new Regiments, having pitch'd upon ſuch Gentlemen as they thought either to be moſt depended upon, or moſt proper to ſerve the King and the Nation, at this critical Juncture, without a ſtrict Regard to the Seniority of the Commiſſions, the ſame occaſioned great Murmurings, among the poſtponed Half-pay Officers. Some of them bore the Injuſtice, as they call'd it, that was done them, ſo impatiently, that they preſented Petitions to His Majeſty, to which they annex'd the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Letter, and Mr. *Pulteney*'s Order thereupon, beforemention'd. And tho' to allay their Clamours, full Pay was procured to all the Half-pay Officers, yet many of them did not think the ſame ſufficient Amends for their remaining unprovided for, while *Junior* Officers were preferr'd in the new Levies. Hereupon, the Court thought fit to make ſome Alterations in the Liſts of the Officers of the ſaid Regimens. Which was publiſh'd, on the ninth of *Auguſt*, in the *Gazet.*

Half-pay Officers diſcontented.

On the twenty-ſecond of *July*, *William Pulteney*, Eſq; Secretary at War, by His Majeſty's Command, ſignified His Majeſty's Pleaſure: That all Officers now in the Army do immediately repair to their reſpective Poſts, upon Pain of His Majeſty's higheſt Diſpleaſure, and, at the ſame Time, all ſuch Out-

An. 1715. Penſioners of *Chelſea* Hoſpital, as had paſs'd their Examinations before the Lords Commiſſioners, were order'd to appear on *Tueſday* and *Wedneſday*, the twenty-ſixth and the twenty-ſeventh of the ſame Month, in that Part of the ſaid Hoſpital, commonly call'd *Burton's-Court*, upon Failure whereof they were to loſe the Benefit of their Penſions. All this while, the Juſtices of Peace, and other inferior Magiſtrates of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, were very active in ſearching for Horſes and Arms, in the Houſes of *Papiſts* and other ſuſpected Perſons.

The Duke of Marlborough dines in the City.

THE twenty-ninth of *October*, the Duke of *Marlborough*, for whom the City of *London* retain'd the ſame Value and Reſpect, they had ever ſhewn for his incomparable Merit, was invited to the Feaſt of Sir *Charles Peers*, Lord Mayor, and dined with him, and the Court of Aldermen, at *Fiſhmonger's-Hall*, being accompanied thither by many of the Nobility.

I MIGHT now proceed to give ſome Account of the Breaking out, Purſuit, and Suppreſſion of the Rebellion; But as that has been done by ſo many already, more particularly than I have Room for here, I ſhall only obſerve, that his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*, as Captain-General of His Majeſty's Forces, gave ſuch Orders, for the March of the King's Army, and ſuch Directions for the Suppreſſion of this unnatural Rebellion, as very ſoon brought it to a happy Period. It was his Opinion, as it happen'd, that *they ſhould fix the Rebels at Preſton*. The Order of the Diſpoſition of the Troops, for the Expedition againſt them, was chiefly of the Duke's own forming, tho' the Alterations, in the Execution, were made

Is inſtrumental in ſuppreſſing the Rebellion.

made by General *Wills* and General *Carpenter*, according to the ſundry Circumſtances and Motions of the Rebels. AN' 1715.

THIS was the laſt Scene of publick Action, in which we find our *Illuſtrious Hero* to have acted any Part: For, ſoon after, he retired from all Buſineſs, and thereby juſtified the Truth and Sincerity of that Part of his remarkable Speech in the *Houſe of Lords*, of the ſeventh of *December*, 1711. An Abſtract of which, I have given the Reader, *p.* 220, of this Volume, when he ſaid: *That his advanced Age, and the many Fatigues of War, made him earneſtly wiſh for Retirement and Repoſe, the Remainder of his Days, in Order for him to think of Eternity*; This will, likewiſe, at the ſame Time verify the Reflections I have made, on the Duke's Conduct, as well there, as *p.* 293. For his Grace being now in full Favour with the Court, and poſſeſs'd of the higheſt military Poſts, might have made as ſplendid a Figure, in publick, as ever. His Retirement was altogether voluntary, and, next to a Reſolution of devoting the Remainder of his Days to the Service of his CREATOR, could proceed from nothing but a Satiety of Glory, and a ſtrong Propenſity to paſs his Hours in a ſweet Repoſe. *His Grace retires from all Buſineſs.*

HIS GRACE ſpent the Time of his Retirement either at *Blenheim* Houſe, near *Woodſtock*, at *Holloway-Houſe*, near St. *Albans*, or at *Windſor-Lodge*; At which laſt Place he fought his laſt Fight (the only Battle he ever loſt) and, on *Saturday* the 16th of *June*, in the Year of our LORD, 1722, and in the ſeventy-third Year of his Glorious Life, fell a Victim to Death, that invincible Enemy, againſt whom there is no humane Defence. *Death of the Duke of* Marlborough.

AN' 1715. THE following ODE, on his Grace's Sickneſs, may properly find a Place here.

On the Duke of MARLBOROUGH's *Sickneſs. An* ODE.

I.

An Ode on the Duke of Marlborough's *Sickneſs.*

AWFUL HERO; MARLBRO' riſe,
Sleepy Charms I come to break;
Hither turn thy languid Eyes,
Lo! thy GENIUS calls, awake!

II.

WELL ſurvey this faithful Plan,
Which records thy Life's great Story;
'Tis a ſhort, but crouded Span,
Full of Triumph, full of Glory.

III.

ONE by one, thy Deeds review,
Sieges, Battles, thick appear;
Former Wonders loſt in new,
Greatly fill each pompous Year.

IV.

THIS is *Blenheim*'s Crimſon Field,
Wet with Gore, with Slaughter ſtain'd:
Here retiring Squadrons yield,
And a bloodleſs Wreath is gain'd:

V.

DWELL on theſe while Life ſhall laſt:
Th' utmoſt Bliſs to Men allow'd
Is to trace our Actions paſt,
And to find them great and good.

VI. But

VI.

But 'tis gone—— O Mortal born!
Swift the tranſient Scenes remove:
Let them paſs with noble Scorn;
Thine are Worlds which roll above.

VII.

Patriots, Captains, Heroes, Kings,
Pleas'd, thy ripe Approach foreſee;
Men who acted wond'rous Things,
But in all, far ſhort of thee.

VIII.

FOREMOST in the Patriot Band,
Shining with diſtinguiſh'd Day,
See thy Friend GODOLPHIN ſtand,
See he beckons thee away.

IX.

YONDER Seats and Fields of Light,
Let thy raviſh'd Thoughts explore,
Wiſhing, panting, for thy Flight,
Half an ANGEL, Man no more.

THUS died this ILLUSTRIOUS HERO, crown'd with Years, and bleſs'd with Peace, Wealth and Glory, the greateſt Subject, of his Time, in *Chriſtendom*, whom five ſucceſſive Monarchs of *Great Britain* employ'd in their Armies and Councils, and took Delight in heaping Favours and Honours upon him.

As the Glory his Grace had obtain'd was without Example, and his Merit beyond what any Subject had ever acquir'd, every Body thought it highly beſeeming, for the Honour

of

AN' 1715. of the Nation, that his Remains ſhould be interr'd, with all poſſible Solemnity. His late Majeſty, as a Token of the high Opinion He had of his extraordinary Merit, and how much He valued his Memory, was graciouſly pleas'd to offer defraying the Expences of his Funeral; But her Grace the Ducheſs, his diſconſolate Widow, would have the Honour of it Herſelf, and to ſhew the Reſpect ſhe bore to his Memory, thought no Coſt too great, but cauſed all Things to be prepared, with the greateſt State and Magnificence.

Before I give a Relation of our *Hero's Funeral Obſequies*, the following Lines on his Death, may not be improperly introduced.

On the Death of his Grace, JOHN, *Duke of* MARLBOROUGH.

Verſes on the Death of the Duke of Marlborough.

AT LENGTH; GREAT LEADER! does th'indulgent Grave,
As generous as the Realms you fought to ſave,
Finiſh thy Labours, and Receſs afford
To the long Toils of thy PROTECTING SWORD;
That Eaſe thy Enterprizing SOUL declin'd,
In pity to the Weal of human Kind,
Fate does at leaſt compel thee to receive,
And ſays, to ceaſe from Goodneſs, ceaſe to Live.
Enough, thy GENIUS tells thee from above
The laurel'd Hoſt of Conquerors approve;
A RACE OF GLORY, ſo compleatly run,
With Warmth concluded, as with Zeal begun.
Search we thoſe Annals, where the Hiſtorians Pen,
Re-animates the Worth of mighty Men,

Where

Where CÆSAR's Riſe, new HEROES Breaſts to warm, An. 1715.
And by another's Arms new Feats perform;
Again to conquer, as themſelves inſpire,
And fight thro' their own emulated Fire;
Warriors in boaſtful Numbers may be found
For this great Action, or for that renown'd:
FRANCE may it's LUXEMBURG's Succeſſes plead,
Or SPAIN the late Atchievements of DE LEDE,
That Praiſe they Merit, to their Actions be,
Praiſe was young AMMON's Due, but injures thee.
Thy TYRANT-CRUSHING SWORD, ILLUSTRIOUS SHADE!
By its own WONDERS only is repaid;
To call thee BRITAIN's CHAMPION is a Name:
That robs half EUROPE of their common Claim:
What Realm, in Freedom nurtur'd, but is taught,
To bleſs th' AUSPICIOUS DAY WHEN MARLBORO' fought?
To what forgetful Land ſhall ſink unknown
TH' EVENT of HOCHSTADT's PLAIN, except thy own;
* PARDON the Muſe, that o'er thy Hearſe forbears
The weak Reſpect of unavailing Tears;
At Mortal's Lot 'tis needleſs to repine,
So, what of thee was Mortal, we reſign.
The Legacy thy Life's paſt Deeds bequeath
Our Art's enobled Fund, attones thy Death;
An Art that ne'er can languiſh in Eſteem;
So well ſupported with ſo RICH A THEME.

HIS GRACE's Corps being brought to *Marlborough's Houſe* at St. *James's*, lay there, for ſome Time, in great Pomp. The firſt Room was hung with Bayes, the ſecond with Cloth, where *He lies in great State.*

AN° 1715. where was a Chair of State at the upper End, with a Majeſty Scutcheon over it; The third was hung with Velvet, and floored with Bayes, having at the upper End an Aſcent of three Steps, where ſtood a Bed of State, of black Velvet, properly adorn'd with black Plumes, at the Corners of the Teſters, and at the Head of the Bed a Majeſty Scutcheon; The Coffin was cover'd with Crimſon Velvet, adorn'd with Watergilt Nails, and a gilt Copper-plate of his Grace's Titles. Over it was a fine Holland-Sheet, and on that a Pall of Black Velvet, drawn up in Feſtoons; Upon which was laid a compleat Suit of Armour gilt, with a General's Truncheon in the Right Hand, the great Collar of the Order of the Garter, about the Neck, with the George appendant, and the Garter on the left Leg, a rich Sword, in a Crimſon Velvet Scabbard being buckled to the Side by a like Velvet Belt. On one Side of the Head, was laid the Cap of a Prince of the *Empire*, and, on the other Side, a Ducal Coronet; under the Head, a Crimſon Velvet Cuſhion with gold Fringes and Toſſels, the Feet reſting on a Lyon couchant, holding a Banner, being his Grace's Creſt; and round about the Body were placed the ſeveral Enſigns, which will be afterwards mentioned in the Proceſſion, with ſeveral Scutcheons on the Columns of the Bed properly diſpoſed. The three Rooms were adorn'd with a great Number of Scutcheons, of ſeveral Sorts, with Cyphers and Badges inter-ſpers'd, and with Silver Sconces, and large Silver Candleſticks [illegible] Wax-Tapers burning in them. Two other large Rooms were hung with Cloth and adorned in the ſame Manner, for

for the Reception of the Nobility and others who were invited to the Funeral. AN' 1715.

The Funeral Obſequies of his Grace, JOHN, *Duke of* MARLBOROUGH.

THE ninth of *Auguſt*, about half an Hour after twelve, the Proceſſion began, and paſſed along the Road, through St. *James*'s *Park*, and the *Upper Park*, to *Hide-Park-Corner*, thence through *Piccadilly*, down St. *James*'s *Street*, through the *Pall Mall*, and by *Charing Croſs*, through *King-ſtreet*, to *Weſtminſter Abbey*. *Funeral of the Duke of* Marlborough.

A PROPER Diſpoſition had been made of ſuch of the Forces, as were drawn from the Camp in *Hide-Park*, to attend the Funeral. The firſt Regiment of his Majeſty's Foot-Guards was drawn up in the Upper Park, with their Right next to *Buckingham Houſe*, the Reſt both Foot and Horſe-Guards, and Horſe Grenadiers, were drawn up facing the Road, through that *Park*, on the Left of the firſt Regiment of the Foot-Guards, in the Order they were to file off after each other. A Train of Artillery, conſiſting of 15 Pieces of Cannon and two Mortars, with the great Kettle Drums belonging to the Artillery (on a Carriage drawn by two Horſes) and the two Companies of Cannoniers and Bombardiers, were drawn up in *Hide-Park* near the Gate, towards *Picadilly*, and a Detachment of the ſecond and fourth Troops of the Horſe Guards was drawn up on the Parade in St. *James*'s *Park*, in order to cloſe the Proceſſion.

THIS Diſpoſition being made, the March was in the following Manner;

THE Detachment of the firſt and ſecond Troops of Horſe Grenadiers commanded by

Col. Fare. THEY

AN. 1715. They were led by ſix Serjeants, three a-breaſt, then a Lieutenant; then the private Men, four a-breaſt; after them, two Lieutenants, two Captains, two Field-Officers, a-breaſt; then Colonel *Fane*; laſtly, four *Hautbois* a-breaſt.

The Detachment of the firſt and third Troops of Horſe Guards, commanded by the Lord *Newburg*.

The Artillery, with the two Companies of Cannoniers and Bombardiers; commanded by Colonel *Bourgard*: And the Train, conſiſting of,

6. Tumbrils, with	12 Horſes,	drove by 6 Drivers.
3. Cover'd Waggons	9	3
7. One and an Half-Pounder-Cannon	14	7
2. Hawbitzers	6	2
4. Three-Pounders	12	4
2. Six-Pounders	8	4
1. Kettle-drum	2	1
	63	27

Their March was in the following Order:

Two Ranks of Pioneers, ſix in a Rank, with one in the Front, one in the Center, and one in the Rear.

The Tumbrils, or cover'd Carts, and the laſt Waggon having a Standard on it.

Twenty-four Matroſſes, under a Lieutenant and Captain.

Four Gunners, attending the 7 Cannon of one and a half-Pounders.

Two Bombardiers, attending the two Hawbitzers.

Two Gunners attending the four three-Pounders. AN' 1715.

An Adjutant, and one Gunner, attending the two ſix-Pounders, the laſt ſix-Pounders having a Standard on it.

The Kettle-drum.

Maſter Artificer and ſix Artificers.

James Dealę, Captain-Lieutenant. } a-breaſt.
Richard Somerfield, Lieutenant. }
John Winch, Fireworker. }

Thirty one Matroſſes, in four Ranks, ſix a-breaſt, two in the Center, and one at each Corner.

A Lieutenant, and as many Gunners, in the ſame Form, with two Lieutenants following a-breaſt.

Thomas Pattiſon, Captain, and *Albert Bourgard*, Colonel, cloſing the Rear.

The Detachment of the third Regiment of Foot Guards; commanded by the Earl of *Dunmore*.

The Detachment of the ſecond Regiment of Foot Guards; commanded by the Earl of *Scarborough*.

The firſt Battalion of his Majeſty's Regiment of Foot-Guards, of which his Grace was Colonel.

The firſt Company led by Captain *Courtney*.

The ſecond, by Captain *Lee*, and Captain *Webb* a-breaſt; Lieutenant Colonel *Read*, in the Center; and four Lieutenant Colonels in the Rear.

The third and fourth by two Captains a-breaſt each.

The fifth by Enſign *Worley*.

The ſixth by Enſign *Durand*.

The ſeventh by five Enſigns.

The eighth by Enſign *Hamilton*.

THE

AN' 1715. The ninth by a Captain and an Enſign. The tenth and eleventh, by two Captains each, and Captain *Reynolds* marching as Adjutant. Four Lieutenant-Colonels cloſed the Rear. Then Major-General *Tatton* as Major of that Regiment, alone, then ſix Hautbois:

The General Officers, *viz.*

Brig. *Honywood.*	Brig. *Crofts*, & *Munden.*
Brig. *Stanvix.*	Brig. *Bowles* and *Biſſet.*
Major Gen. *Wightman.*	Major Gen. *Wade.*
Lieut. Gen. *Macartney.*	Lieut. Gen. *Wills.*

The Earl of *Cadogan*, General and Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Forces, Maſter-General of the Ordnance, and Colonel of the firſt Regiment of the Foot Guards, attended by,

Col. *Otway*, as Quarter-Maſter General (in the Place of Col. *Armſtrong*, who being Surveyor or General of the Ordnance was obliged to attend at the Tower.)

Col. *Williamſon* Adjutant General.

And by his Lordſhip's ſix Aids de Camp.

Col. *Manning.*	Col. *Hurk.*
Col. *Morton.*	Col. *Morgan.*
Capt. *Macartney.*	Lord *Carmichael.*

They were followed by the eldeſt Company of Grenadiers of the firſt Regiment of Guards. Captain *Bagnell* lead up the laſt Company. Drums in the Center, Captain *Herbert* and then Colonel *Pitt*, brought up the Rear.

All

ALL the Officers were in ſuch cloſe Mourning as the Military Profeſſion admits, the Colours furl'd and wrapp'd in Cypreſs, the Drums and Kettle-Drums cover'd with black Bayes and Scutcheons, the Trumpets covered with Cypreſs, and having Banners of the Arms of the Deceaſed, the Officers and Soldiers bearing their ſeveral Arms reverſed in a Funeral Poſture. All the Foot Guards march'd eight a-breaſt, ſix deep. AN' 1722.

NEXT came, on Foot, the Porter of the Heralds Office in a Gown of Cloth, with a black Staff in his Hand.

EIGHT Conductors, in like Gowns, with black Staves in their Hands, to lead the Way, two and two.

OUT-Penſioners of *Chelſea* Hoſpital, in Number 73, (anſwerable to the Years of his Grace's Age) in like Gowns, with the Badge of his Grace's Creſt on one Arm, two, and two.

FOUR *Trumpets* and two Kettle Drums, on Horſeback, having Banners, with the ſame Arms, as on the following Standard.

THE Standard, on a Lance, carried by Major *Gardiner*, ſupported by two Officers in their military Mourning.

A MOURNING Horſe, covered with black Cloth, capariſoned with the ſame Arms as on the Standard, with Plumades before and behind, led by a Groom on Foot, with a Cap.

FORTY Perſons in mourning Cloaks, Hat-bands and Gloves, on Horſe-back, two and two.

Two Trumpets, having Banners with the ſame Arms, as the following Guidon.

ROUGE CROIX, Purſuivant of Arms, in the Coat of his Office.

THE Guidon, on a Lance, carried by

AN' 1722. Major *Keightly*, ſupported by two Officers, in military Mourning.

THE ſecond Mourning-Horſe, covered with black Cloth, capariſoned with the ſame Arms, as on the Guidon, with Plumades, led by a Groom on Foot.

FORTY Perſons, in mourning Cloaks, on Horſe-back.

Two Trumpets having Banners with the ſame Arms as the Banner of *Woodſtock*.

ROUGE DRAGON, Purſuivant of Arms

THE Banner of *Woodſtock* on a Lance carried by Lieut. Col. *Purcell*, ſupported by two Officers in their military Mourning.

THE third Mourning-Horſe, covered with black Cloth, capariſoned with the ſame Arms, as on that Banner, with Plumades, led by a Groom on Foot.

FORTY Perſons, in mourning Cloaks, on Horſeback, as before.

Two Trumpets having Banners of the Deceaſed as a Prince of the *Empire*.

BLUE MANTLE, Purſuivant at Arms.

HIS Grace's Banner as Prince of the *Empire*, on a Lance carried by Lieut. Col. *Petit*, ſupported by two Officers, in their military Mourning.

THE fourth Mourning-Horſe, covered with Cloth, capariſoned with the Arms of a Prince of the *Empire*, with Plumades, led by a Groom on Foot.

FORTY Perſons, in mourning Cloaks, on Horſeback.

Mr. SMITH, Secretary to the Deceaſed.

THE Rev. Mr. *James*, and Mr. *Cole*, Chaplains to the deceaſed.

TWO

Two Trumpets, in his Majeſty's Livery, with Banners of the Order of the Garter. AN' 1722.

PORTCULLIS, Purſuivant of Arms.

THE Banner of the Order of the Garter, on a Lance carried by Col. *Pendelbury*, ſupported by two Officers, in their military Mourning.

THE fifth Mourning-Horſe, covered with black Cloth, capariſoned with the ſame Arms, as on the Banner of the Garter, with Plumades, led by a Groom on Foot.

FORTY Perſons in mourning Cloaks on Horſeback.

Mr. *Hodges*, Mr. *Lambert*, Mr. *Humphreys*, Mr. *Pitts*, Chamberlain, Steward, Treaſurer, and Comptroller to the Deceaſed, with the White Staves of their Offices, abreaſt.

THREE Trumpets in his Majeſty's Livery, having Banners with the ſame Arms as on the great Banner.

CHESTER, Herald of Arms, in his Coat.

THE great Banner of his Grace's full Arms, on a Lance, carried by Colonel *Hopkey*, ſupported by two Officers, in their military Mourning.

THE chief Mourning-Horſe, covered with Velvet, capariſoned with the ſaid Arms, led by an Equerry, aſſiſted by a Groom.

THE Spurs } caried by *Sommerſet*, Herald
and the Gantlets, } of Arms.

Helmet and Creſt, carried by *Lancaſter*, Herald of Arms.

THE Target and } carried by *Windſor*, He-
Sword, } rald of Arms.

HIS Grace's Surcoat of Arms, carried by *Norroy*, King of Arms.

THE Body, with the Suit of Armour, *&c.* as on the Bed of State, in an open Chariot, with

AN' 1722. Mr. *Ridley* and Mr. *Mitchell*, two Officers of his Grace's Bed-Chamber, ſitting at the Head and Feet, in cloſe Mourning, bare-headed, The Chariot had four Columns which bore up a black Velvet Canopy, lined with black Taffeta, with deep gold Fringe, and Toſſels at each Corner. At the Top were ſeveral black Plumes, with Trophies of War, intermixed with his Grace's Arms on the Eagle, with Stars and Badges. The lower Part of the Chariot was adorned, on both Sides, with ſeveral Shields repreſenting his Grace's Victories and Conqueſts, under which was a Scroll, with this Motto, *Bello hæc & plura.* The Chariot was drawn by eight Horſes, covered with Velvet, the two firſt Horſes capariſoned with the Arms of his Grace as Prince of the Empire, the next two with his Grace's full Arms ſurrounded with the Garter, with the Supporters, ſurmounted with the Ducal Coronet; the next two with the ſame Arms as the firſt, and the two next his Body, with his full Arms, ſurrounded with the Garter, as before. On each Side of the Chariot were five Captains, in their Military Mourning, each carrying a Bannerol of the Arms of the Deſcent and Lineage of the Deceaſed, each of the eight Horſes was led by a Groom, the Coachman in deep Mourning.

The Banner-Rolls were,

Right.	Left.
Churchill and *Jennings*.	*Churchill* and *Drake*.
Churchill and *Winſton*.	*Drake* and *Butler*.
Butler and *Villars*.	*Drake* and *Butler*.
Winſton and *Bond*.	*Drake* and *Fortescue*.
Churchill and *Meller*.	*Churchill* and *Bond*.

IMME-

IMMEDIATELY after the Chariot, came a Horſe of State, capariſoned with Cloth of Gold, led, with a ſilken Rein, by Captain *Read*, his Grace's Maſter of the Horſe, in his Military Mourning, walking on Foot, aſſiſted by two Grooms on Foot. AN' 1722.

GARTER, King of Arms, with the Rod of his Office in his Right Hand, and as Director of the Funeral.

HIS Grace the Duke of *Montague* chief Mourner, in deep Mourning, with the Collar of the Order of the Garter, and the Star of the Order on his Cloak, in the Ducheſs *Dowager*'s Coach, with ſix Horſes, Sir *Robert Rich*, his Train-bearer, ſitting over againſt him.

THE Earls of *Sunderland* and *Godolphin*, in the Junior Ducheſs of *Marlborough*'s Coach, as being Supporters to the chief Mourner, the former on the *Right*, the latter on the *Left*.

IN five other Coaches followed,

The Duke of *Somerſet*.	The D. of *Newcaſtle*, Lord Chamberlain.
The Duke of *Grafton*.	The Duke of *Cleveland*.
The Duke of *Montroſe*.	The Duke of *St. Albans*.
The Duke of *Dorſet*.	The Duke of *Kent*.
The Earl of *Strafford*.	The Earl of *Peterborough*.

ALL (except the Duke of *Montroſe*) having their Collars and Stars, as Knights of the Garter; Theſe Ten being Aſſiſtants to the chief Mourner: The firſt Column being on the Left, and the ſecond on the Right.

In the two next Coaches came,

The Earl of *Cardigan*.	The Earl of *Leiceſter*.
The Earl of *Briſtol*.	The Earl of *Burlington*.

Who were to ſupport the Pall in the Church.

AN' 1722. A Horſe of Honour, richly capariſoned, led with a ſilken Rein, by Capt. *Fiſh*, in his Military-Mourning, walking on Foot, aſſiſted by two Grooms on Foot.

HIS Majeſty's Coach.

HIS Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*'s Coach.

THEN followed the Coaches of the Nobility, *&c.* according to the ſeveral Precedencies and Degrees.

BEING arrived at the Weſt-Door of the Abbey of *Weſtminſter*, only thoſe Perſons who bore the Standards, Guidons, and Banners above-mentioned, and their Supporters, as alſo the Heralds, with his Grace's Secretary, two Chaplains, and his four White Staff Officers, and thoſe who carried the Bannerols, entered the Church. The Chariot coming to the Door, the Armour was taken off, the Body was carried into the Church, and reſted, near the Entrance, while the chief Mourner, Supporters, and Aſſiſtants, the Pall-bearers, and the Nobility and others attending, alighted out of their Coaches, the Organs playing during that Time. Having all entered into the Church, a Velvet Canopy being held over the Body, and the Pall-Bearers having taken up the Corners of the Pall, the Prebends in their rich Copes, and the Choir in their Surplices, placed themſelves after the great Banner, and before the Heralds, who carried the Trophies, and ſung the Sentence in the Office for Burial, *I am the Reſurrection and the Life*, with the two following Sentences, and continued ſinging till the Body was placed in King *Henry* the VIIth's Chapel.

GARTER King of Arms.

The

THE chief Mourner, with his two Supporters, Sir *Robert Rich* bearing his Train. AN' 1722.

THE ten Aſſiſtants.

THE Nobility according to their ſeveral Precedencies.

IN this Manner they proceeded through the *South* Iſle of the Church, till they came near to the Choir, and then croſſing into the North Iſle, went up to King *Henry* the VIIth's Chapel, where the Body was reſted on a Stand prepared for it, in the Middle of the Area, the Pall-bearers were ſeated on Stools on each Corner of the Body, at the Head the chief Mourner, with his two Supporters one on each Hand, and his ten Aſſiſtants were ſeated five on each Side of the Body; the Nobility placing themſelves in the Stalls. During the whole Solemnity, in the Church, and alſo in this Chapel, the Bannerols were held over the Body.

AN Altar, by the Dean's Order, was erected at the Head of King *Henry* the VIIth's Tomb. After the Body was ſet down in the Chapel, an Anthem was performed, with Vocal and Inſtrumental Muſick, the Performers being placed on a Scaffold, hung from Top to Bottom with Mourning, erected for that Purpoſe croſs the Chapel at the Entrance.

THE Anthem being ended, the Body was carried to a Vault at the Foot of King *Henry* the VIIth's Tomb, the Choir ſinging, *Man that is born of a Woman*, and the three following Sentences, and continued ſinging them till the Body was depoſited in the Vault. Then the Lord Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, Dean of *Weſtminſter*, in his Cope, read, *For as much as it hath pleaſed Almighty God*, &c. Then the Choir ſung, *I heard a Voice from Heaven*, &c. The Service

AN' 1722. being ended, Garter King of Arms proclaimed the Stile of the Deceaſed as follows.

THUS it hath pleaſed the Almighty God, to take out of this tranſitory Life, unto his Mercy, the moſt High, Mighty, and Noble Prince, *John Churchill*, Duke and Earl of *Marlborough*, Marquiſs of *Blandford*, Lord *Churchill* of *Sandford*, in the County of *Hertford*, Baron of *Aymouth*, in the County of *Berwick* in *Scotland*, Prince of the moſt Holy *Roman* Empire, Captain General of His Majeſty's Forces, Maſter General of the Ordnance, one of the Lords of His Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council, and Knight of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter.

AND then his Grace's Officers breaking their Staves, delivered the Pieces to Garter, who threw them in upon the Coffin.

DURING the Proceſſion, and till the Body was depoſited, the Guns at the Tower were fired, one every Minute.

THE Detachments of the Horſe Grenadiers and of the firſt and third Troops of Horſe Guards, having paſſed by the Weſt-Door of the *Abbey*, went thro' *Tothil-ſtreet*, to *Buckingham* Houſe, and entring St. *James*'s Park, at the Gate there, march'd to the Parade, and drew up. The Artillery, with the two Companies of Cannoniers and Bombardiers, made the ſame March, and drew up alſo on the Parade. The Detachments of the third and of the ſecond Regiment of Foot-Guards, and the firſt Regiment of Foot-Guards, having march'd by the ſaid Abbey-Door, paſſed thro' *Queen's Square* into St. *James*'s Park, and drew up on the Parade. The Detachments of the ſecond and fourth Troops of Horſe Guards, commanded by the

Lord

Lord *Forreſter* (which cloſed the Proceſſion) A. 1722.
after they came to the ſaid Abbey-Door, returned by the Way they went, march'd into St. *James*'s Park through the great Gate at the Horſe Guards, and drew up alſo on the Parade.

ALL the Troops and Artillery being drawn up on the Parade in St. *James*'s Park, at a Signal given, that the Body was depoſited, fired three Volleys. Then they returned to the Camp in *Hyde-Park*, the Horſe firſt, the Foot next, and after them the Artillery.

ON the Day, the late Duke of *Marlborough*'s Funeral was performed, an excellent Copy of Verſes, written by the ingenious Mr. *Amhurſt*, was publiſhed, as follows:

Verſes on the Duke of Marlborough's *Funeral.*

CHURCHILL is dead, and in that Word is loſt
The *braveſt Leader* of the *braveſt Hoſt!*
A *Veteran Chief*, that in the bloody Field,
For forty rolling Years, untaught to yield,
Thro' half the ſever'd Globe obtain'd Renown,
And with its brighteſt Gems adorn'd the *Britiſh Crown.*

BEYOND what *Ancient Heroes* could atchieve,
Beyond what future Ages will believe,
His *Actions* riſe, by ſome *Diviner Grace*,
Diſtinguiſh'd from the Deeds of Human Race;
Unnumber'd and unrival'd, o'er his Foes
Are the *Great Conqueſts* which his Life compoſe;
Such *Vaſt Exploits* contribute to his Fame,
So many Laurels ſhade his *Deathleſs Name*;
He looks like *MARS* invincible in Fight,
And ſhines, unſully'd, with a ſingle Flight.

ACHILLES,

AN' 1722. *ACHILLES, Ammon* and the *Julian* Star,
With all thoſe ancient Thunderbolts of War,
To *Blenheim*'s *Victor* ſhall reſign their Claims,
And condeſcend to paſs for Vulgar Names.

IN wild Ambition, in the Waſte of Blood,
And Acts injurious to the Publick Good,
Their Glory lay, to ſpread unjuſt Alarms,
And ravage peaceful Nations with their Arms:
To burn down Cities, to deſtroy and kill,
And bow the World to their imperious Will---
Thus *Cæſar* reign'd, in wicked Arts refin'd,
Fam'd for the Scourge and Miſchief of Mankind,
Thus *Alexander*, in oppreſſing Right,
In Plunder, and in Rapine, took Delight,
Smil'd o'er one ruin'd World, with impious Joy,
And wept for others, only to deſtroy.

By different Toils, *more Glorious* and *Sublime*,
Up the ſteep Hill of Fame did *Marlbro'* climb.
In *Freedom's Cauſe*, he drew the righteous Blade,
And fought to reſcue Nations, not invade;
From home-bred Tyrants, and from foreign Foes,
To free Mankind, and give the World repoſe.

BARBARIAN States thoſe *Ancient Chiefs* ſubdued,
Artleſs of Warfare, and in Manners rude;
Nations that in Diſorder throng'd the Field,
Unskilful to aſſault, and prone to yield;
Of *Martial* Proweſs and of Conduct void,
By their own Numbers eaſily deſtroy'd.

FAR other Wars, our *Britiſh Hero* wag'd,
With Foes, the Terror of the World, engag'd.
Foe

Foes, who the Slights of Battle underſtood, AN' 1722.
Long vers'd in Camps, and diſciplin'd in Blood:
A *Martial* People, tho' a People vain,
Slaves, that o'er *Freeborn Souls* aſpired to reign:
Germania trembled when their Hoſts drew near,
And half the *Weſtern World* was ſeized with Fear:
'Twas the great *Marlbro'*, in his Rage, went forth,
To curb theſe proud Oppreſſors of the Earth;
Such were his *QUEEN*'s Command, and at the Word,
Firm by his Side he binds his faithful Sword.

ORDAIN'D by *Heaven* the ravag'd World to bleſs,
For *ten long Summers*, with unchang'd *Succeſs*,
To diſtant Lands the *Britiſh Arms* he bore,
Where *Britain's Glory* never reach'd before:
Contending Nations vy'd in *his Applauſe*,
And ſtyl'd him the *Preſerver of their Laws*;
His Merit KINGS in Gratitude confeſs'd,
And *EMPEROURS* his *Martial Virtue* bleſs'd.
On brazen Columns, and on Coins of Gold,
Let it in laſting Characters be told,
That for her *Victor*, this rejoicing Iſle,
Near *Woodſtock*'s *Grotto*, rais'd the ſtately Pile;
That his juſt *QUEEN* augmented his Renown,
With ancient Manors of the *Britiſh* Crown;
And that the *Senate*, anxious for his Fame,
By a new Law *immortalized his Name*.
But in late Ages, may it ne'er be known,
That *Churchill* was diſgrac'd, from Favour thrown;
Was call'd a Traytor, made the Rabble's Sport,
And driv'n, an Exile, to a foreign Court ——

Be

AN' 1722. Be all his Honours, to remove that Blot,
Remember'd! His Indignities forgot!
Thro' five ſucceſſive Reigns, *his Virtues* ran,
And finiſh'd, by Degrees, the *Godlike Man*,
Loyal in all, to every Monarch true;
Whilſt to each Monarch Loyalty was due;
But with Oppreſſors of his Native Land
Scorn'd to combine, or lend his Venial Hand
Fir'd, by theſe Motives, with a noble Pride,
He fled from *James*, and fought on *William*'
Side.
But ſee! The ſad Proceſſion moves along,
And from his living Deeds diverts my Song;
How ſlow and ſolemn, thro' the crouded Street,
How truly worthy of a Charge ſo great,
The Hearſe proceeds, with pompous Emblems
crown'd,
And Trophies of his Actions blazon'd round;
His *Veteran* Troops, Companions of his Wars,
Grown white in Arms, and mark'd with glorious
Scars,
(Their laſt ſad March) upon their Chief attend,
And to his Tomb in mournful Order bend;
Each drooping Head the Heart's deep Anguiſh
ſpeaks,
And the Tears trickle down their manly Cheeks;
The Drum and Trumpet yield a doleful Sound,
And wait upon their Maſter to the Ground.

SEVERAL imperfect Copies of the following Poem, on the ſame mournful Occaſion, having appeared, the following, which may be depended on to be genuine, cannot but be acceptable to the Reader, eſpecially as, in the Opinion of very good Judges, they perfectly anſwer the Dignity of the Subject.

A POEM occaſioned by the Funeral of the Glorious and Invincible JOHN, Duke of MARLBOROUGH, &c. &c. &c.

WHENCE this *Sad Pomp!* The mighty Cauſe declare, AN' 1722.
Why mourn the brave intrepid Sons of War?
With ſilent Grief they in ſlow Order go,
Whilſt ſolemn Sadneſs ſits on every Brow;
And all Things bear the Signs of Martial Woe.
Another Copy of Verſes on the ſame Occaſion.
The Trumpets their loud Clangors now forbear,
Nor rouſe the fiery Steeds, nor animate the War:
But, in ſad Accents, their ſoft Moans repeat,
Whilſt the hoarſe Drums, in mournful Conſort, beat.
It looks as if the GOD of WAR were dead;
Or *Conqu'ring Britain's Guardian Genius* fled.
Too juſt the Grief; the Mighty *Marlbro's* gone:
Whilſt pale *Britannia* mourns her *Glorious Son.*
The dire Event, 'tis fit, Mankind ſhould know,
That the moſt diſtant Climes may ſhare th' extenſive Woe:
Let the whole Earth attend his Obſequies,
The World's a Loſer, when *Great Churchill* dies.

BELGIA's *United States* his Loſs deplore,
Nor griev'd for their own *Glorious Naſſau* more.
Warlike

AN' 1722. Warlike *Germania* mourns, with all her Sons;
Her *Great Deliverer*, the ranſom'd *Empire* owns.
The *Scheld* and *Thames*, in doleful Conſort join,
And hoary *Iſter* eccho's to the *Rhine*.

FRANCE *owns his* juſt Applauſe, *tho' late her Dread*,
She fear'd him Living, and admires him Dead:
In him thoſe *Glorious Virtues*, which, alone,
Might form a *Hero*, all united ſhone.
Greatneſs *and* Goodneſs *here, at once, were ſeen*
Sweetly inthroned, in his Majeſtick Mien,
How Mild, *yet* Awful, Piercing, *yet* Serene!

WITH *Wonder* we the *Godlike Man* beheld,
Great in the Cabinet, and in the Field.
Lovely he ſhone, with ſuch attractive Grace,
He ſeem'd, by Nature, form'd for all the Arts of Peace:
But when call'd forth, to Battle's loud Alarms,
How grand he ſhew'd, how terrible in Arms!
When *Marlbro'* led the *Britiſh Legions* on,
Cities they ſtorm'd, Lines forc'd, and Battles won,
Secure of Conqueſt, e'er the Fight begun.
Fearleſs when their *Great Leader* they beheld,
Serene in all the Tumult of the Field,
Whilſt in Ten Thouſand Deaths, *Heaven* did its *Fav'rite* ſhield.
Calm and unmov'd, he rul'd the wild Uproar,
And all the Horrors of the raging War.

SO *when* (as *Milton* ſings) *arrav'd with Might*,
MESSIAH put Satannick Hoſts to Flight;

Scatt'ring

Scatt'ring his fiery Vengeance all abroad,
He calm amidſt the awful Thunders rode,
The Rebel-Angels *trembled, and confeſs'd the* GOD. AN' 1722.

LET *Greece* and *Rome their Rival Heroes boaſt,*
'Till Truth of Hiſtory's in Fiction loſt.
Britain *ſhall ſing her* Marlborough *alone,*
And all their Mighty Generals *ſhew in* One.
Gainſt Tyrants he unſheath'd his *Conqu'ring Sword,*
Like *David* fought the Battles of the LORD;
Dauntleſs he fought, not fir'd with Thirſt of Blood,
Nor Thirſt of Glory, but his *Country's Good.*
Whilſt *Vict'ry* ſtill her radiant Wings diſplay'd,
And conſtant follow'd where the *Hero* led.
No Cruelty his *Generous Courage ſtain'd,*
Nor did he court the *Vaſt Applauſe* he gain'd.

Thrice happy Iſle! for *Arts* and *Arms* renown'd,
Darling of *Heav'n*, with ev'ry Bleſſing crown'd:
In *Marlbro'* we a *Finiſh'd Hero* ſee,
Nature's laſt *Great Attempt* reſerv'd for *Thee.*

To diſtant Worlds ſhall fly the ſounding Praiſe,
Wherever *Fame* her Golden Trump can raiſe.
From Pole to Pole, and where the circling Sun,
Thro' diff'rent Climes his Flaming Race hath run;
He ſpread the Nation's Glory *and his Own.*

IN his *Great Actions, Homer* himſelf might chuſe
A Subject fit for his immortal Muſe;
He need not here ſing th' Imbattl'd Gods,
Nor bring the *Immortals* from their bright Abodes;

Great

AN' 1722. *Great Marlbro's Acts* his Genius would employ,
Strong as his Numbers, as his *Fancy* high:
Such Praiſes to the *Wond'rous Theme* belong,
There needs *No Fiction* to adorn the Song.

WHAT *Bard* will now the mighty Task explore?
Great ADDISON began; But, Ah! he's now no more!
Yet ſtill behold, in his *Immortal Lines*,
How Great, how Bright, the *Matchleſs Hero* ſhines!
Bleſt Age, bleſt Iſland, which, at once, could ſhew,
The *Chief of Heroes*, and of *Poets* too!
With like Applauſe, thro' ev'ry Age, ſhall reign
Great VIRGIL's *Æneid*; ADDISON's *Campaign*.

POETS unborn *Churchill*'s *High Deeds* ſhall chuſe,
To add ſublimer Raptures to their Muſe;
With his *Exploits*, their Fancy ſhall inflame,
And borrow Ardor from ſo *great* a *Theme*.

THUS lateſt Ages ſhall, with *Wonder* read,
How *Marlbro'* fought, how *GEORGE* the Scepter ſway'd.
Greateſt of *KINGS*; *Europe*'s juſt *Arbiter*,
Glorious in Peace, the Thunderbolt of War.

LET not *Britannia*'s Foes, inſulting, boaſt,
Tho' *Mighty Churchill*'s gone, yet All's not loſt;
She'll find an Arm, proud Enemies to ſcourge,
Nor want a Marlbro', *whilſt She hath a* GEORGE.

THE

THE following EPITAPH on the late Duke of *Marlborough*, made by a *Gentleman* of *PERTH*, being generally commended as an excellent Compoſition, I ſhall add it to the former Pieces. AN° 1722.

Epitaphium in illuſtriſſimum MARLBURIÆ Ducem.

MARLBURIUS *jacet hic: Satis eſt. Tamen accipe Tanti*
Ex pœne innumeris pauca notanda Viri.

Semper Olympiacis, *fulgebant Caſtra Triumphis:*
Non ſtetit ancipiti Splendida Palma loco.

GALLORUM *Rabiem, quoties compeſcuit Armis!*
Arma reformatam ſuſtinuere fidem.

Haud Ducis unius; Cunctorum cernite Miras
Virtutes, Artes, Geſta, Fidemque Ducum:

Fabricio ſimilem, LUDOVICI *Gaza, Minæque,*
Flectere Magnanimum non valuere Virum.

Quid referam FABIOS, DECIOS, *fortemque* CAMILLUM?
Majorem bello MARTIA ROMA *negat.*

GRAECIA *quos jactas, quos jactas* PUNICA *tellus?*
Judice vel GALLO *præficiendus erat.*

AN' 172. *Martis, Muſarum,* BRITONUM *Paciſque, Pœtæ*
2. *Gloria, Præſidium, Fama, Miniſter, Opus.*

IMPERIO, PATRIÆ, BATAVIS, *Ille Impiger Hoſti,*
Munimen, Palmam, pectora, Jura, dedit.

Non gens ulla DUCEM, *non ullus* VICTOR *honorem,*
Regia Tutelam non habet ulla Parem.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

THE following Pieces, which, as it were, ſum up the Glories of our Illuſtrious Hero, and bring them into one View, as they may be term'd a brief Recapitulation of what has been related in the foregoing Sheets, can be no where more properly placed than at the Concluſion of them.

THE Reader has ſeen, in the firſt Volume of this Work, that Her late Majeſty Queen *Anne*, of Ever-Pious and Glorious Memory, was graciouſly pleas'd, as a Teſtimony of the Great and Juſt Value She ſet upon the extraordinary Services done by his Grace, the Duke of *Marlborough*, to Herſelf and the Nation, and to perpetuate a Remembrance of his unparallel'd Actions, to make him a Grant of the Royal Manour of *Woodſtock*, and to order the Palace of *Blenheim*, to be erected there at Her own Expence; Which gave Occaſion to the following excellent Lines.

ON *Her* MAJESTY'S *Grant of* WOODSTOCK PARK, *&c. to his Grace the Duke of* MARLBOROUGH.

IN a Letter to Signior *Antonio Verrio*, at *Hampton-Court.*

RENown'd in Arms, when *Mighty Heroes* riſe,
Th' *Immortal Muſe*, in laſting Numbers tries,
To future Ages, to tranſmit their Fame,
And give them after Death, a living Name:
The *Fields of Bliſs* below, the ſhady Grove,
Were the Reward of all their Toils above:
The MANTUAN *Swain* has fill'd the ſolemn Place,
With the wreath'd Worthies of his *Roman Race.*
While GREAT ER MARLBORO' diſdains to wait,
Mature for Fame, the ſlow Approach of Fate:
But reaps that GLORIOUS HARVEST whilſt he lives,
Which Time to all his *Ancient Heroes* gives.
Elyſian Shades ſhall now no more be ſought,
The gay Creation of the Poet's Thought;
The ROYAL GIFT diſplays a nobler View,
No feign'd *Elyſium* can exceed the true.
WOODSTOCK her lov'd PLANTAGENET no more
Laments, when MARLBRO' ſhall her State reſtore:
She, for whom *Chaucer*'s tuneful Lyre was ſtrung,
And *Wilmot*'s Muſe, in ſofter Tranſport ſung,
From lonely Bow'rs, her lofty Head ſhall rear,
And chearful, like her CONQ'RING Lord appear.
Thro' her cool Glades, on ev'ry verdant Plain,
Eternal Plenty, Peace, and Pleaſure reign:
High on her Walls *Imperial* Eagles tell,
By bolder Hands, how fierce *Bavarians* fell;
Here we behold, by *Verrio*'s Pencil wrought,
The num'rous Spoils, from SWABIAN CONQUESTS brought!

How

How o'er th' oppoſing SCELLENBURG he run,
Which none before, but *Great* GUSTAVUS won.
Here Camps aſſaulted, and a City ſtorm'd;
There, on expanded Plains, the Battle form'd;
Thro' Seas of Blood, the fiery Courſers fly,
And rapid Streams, and thund'ring Braſs defy;
While ecchoing Cliffs, and *Sylvan* Heights around,
With Groans, and Shouts, alternately reſound.
Surrend'ring Squadrons, with their Lillies torn,
And haughty Chiefs before his Proweſs born:
In Exile One, and One beneath his Chain,
Strive for a Crown, and Liberty in vain.
Gild his *Victorious Carr*, bold Artiſt, draw
ALBION rejoicing, and the World in Awe:
Paint, in full Splendour, all his ACTS that claim
Triumphant Laurels, and *Immortal Fame*.
Make him *Gaul*'s glitt'ring FLOWERS, in Homage yield,
To fix 'em faſter in *Britannia*'s Shield;
Let *Auſtria*'s ſacred Branch, in State deſcend,
To view the VICTOR, and applaud the Friend;
Let your great *Genius*, on the Canvas ſhow,
How the ſwift *Rhine*, and how the *Danube* flow,
How *Eaſtward* THIS, in ſtreaming Purple ſtrays,
How THAT, his Captives to our Coaſt conveys;
How THUS the TROPHIES, he at once has WON,
Haſte to the Riſing and the Setting Sun.

The following Lines were deſign'd to be written on the Gate of Blenheim-Caſtle.

FROM *Danube*'s Banks thy two *Chief Stones* were brought;
At *Brabant*'s *Lines* thy riſing *Baſe* was wrought:
Thy lofty *Stories* fair *Ramilia* rear'd:
The tow'ring *Height* was gained at *Oudenard*;

Thy *Roof* Majeſtick was with Maſter-Skill
Compleatly *Cover'd* at the Siege of *Liſle*.
The uſeleſs *Refuſe*, took a cleanſing *Scour*,
Along the rapid *Scheld*'s intrenched Shore.
Such *Furniture*, as *Princely* rich and rare is,
Thy *Lord* ſhall challenge at the Gates of *Paris*.
But let their molten *Mome* of *Triumph* ſtand,
And bluſh, tho' Braſs, at MARLBRO's mighty Hand!
While impious *Art* ſuſtains the *Tyrant*'s Name;
He's not the *Statue*, but the *Soul* of *Fame*.

As every Reader may not have had an Opportunity of ſeing the *Monumental Inſcription* on the famous Pillar, in the Park before the Caſtle of *Blenheim*, I am perſuaded it will be a moſt agreable Entertainment to thoſe who have not, and an acceptable Remembrance even to thoſe who have.

"IT contains a ſhort Enumeration of the "*Duke of* MARLBOROUH's *Unparallel'd Victo-* "*ries* and *Exploits*, written, (as an ingenious "Author juſtly obſerves) in a plain, elegant "and maſculine Stile. It is founded on Facts "univerſally known, as all juſt Panegyricks "ought to be; and, to give it the higheſt "Commendation, is worthy of the Memory "of the *Duke of* MARLBOROUGH.

The Monumental Inſcription, &c.

THE Caſtle of *Blenheim* was founded by Q. ANN.
In the fourth Year of her Reign;
In the Year of the Chriſtian *Æra* 1705;
A Monument deſign'd to perpetuate the Memory of the ſignal Victory
Obtain'd over the *French* and *Bavarians*,

Near

Near the Village of *Blenheim*,
On the Banks of the *Danube*,
By JOHN Duke of MARLBOROUGH;
The Hero not only of his Nation, but of his Age;
Whoſe Glory was equal in the Council and in the Field;
Who by Wiſdom, Juſtice, Candour and Addreſs,
Reconciled various, and even oppoſite Intereſts;
Acquired an Influence, which no Rank, no Authority can give.
Nor any Force but that of ſuperior Virtue;
Became the fixed important Center,
Which united in one common Cauſe
The principal States of *Europe*;
Who by military Knowledge, and irreſiſtable Valour,
In a long Series of uninterrupted Triumphs,
Broke the Power of *France*,
When raiſed the higheſt, when exerted the moſt;
Reſcued the *Empire* from Deſolation;
Aſſerted and confirmed the Liberties of *Europe*.

PHILIP, a Grandſon of the Houſe of *France*, united to the Intereſts, directed by the Policy, ſupported by the Arms of that Crown, was placed on the Throne of *Spain*. King *William* the Third beheld this formidable Union of two great, and once rival, Monarchies. At the End of a Life ſpent in defending the Liberties of *Europe*, he ſaw them in their greateſt Danger. He provided for their Security, in the moſt effectual Manner. He took the Duke of *Marlborough* into his Service.

Ambaſſador extraordinary and Plenipotentiary To the *States General* of the United Provinces. The Duke contracted ſeveral Alliances before the Death of King WILLIAM. He confirmed and improved theſe. He contracted others, after the Acceſſion of Queen ANNE; and reunited the Confederacy, which had been diſſolved at the

End of a former War, in a ſtricter and firmer League.

Captain General and Commander in Chief Of the Forces of GREAT BRITAIN.

The Duke led to the Field the Army of the Allies. He took with ſurprizing Rapidity *Venlo*, *Ruremode*, *Stevenſwaert*, *Liege*. He extended and ſecured the Frontiers of the *Dutch*. The Enemies, whom he found inſulting at the Gates of *Nimweghen*, were driven to ſeek for Shelter behind their Lines. He forced *Bonne*, *Huy*, *Limbourg* in another Campaign. He opened the Communication of the *Rhine*, as well as the *Maes*. He added all the Country between theſe Rivers to his former Conqueſts. The Arms of *France*, favoured by the Defection of the Elector of *Bavaria*, had penetrated into the Heart of the *Empire*. This mighty Body lay expoſed to immediate Ruin. In that memorable Criſis, the Duke of MARLBOROUGH led his Troops with unexampled Celerity, Secrecy, Order, from the *Ocean* to the *Danube*. He ſaw; he attacked; nor ſtopped, but to conquer the Enemy. He forced the *Bavarians*, ſuſtained by the *French*, in their ſtrong Intrenchments at *Schellenberg*. He paſſed the *Danube*. A ſecond royal Army, compoſed of the beſt Troops of *France*, was ſent to reinforce the firſt. That of the Confederates was divided. With one Part of it the Siege of *Ingolſtadt* was carried on. With the other the Duke gave Battle to the united Strength of *France* and *Bavaria*. On the ſecond Day of *Auguſt*, 1704, he gained a more glorious Victory than the Hiſtories of any Age can boaſt. The Heaps of Slain were dreadful Proofs of his Valour. A Marſhal of *France*, whole Legions of *French*, his Priſoners, proclaimed his Mercy.

Bavaria

Bavaria was ſubdued. *Ratiſbon*, *Augsburg*, *Ulm*, *Memminghen*, all the Uſurpations of the Enemy, were recovered. The Liberty of the *Diet*, the Peace of the *Empire*, were reſtored. From the *Danube* the Duke turned his victorious Arms toward the *Rhine*, and the *Moſelle*. *Landau*, *Treves*, *Traerbach* were taken. In the Courſe of one Campaign the very Nature of the War was changed. The Invaders of other States were reduced to defend their own. The Frontier of *France* was expoſed in its weakeſt Part to the Efforts of the Allies.

That he might improve his Advantage, that he might puſh the Sum of Things to a ſpeedy Deciſion, the Duke of MARLBOROUGH led his Troops early in the following Year once more to the *Moſelle*. They, whom he had ſaved a few Months before, neglected to ſecond him now. They, who might have been his Companions in Conqueſt, refuſed to join him. When he ſaw the generous Deſigns he had formed fruſtrated by private Intereſt, by Pique, by Jealouſy, he returned with Speed to the *Maes*. He returned; and Fortune and Victory returned with him. *Liege* was relieved; *Huy* re-taken; the *French*, who had preſſed the Army of the *States-General* with ſuperior Numbers, retired behind Intrenchments, which they deemed impregnable. The Duke forced theſe Intrenchments, with inconſiderable Loſs, on the ſeventh Day of *July*, 1705. He defeated a great Part of the Army, which defended them. The reſt eſcaped by a precipitate Retreat. If Advantages proportionable to this Succeſs were not immediately obtained, let the Failure be aſcribed to that Misfortune, which attends moſt Confederacies, a Diviſion of Opinions, where one alone ſhould

ſhould judge; a Diviſion of Powers, where one alone ſhould command. The Diſappointment itſelf did Honour to the Duke. It became the Wonder of Mankind how he could do ſo much under thoſe Reſtraints, which had hindered him from doing more.

Powers more abſolute were given him afterwards. The Encreaſe of his Powers multiplied his Victories. At the opening of the next Campaign, when all his Army was not yet aſſembled, when it was hardly known that he had taken the Field, the Noiſe of his Triumphs was heard over *Europe*. On the 12th of *May* 1706, he attacked the *French* at *Ramillies*. In the Space of two Hours, the whole Army was put to flight. The Vigour and Conduct, with which he improved this Succeſs, were equal to thoſe, with which he gained it. *Louvain*, *Bruſſels*, *Malines*, *Liere*, *Ghent*, *Oudenard*, *Antwerp*, *Damme*, *Bruges*, *Courtray* ſurrender'd. *Oſtend*, *Menin*, *Dendermond*, *Aeth* were taken. *Brabant* and *Flanders* were recovered. Places, which had reſiſted the greateſt Generals for Months, for Years; Provinces, diſputed for Ages, were the Conqueſts of a Summer. Nor was the Duke content to triumph alone. Solicitous for the general Intereſt, his Care extended to the remoteſt Scenes of the War. He choſe to leſſen his own Army, that he might enable the Leaders of other Armies to conquer. To this it muſt be aſcribed that *Turin* was relieved, the Duke of *Savoy* re-inſtated, the *French* driven with Confuſion out of *Italy*.

Theſe Victories gave the Confederates an Opportunity of carrying the War, on every Side, into the Dominions of *France*. But ſhe continued to enjoy a Kind of peaceful Neutrality in *Germany*.

Germany. From *Italy* ſhe was once alarmed, and had no more to fear. The entire Reduction of this Power, whoſe Ambition had cauſed, whoſe Strength ſupported the War, ſeemed reſerved for him alone, who had ſo triumphantly begun the glorious Work.

The Barrier of *France*, on the Side of the *Low-Countries*, had been forming for more than half a Century. What Art, Power, Expence could do, had been done to render it impenetrable. Yet here ſhe was moſt expoſed; for here the Duke of MARLBOROUGH threatned to attack her.

To cover what they had gained by Surprize, or had been yielded to them by Treachery, the *French* marched to the Banks of the *Schelde*. At their Head were the Princes of the Blood, and their moſt fortunate General, the Duke of *Vendoſme*. Thus commanded, thus poſted, they hoped to check the Victor in his Courſe. Vain were their Hopes. The Duke of MARLBOROUGH paſſed the River in their Sight. He defeated their whole Army. The Approach of Night concealed, the Proximity of *Ghent* favoured their Flight. They neglected nothing to repair their Loſs; to defend their Frontier. New Generals, new Armies, appeared in the *Netherlands*. All contributed to enhance the Glory, none were able to retard the Progreſs of the Confederate Arms.

Liſle, the Bulwark of this Barrier, was beſieged. A numerous Garriſon and a Marſhal of *France* defended the Place. Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* commanded, the Duke of MARLBOROUGH covered and ſuſtained the Siege. The Rivers were ſiezed, and the Communication with *Holland* interrupted. The Duke opened

new

new Communications with great Labour and much greater Art. Through Countries, over-run by the Enemy, the neceſſary Convoys arrived in Safety. One alone was attacked. The Troops, which attack'd it, were beat. The Defence of *Liſle* was animated by Aſſurances of Relief.

The *French* aſſembled all their Force. They marched towards the Town. The Duke of MARLBOROUGH offered them Battle, without ſuſpending the Siege. They abandoned the Enterprize. They came to ſave the Town. They were Spectators of its Fall.

From this Conqueſt the Duke haſtened to others. The Poſts taken by the Enemy on the *Schelde* were ſurprized. That River was paſſed the ſecond Time; and notwithſtanding the great Preparations made to prevent it, without Oppoſition.

Bruſſels, beſieged by the Elector of *Bavaria*, was relieved. *Ghent* ſurrender'd to the Duke in the Middle of a Winter remarkably ſevere. An Army, little inferior to his own, marched out of the Place.

As ſoon as the Seaſon of the Year permitted him to open another Campaign, the Duke beſieged and took *Tournay*. He inveſted *Mons*. Near this City the *French* Army, covered by thick Woods, defended by treble Intrenchments, waited to moleſt, nor preſumed to offer Battle. Even this was not attempted by them with Impunity. On the laſt Day of *Auguſt* 1709, the Duke attack'd them in their Camp. All was employed, nothing availed againſt the Reſolution of ſuch a General; againſt the Fury of ſuch Troops. The Battle was bloody. The Event deciſive. The Woods were pierced.

The

The Fortifications trampled down. The Enemy fled. The Town was taken. *Douay*, *Bethune*, *Aire*, *St. Venant*, *Bouchain* underwent the ſame Fate in two ſucceeding Years. Their vigorous Reſiſtance could not ſave them. The Army of *France* durſt not attempt to relieve them. It ſeemed preſerved to defend the Capitol of the Monarchy.

The Proſpect of this extream Diſtreſs was neither diſtant, nor dubious. The *French* acknowledged their Conqueror, and ſued for Peace.

Theſe are the Actions of the D. of MARLBRO'
Perform'd in the Compaſs of few Years,
Sufficient to adorn the Annals of Ages.
The Admiration of other Nations
Will be conveyed to lateſt Poſterity,
In the Hiſtories even of the Enemies of BRITAIN.
The Senſe, which the BRITISH Nation had
Of his tranſcendent Merit,
Was expreſſed
In the moſt ſolemn, moſt effectual, moſt durable Manner.
The ACTS of PARLIAMENT, inſcribed on this Pillar,
Shall ſtand
As long as the BRITISH Name and Language laſt,
Illuſtrious Monuments
Of MARLBOROUGH's Glory
And
Of BRITAIN's Gratitude.

PREAMBLE of the Act for ſettling Five thouſand Pounds *per Ann*, upon the Duke of *Marlborough*, and his Poſterity; wherein his Battles and other Actions are recited. Mentioned, p. 155 of the II. Volume.

AN

AN *Act for ſetling upon* John, *Duke of* Marlborough, *and his Poſterity, a Penſion of five thouſand Pounds* per Annum, *for the more honourable Support of their Dignities, in like Manner, as his Honours and Dignities, and the Honour and Manor of* Woodſtock, *and the Houſe of* Blenheim *are already limited and ſettled.*

MOST Gracious Sovereign; Whereas the moſt noble, *John*, Duke of *Marlborough*, was, by ſeveral Letters-Patent, created Baron *Churchill* of *Sandridge*, and Earl of *Marlborough*, to him, and the Heirs Male of his Body; And by other Letters-Patent, bearing Date the fourteenth Day of *December*, in the firſt year of your Majeſty's Reign, in Conſideration of his great and eminent Services, to your Majeſty, and your Allies, as well by his prudent Negociations, as your Majeſty's Plenipotentiary at the *Hague*; Where to the mutual Advantage of your Majeſty, and the *States-General* of the *United Provinces*, he ſettled an entire Confidence between your Majeſty and the *States-General*, as by his Valour and good Conduct, in the Command of the *Confederate* Armies abroad, was created Marquis of *Blandford*, and Duke of *Marlborough*, to him and the Heirs-males of his Body: And whereas by other Letters-Patent, under the Great Seal of *England*, bearing Date the twenty-ſecond Day of *December*, in the firſt Year of your Majeſty's Reign, your Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed, as a farther Mark of your Royal Favour, and Satisfaction with his Services aforeſaid, and for the better Support of his ſaid Dignity, to give and grant to the ſaid Duke of *Marbro'*, one Annuity, or yearly Penſion of Five Thouſand Pounds of lawful *Engliſh* Mony, to be iſſuing and paying out of the Rents, Iſſues, Profits,

fits, Incomes, Revenues, Sum and Sums of Mony whatſoever, due and payable, or which ſhould from time to time ariſe, grow due or be payable, out of, by, or in reſpect of your Majeſty's *General Letter-Office*, or *Poſt-Office*, or *Office of Poſt-Maſter-General*, or for or by reaſon of the *Poſtage*, or *Carriage of Letters-Packets*, or other Things, within your Majeſty's Kingdom of *England*, or elſewhere; to have, receive and enjoy the ſaid Annuity, or yearly Penſion of Five Thouſand Pounds, unto the ſaid *John*, Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Heirs Male of his Body, for and during your Majeſty's natural Life, the ſame to be computed, from the Feaſt of St. *Michael* the *Archangel*, then laſt paſt, and to be paid quarterly, at the four moſt uſual Feaſts or Terms in the Year; that is to ſay, the Feaſt of the Birth of our LORD CHRIST, the Annunciation of the bleſſed *Virgin Mary*, the Nativity of St. *John the Baptiſt*, and the Feaſt of St. *Michael* the Archangel, by even and equal Portions: And whereas an Act paſs'd in the third Year of Your Majeſty's Reign, entitled, An Act for the better enabling Her Majeſty to grant the Honour and Manor of *Woodſtock*, with the Hundred of *Wotton* to the Duke of *Marlborough* and his Heirs, in conſideration of the eminent Services by him performed to Her Majeſty and the Publick, wherein it was mentioned and recited, that, *&c.*

Here follows that Part of the ſaid Act which the Reader has ſeen, p. 475 of the firſt Volume.)

AND whereas, in the Beginning of the Year, 1705, the ſaid Duke of *Marlborough* led Your Majeſty's

Majeſty's Forces, and thoſe of the *Allies* to the *Moſel*, where, by the Progreſs made in the preceeding Year, a fair Proſpect was afforded of removing the War, from the Countries of your *Allies*, into the Enemy's own Territories; But that great Deſign, thro' unforeſeen Accidents, was render'd impracticable, and the Enemy taking Advantage of the Remoteneſs of your ſaid General, and the Troops under his Command, preſs'd the Armies of the *States-General*, which were left, for the Defence of their Frontiers, with a ſuperior Force: On this extraordinary Occaſion, the Duke ſhew'd all the Parts of a great Captain, and, at the ſame Time, the Zeal he had for Your Majeſty's Service, and true Regard to Your *Allies*, by a ſpeedy March he return'd to the *Maes*, where a new Face of Affairs, immediately appear'd, and Your Majeſty's good *Allies*, the *States-General*, were deliver'd from the Uneaſineſs they were under; *Liege* was relieved, *Huy* retaken, and the Enemy oblig'd to retire, behind their Lines, which they thought impregnable: But the ſaid Duke, with a ſurprizing Conduct and Bravery, on the ſeventh Day of *July*, 1705, with an inconſiderable Loſs, forced the ſame, defeated great Part of the Enemy's Forces, and obliged the whole Army to a precipitate Retreat; And altho' all the Advantages were not obtain'd, which the Duke had propos'd to himſelf from that Succeſs, yet it confirm'd the Minds of Your Majeſty's *Allies*, and produced that *happy Conſequence*, of the Duke's being intruſted with ſuch a Power, as gave him an Opportunity of performing thoſe great Actions, which were executed in the laſt glorious Campaign, in which the Enemy,

Enemy, confiding in the Superiority of their Army, compos'd of their choiceſt Troops, gave the Duke of *Marlborough* an Opportunity of attacking them, which he did at *Ramellies*, on the twelfth of *May* 1706, with ſuch Reſolution and Conduct, that, in two Hours Time, he obtain'd a moſt compleat and glorious Victory, and proſecuted his Advantage, without any Intermiſſion, during the whole Campaign.

THE Battle of *Ramellies* was followed by the immediate Surrender of *Louvain*, *Bruſſels*, *Maline*, *Liere*, *Ghent*, *Oudenarde*, *Antwerp*, *Damme*, *Bruges*, and *Courtray*, and the taking of *Oſtend*, *Menin*, *Dendermond*, and *Aeth*, moſt of which had heretofore employed the greateſt Generals, whole Campaigns in their Sieges. And thus almoſt the entire *Spaniſh Netherlands*, which had been contended for ſo many Years, were conquer'd in one Summer, *&c.*

THE following very curious Piece, which, as I am inform'd, is not in many Hands, being, as it were an *Epitome*, or Recapitulation of the Duke's whole *Life*, may properly ſerve as a Concluſion of this Work, to which, therefore, I ſhall only add a brief Account of the Deſcendants of our *Illuſtrious Hero*.

An EPITAPH *upon his Grace* JOHN, *Duke of* MARLBOROUGH, *who was reported to have died in* Antwerp, July 19, 1714.

In Hopes of an happy Reſurrection,
Here lies the Body of
JOHN,
DUKE of MARLBOROUGH,
An ENGLISH-MAN.
Whoſe Soul,
Above Mortality now,
Out of the Power of *Envy*,
Or
Ingratitude,
Enjoys the happieſt Stations of *Elyſium*:
Where
ALEXANDER, CÆSAR, CATO,
Admire,
Revere,
Adore,
The BRAVEST GENERAL, the FIRMEST PATRIOT
Where,
Nor Cowardice, nor Treachery,
Vain Glory, vain Ambition,
A ſordid Thirſt for Riches,
A reſtleſs Aim at Greatneſs,
Or ſtudied Popularity and Noiſe;
Where,
No baſe *Betrayer* of his Prince's *Weakneſs*

No

No Sycophant,
No ſervile Courtier of th'inconſtant Crowd,
(Who, whom they raiſe, pull down;)
Where,
None that doth ſerve his *Country's Enemy*,
To build his private Intereſt
On that *Country*'s Ruin;
Who truſts his *Foe*, deſerts his *Friend*,
Dare ſhew his hated Head.

Stop, Traveller,
Here are the poor Remains
Of
GENERAL CHURCHILL;
His Country's GLORY, and *his Country's* SHAME;
Who,
Having enlarg'd her Credit, far Abroad,
By Arms ſucceſsful, and victorious Troops;
And having well ſecur'd her Peace, at Home,
Was, firſt, *Rewarded*;
Then
Envy'd,
Injur'd,
Baniſh'd.

Happy *Antwerp!*
To whoſe ancient Walls each Foreigner,
From both the *Indies*, and from either Pole,
In future Times will come,
To Read and Wonder:
To Learn,
How changeable is every Mortal's Fate;
How certain Death.
Then value not thyſelf, Vain Man!
Although poſſeſs'd
Of Youth or Beauty, Riches, Glory,

Since all that's valuable could not ſave
Great MARLBRO' from *Antwerp* and the Grave
And all thy Gifts,
Whether of Body, Fortune, or of Mind,
Will not continue thee thyſelf for ever.
Whether thou'rt renown'd
For *Military* Feats,
In glorious Fields, in proſperous Campaigns,
For Troops couragiouſly led on, and ſoon
Victoriouſly led off:
Whether thou'rt renown'd,
For bravely ſtorming, with a daring Hand
The well wall'd Citadel and Rampart,
Of *Flandria*'s ſtrongeſt Towns:
Or, whether thou haſt purchas'd *Fame*,
In diſtant Courts, and Camps, and Palaces;
For being skill'd in Council deep and dark,
And underſtanding well
The many mazy Wiles and Turns of State.
For,
Little it avails,
(Read MARLBOROUGH's Fate!)
Little,
To have known the diff'rent Intereſts
Of neighbouring and of diſtant Nations:
Little to have known
The trueſt Int'reſt of his *Native Land*,
And to have fix'd it neareſt to his Heart:
Little it avails,
To have advanc'd moſt *Glorious Terms of Peace*;
To have directed a moſt *Glorious War*;
T'have been the Darling of his Prince;
T'have had the Heart of every Fellow Subject;
Of *mitred* Flamens, and of *well-rob'd* Prieſts;
Of *furr'd* Patricians, and *plain* Senators;
Of plainer, poor Plebeians:

For

For Time and Chance,
Death and Diſgrace,
Happen, Alas! to all:
The Stout, the Coward, to the Wiſe, the Fool:
The Juſt, the Knave;
The honeſt *Lover* of his Country;
The *VILLAIN* that betrays it.
But, oh! Heav'n, may that *Man*
Live curs'd and hated long,
Live in unuſual Diſgrace,
With pungent Mind and painful Body:
And if he roſe in *Haſte*, in *Haſte* too may he fall.

Happy *Antwerp!*
Bleſt with the laſt Retirements of the Great,
The Glorious *MARLBOROUGH:*
More ſplendid and more honourable here,
Than when he ſhin'd in *Ermin*, or in *Armour:*
Who,
Having obtain'd a Name,
Amongſt the moſt Illuſtrious Mortals;
The ancient Demi-Gods, and preſent Heroes;
A Name!
Eſteem'd wherever *Phœbus* gilds the Day,
Thro' th'habitable Earth;
Having ſecur'd from *French*,
And *Popiſh* Power,
The Happy Realms of *Britain*,
By *Britiſh Arms*, and thoſe of firm *Allies:*
Having,
By glorious Marches, Sieges, Battles,
(Still Victorious)
Reliev'd the *Empire*, vanquiſh'd *France*,
Made *Flanders* ſmile, *Holland* rejoice,
Tyrants tremble;
And,

A certain *Aſcititious* Prince deſpair:
Full of Years,
With Honours loaden,
Withdrew into thy peaceful Walls, in Quiet,
To contemplate
Th' *Herculian* Labours of his buſy Life;
(Chiefly employed for *England*'s Good)
To contemplate
Such *Glories* purchas'd by a *ſingle* Man,
In *few* Years Space;
As a whole Race of *Worthies* might attempt
With *leſs* Succeſs, in many Ages.

Happy *Antwerp!*
Bleſt with the laſt Remains
Of that *great Man*, who once protected thee,
Secure from Tyranny:
Not all thy ſtately Buildings,
Not *Temples* (*Antwerp*'s Pride)
Not
That happy Situation,
To which the Elements do *All* conſpire,
To make thee ſtill frequented, ever lov'd:
Not all thy Riches, Plenty, Power,
Learning, Arts and Sciences;
So *true* an *Ornament* to thee do prove,
As *MARLBOROUGH*'s Preſence
When Alive,
His Monument,
Now Dead.
Envy us *England!*
And act, as often thou haſt done,
Neglect thy *Heroes* and thy *Benefactors*;
Diſgrace them;
But
Lament and Honour them, when 'tis too late.

Speak

Speak *Citizens*,
What *Shrines*, what *Arches*,
What *Mauſoleum* ſhall we raiſe,
For *Marlborough*'s Glory, and our own?
The Graver's Art will periſh,
The Painter's fade:
Time conquers *Trophies*,
And levels
Beſt rais'd *Triumphant Pillars* to the Ground:
'Tis the Poet,
The *Muſe* muſt make *him* live;
For *She* that ne'er can die,
Alone an *Immortality* can give.
Deſcend, *Apollo*, then,
And all ye Heavenly Choir,
Which round *Parnaſſus* dwell;
Aſſiſt,
Inſpire,
Whilſt every Son of *Art*,
And rev'rend Bard who treads on *Antwerp*'s Plains,
And walks, and ſings, and loves, and rhimes,
Under the *Umbra* of its Groves,
Along the Banks of many warbling Streams,
Summons all their *Fire*;
Strongeſt *Judgment*, brighteſt *Wit*,
Livelieſt *Fancy*, juſteſt *Meaſure*,
To eternize *Themſelves*, their *Verſe*,
And
MARLBOROUGH,
Methinks! I ſee a noble *Iliad* riſe,
Virgil's invok'd, *Statius* and *Lucan* read,
And ev'ry *Flandrian* Muſe aſpires to be,
DRYDEN or ADDISON!

Strange!
How the labouring Genius works the Brain!
To rout the *French* on fam'd *Ramilia*'s Plain:
How many Poets gain that glorious Day?
Here One
With his all Conquering Pen,
Forces the Lines (by Stratagem once paſs'd)
Maintain'd by Courage,
And writes as (*Marlborough fought*) an Army down.
Tropes, Figures, Similes engage the TROOPS,
Sweep all the Plain,
And level ſtrongeſt Bulwarks to the Ground;
Another,
With *Pegaſæan* Speed from *Flanders*,
Denmark, *Pruſſia*, *Thule*'s ſelf,
Poſt whole *Battalia*'s ſwift to *Germany*.
How does the *Bojan* Prince
(Rewarded Rebel now)
Tremble in Verſe Heroick; How! The Rate
Of the Great *Empire*, dubious, nod;
'Till MARLBOROUGH give the *Word*?
Then *Baden* marches; *Eugene* fights;
Shellenberg's paſt, *Hochſtadt* won,
The *Empire* free, *Tallard* a Captive,
An ARMY PRISONERS.
Attend y' inſpiring Souls,
Who Numbers Love, and the juſt Force of Verſe;
Applaud, encourage;
And, in immortal *Lines*, employ
Your beſt *Invention*, *Diction*, *Phraſe*,
In *proud* Heroick, *humble* Elegy,
In *bold* Alcaic, *ſoft'r* Saphic,
To ſing the mighty, endleſs Deeds
OF
MARLBOROUGH.
Oh! what a *noble Subject* muſt HE chooſe,
Who takes him *Infant* firſt, into his Care,

Then

Then writes him full grown *Youth?*
What *Words!* what *Images*,
Will *this* happy *Poet* find,
To expreſs his beauteous Body, beauteous Mind?
Strong Promiſes of *future Greatneſs*,
See! in the *Boy* he reads the *Man*;
And, without *Prophecy*, foretells,
The *Politician*, *Patriot*, *General*, yet to come.
Whoſe *Genius* now, outruns his *Years*,
And renders him the *King*'s, the *Court*'s Delight,
Their preſent *Admiration*, *future Hope*.
How greatly too, is HE employ'd
Who his *maturer Years* deſcribes;
And finds the HERO in full Bloom?
Bending his *Thoughts* and *Actions*,
All, to his Country's Good:
Who leads him, with Succeſs,
To many Princes Favours;
With HIM great *WILLIAM*'s Reign adorns;
With HIM embelliſhes SIX Glorious Years
Of, then, Great ANN.
What Poet, now, is equal to the Task?
What *ſingle* Genius dare attempt
The Praiſes, which are due to
MARLBOROUGH;
See! they divide the Theme.
One Sings
His *Noble* Race, *Equeſtrian* Family;
By *Wars* Atchievements,
Ripen'd into *Princely Titles*, Honours, Riches:
Another ſings his *Princely Conſort*,
(*Glory of Females!*)
The beſt of *Women*, and the beſt of *Friends!*
(The beſt of *Wives!*)
And a beautiful *Deſcent*,
Even of *Goddeſſes*, in *mortal* Line:

And

And Another
Deſcribes all MARLBOROUGH in his Son.
Oh, *Blanford!*
Had kind Fate
Thee ſuffer'd ſtill to breath the Vital Air,
CHURCHILL had never died.
The awful Grace, the Godlike Mien,
The Man, The Hero,
All in Thee had ſhin'd,
And in a long Poſterity,
When thou wert gone,
Behold!
Ierne here, rejoicing drawn
At MARLBOROUH's Arrival on her Shore,
Towns ſurrend'ring! Battles won!
The *French*, the Native *Iriſh*, forc'd to fly,
And POPERY
And Slav'ry baniſh'd from the happy Coaſt.
There,
Another Poet makes him ſhine
In WILLIAM's *Council at* AUGUSTA;
And Another
In WILLIAM's *Wars*, in FLANDERS;
WILLIAM!
The *Good Genius* of the *Britiſh* Iſles:
Aſſertor of our Liberty:
Defender of our Laws:
Protector of our Religion:
Reſtorer of them all.
WILLIAM, and MARLBOROUGH!
For ever BOTH employ'd
Our Peace and Safety to ſecure,
And to tranſmit our Crown
To ANNA, Glorious.
Another,
A Melancholly Bard;
On NASSAU's Death;

Thus

Thus makes th' illuſtrious Monarch ſpeak his laſt;
With earneſt Eye, and *Force* of Voice,
Impreſſing HANNOVER,
Upon his Royal Siſter's Heart.
ANNA, my Siſter, my Belov'd!
The Cauſe
With which Heaven warm'd my Breaſt:
For which I left my Native Land,
To render this *a Guardianſhip to* That,
And That *to* This:
To join in ſtrict Alliance, Friendſhip, Love,
The Dutch *and* Britiſh *People:*
Beſt *Security*
'Gainſt France's *lawleſs Power*;
'Gainſt Popery *and* Slavery *at* Home,
That good Cauſe, which thy Sire
Had made deplorable *and wretched*;
By introducing Politicks *in* State,
And Worſhip *in* Religion,
Foreign *and deſtructive to our Iſle*;
Retriev'd *by* Me!
Fate *has determin'd*
By thee *to* finiſh.
Thou ſhalt riſe,
In Power Glorious:
Victory, *kind,*
Shall oft return
Thy Reign to Grace;
France *ſhall be humbled,* Lewis *ſeek for* Peace;
But remember, remember *well, my Siſter*;
Take CHURCHILL *to thy Heart,*
Let HIM *command thy Arms, abroad*;
Adviſe *at Home*;
'Tis HE *muſt draw* my *Sword*;

H 2,

APPENDIX.

He,
Tho' a Briton, *shall command*
The Belgian *Troops*,
And thoſe of numerous Allies.
I ſee! I ſee the CONQUEROUR,
From Flanders, France, *the* Rhine, *the* Maes, *the* Scheld,
Victorious, *to the very* Iſter.
To Oudenarde, *to* Mons, *he makes his Way*,
But, oh! Blaregnies *is the greater Name*,
Tournay *ſurrenders*, Liſle *ſubmits*,
Doway *yields*, *e'en* Bouchain's *taken*,
And, Paris——*with that his Spirit ſunk*,
Juſt able, with his lateſt Breath, to ſay,
Paris,———Pretender.

I SHALL now conclude this Work, as I promis'd at the End of the firſt Book, with a Continuation of the Genealogy of the *Marlborough*-Family, in the Deſcendants of *John* Duke of *Marlborough*.

BY Her Grace, the Ducheſs Dowager of *Marlborough*, who is yet living, his Grace, *John* Duke of *Marlborough*, had Iſſue, that arrived to Maturity, one Son and four Daughters:

I. JOHN, Marquis of BLANDFORD, born 13 *Jan.* 1685-6. who died at *Cambridge* (as I have already ſaid, *pag.* 216. of the firſt Volume,) the 20th of *Feb.* 1702-3, univerſally lamented, being a young Nobleman of the greateſt Hopes.

ON a Monument, erected to his Memory, in *King*'s *College* Chappel, is a very elegant *Latin* Inſcription, which informs us, that he was born on the 13th of *Jan.* 1686. and that, tho' he was amongſt the firſt in Degree, by the high Honours of his Parents, he was no leſs celebrated for his Virtues, having all the Embelliſhments of Body and Mind, which were poſſible to meet in one of ſo tender an Age. A Youth of an uncommon Form, adorn'd, in equal Proportion, with Grandeur and Beauty. He had a happy, eaſy, lofty, penetrating and lively Genius, and a ſtrict Obſervance of *Decorum*, that rather ſeemed innate than acquired; a peculiar Sweetneſs of Behaviour, and the greateſt Condeſcenſion, in the greateſt Affluence of Fortune. And, as a Crown to his other Virtues, Mo-

deſty

deſty was his inſeparable Companion; ſo that he ſeemed, by Nature, wholly fram'd to attract the Favour, and deſerve the Love of all Mankind.

WHILE he was, in a very early Age, he, in three Years, accompliſh'd the firſt Rudiments of his Learning, at *Eaton*. From thence, he was invited into the Court of His Royal Highneſs, the Duke of *Glouceſter*, to whom his Illuſtrious Father was Governor. He was made his Maſter of the Horſe, that he might grow up with a Prince of the greateſt Hopes, and rival his Virtues. Two Years after, that Prince being taken away by a too early Fate, his illuſtrious Parents, unwilling that ſuch an admirable Diſpoſition ſhould ſuffer for want of Culture, immediately ſent him to be educated in King's College. From that Time, this Excellent Youth, as if he retained nothing of the Court, except the higheſt Politeneſs, wonderfully conformed himſelf, in every Reſpect, different to his former life. An Example rarely to be met with. The Chappel was a Witneſs of his early Piety, where he was a conſtant Attendant, at Morning and Evening Prayers, as alſo at the Holy Sacrament, as often as it was adminiſtred. Nor did he leſs faithfully imploy the Time ſet apart for his Studies. By ſuch Behaviour, he attracted the Eyes and Hearts of all Men: But when he had thus ſpent two Years, and ſix Months, with the utmoſt Approbation, in the Study of the liberal Sciences, and was on the Point of travelling into Foreign Parts, to undertake greater Things, under the Conduct of his invincible Father; At that Time when Preparations were making for the Execution of theſe Things, he was ſuddenly ſeized with a malignant Kind of Small-Pox, which raging with a Violence that exceeded human Skill, carried him off in a very few Days, to the extream Regret of all who knew him, but more eſpecially of his illuſtrious Parents.

AFTER his Death, his Father's Honours and Eſtates, were, by *Act of Parliament*, paſſed the 21ſt of *December*, 1706, entailed upon his four Siſters; firſt upon their Male-iſſue, and failing Males, upon their Female Iſſue, for the perpetuating this illuſtrious Prince's Name and Honours to all Generations.

II. HENRIETTA, born the 19th of July, 1682, and in 1698, was married to the Right Honourable *Francis*, Lord Viſcount *Rialton*, afterwards, on the Deceaſe of his Father, Earl

Earl of *Godolphin*. By Act of Parliament, ſhe ſucceeded his Grace, *John* Duke of *Marlborough*, at his Deceaſe, as Ducheſs of *Marlborough*, and to all his other Titles, except that of Prince of the *Empire*, and Baron of *Aymouth*, which are become extinct, by his dying without Iſſue-male.

HER GRACE *Henrietta, Junior* Ducheſs of *Marlborough*, &c. died in —— 1733, and had Iſſue;

(1.) WILLIAM, Marquis of *Blandford*, born *Febr.* 6, 1698-9. He had all the Advantages of Education at Home, and travelled thro' moſt Parts of *Europe* for his greater Accompliſhment. He was one of the Repreſentatives of the Borough of *Woodſtock*, in the laſt *Parliament*. In the Year, 1730, he was complimented by both the Univerſities of this Kingdom, with the Degree of Doctor of Laws, that of *Cambridge* being conferred on him at their Publick Commencement. On the 25th of *July*, 1729, his Lordſhip married *Mary Catherine*, Daughter of —— *d' Jong*, of the Province of *Utrecht*, and Siſter to the Counteſs of *Denbigh*, by whom he had no Iſſue, departing this Life at *Oxford*, of an Apoplectic Fit, on the 24th of *Auguſt* 1731.

(2.) HENRIETTA, born the 12th of *April* 1701. married to his Grace, *Thomas Pelham Holles*, Duke of *Newcaſtle*, April 2, 1717. But has as yet no Iſſue:

(3.) MARY, yet unmarried.

(4.) (5.) A Son *Henry*, and a Daughter *Margaret*, who died young.

III. ANN, married to the Right Honourable *Charles Spencer*, late Earl of *Sunderland*, being his ſecond Wife, and deceaſed in *April*, 1716, ſhe had Iſſue:

(1) ROBERT I. born, 2d of *November* 1700, died the 12th of *September* 1701.

2. ROBERT II. born the 24th of *October* 1701, Earl of *Sunderland*, upon the Deceaſe of his Father, the 19th of *September* 1722, died in *France*, the 17th of *September* 1729, unmarried, and was buried with his Anceſtors at *Brinton*, the 17th of *October*, following

(3.) CHARLES, born the 22d of *November* 1706, Earl of *Sunderland*, upon the Death of his elder Brother, the 17th of *September* 1729, in *France*, who, by the Death of the late Marquis of *Blandford*, ſucceeded to 800 *l. per Annum* of the late Duke of *Marlborough*'s Eſtate, and upon the Death of her Grace, *Henrietta, Junior* Ducheſs of *Marlbo-*

Marlborough, ſucceeded to the Titles of Duke and Earl of *Marlborough*, in the County of *Wilts*, Marquis of *Blandford* in the County of *Dorſet*, and Baron of *Sandridge*, in the County of *Hertford*. The 23d of *May* 1732, his Lordſhip, now his Grace, married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Thomas* Lord *Trevor*.

(4.) JOHN, born the 13th of *May* 1708, married the third Daughter of John Lord *Carteret*, and Siſter of the Counteſs of *Dyſert*, and the Viſcounteſs of *Weymouth*.

(5.) ANN, born 16th of *December*, 1702, married to *William Bateman*, Eſq; now Lord Viſcount *Bateman*, of the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

(6.) DIANA, married the 11th of *October*, 1731, to his Grace, *John*, Duke of *Bedford*, by whom ſhe had a Son—— Marquis of *Taviſtock*, born the 6th of *November*, 1732, and died the ſame Day. Her Grace, is lately deceaſed.

IV. ELIZABETH, born in 1687, married to his Grace *Scroop Eggerton*, Earl, now Duke of *Bridgwater*, in 1703, and died *March* 22, 1713-14, in the 26th Year of her Age; She had Iſſue, two Sons and one Daughter.

(1.) JOHN, Lord Viſcount *Brackley*, born *February* 3, 1703-4, who departed this Life at *Eaton-School*, in the 14th Year of his Age, on the 30th of *January*, 1718-19.

(2.) ANOTHER Son, who died ſoon after he was born.

(3.) ANN, firſt, married to his Grace, *Wriotheſly Ruſſel*, late Duke of *Bedford*, the 22d of *April*, 1725, by whom ſhe had no Iſſue; and, after his Deceaſe, which happened the 23d of *October*, 1732, married the 23d of *June*, 1733, the Right Honourable *William*, Earl of *Jerſey*.

V. MARY, born in 1689, married to his Grace *John* now Duke of *Montague*, the 31ſt of *March*, 1705, by whom ſhe has had Iſſue;

(1.) JOHN Marquis of *Mount-Hermer*, born the 8th of *November*, 1706, and died the 26th of *Auguſt*, 1711.

(2.) ISABELLA, married to his Grace, *William* Duke of *Mancheſter*, the 16th of *April*, 1723, by whom as yet, ſhe has no Iſſue.

(3.) ELEANOR, born *March* 9, 1708-9, who died an Infant.

(4.) MARY, married the 7th of *July*, 1730, to *George*, Lord *Brudenel*, eldeſt Son of *George*, Earl of *Cardigan*, and by the Death of his Father, *July* 5, 1732, Earl of *Cardigan*.

(5.)

(5.) (6.) GEORGE and *Edward Churchill*, who died Infants.

HIS GRACE, *John* Duke of *Marlborough*'s Paternal Arms, &c. Were,

Sable, a *Lion-rampant*, *Argent*; a Canton of St. *George*, of the second, viz. *Argent*, charg'd with a *Croſs*, *Gules*, being an Augmentation.

CREST.

ON a Wreath, a *Lion Couchant-guardant*, Argent, ſuſtaining, with his *Dexter*-paw, a *Pennon*, *Gules*, charg'd with a *Dexter-main*, coup'd at the Wriſt, and erect, *Argent*, Staff, Or:

SUPPORTERS.

TWO *Wiverns*, *Gules*, each gorg'd with a plain *Collar*, *Or*, having *Oval Shields*, pendant therefrom, upon their Breaſts, *Azure*, garniſh'd *Or*; the *Dexter* charg'd with St. *George's* Badge, *Argent*, a *Croſs*, *Gules*, and the *Sinifter* with St. *Andrew's*, viz. *Sable*, a *Saltier*, *Argent*, alluding to his *Scotch* Title of *Aymouth*.

MOTTO

FIEL PERO DESDECADO.

HIS GRACE, as Prince of the *Empire*, bore his Arms within a Garter, on the Breaſt of the *Roman* Eagle, with two Heads, *Sable*, armed *Or*, and enſign'd with an *Imperial* Crown, labell'd proper.

FINIS.

THE

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